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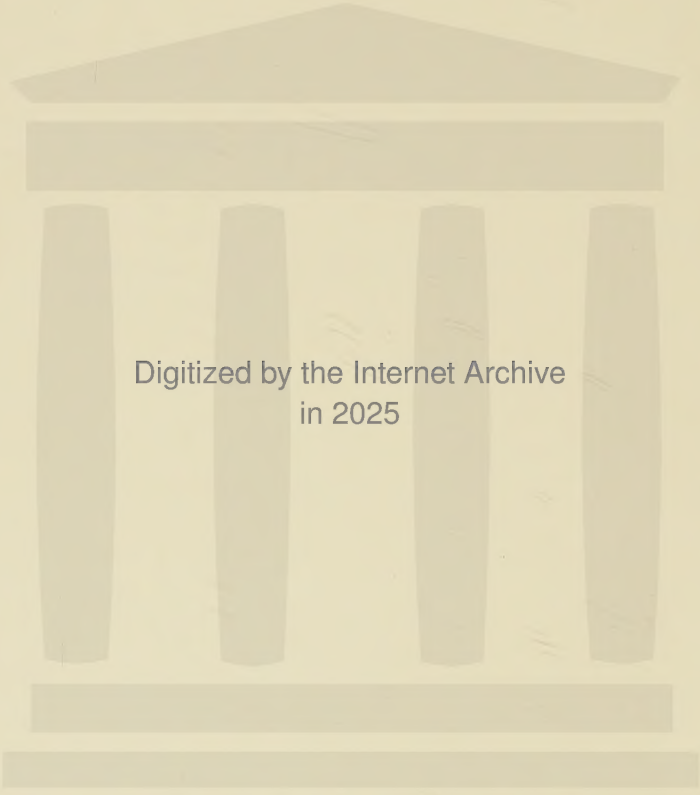

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# HISTORY

OF

# FAYETTE COUNTY,

## KENTUCKY,

WITH AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF THE

# BLUE GRASS REGION

By ROBERT PETER, M. D.,

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EDITED BY WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
O. L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, 186 Dearborn Street.

1882.

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SOUTHERN HISTORICAL PRESS
% The Rev. S. Emmett Lucas, Jr.
P. O. Box 738
Easley, South Carolina 29640

ISBN-0-89308-163-9

Library of Congress Card Catalog No.:79-66906

# PREFACE.

OUR history of Fayette County, after months of arduous toil, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation; no subject of universal public value has been omitted, save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence and numberless conflicting traditions, but claim to have prepared a work full up to the standard of our promises. Through the courtesy and the generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in Fayette County in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the county, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided; and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven in with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume, and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in our manner of collecting material; in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters; in giving a separate chapter to every town, precinct and important subject, and in the systematic arrangement of the individual chapters.

To those who have assisted our corps of writers in gathering material or furnished us data of historical value, we acknowledge our indebtedness; and to Dr. Robert Peter, Prof. G. W. Ranck, Dr. R. J. Spurr, Benjamin G. Bruce, Esq., Mr. L. Herr, Mr. William Warfield and H. F. Hillenmeyer, Esq., our thanks, for able contributions, are specially due.

THE PUBLISHERS.

# CONTENTS.

## PART I.

### HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY AND THE BLUE GRASS REGION.


PAGE.

CHAPTER I.—The Blue Grass Region—Its Great Fertility when First Seen by the Whites—A Favorite Hunting-Ground of the Indians—Origin of the Blue Grass—Different Theories as to its Introduction—Causes of its Peculiar Agricultural Excellence—Its Nourishing Properties over Other Grasses, etc..... 11

CHAPTER II.—Soils of the Blue Grass Region—How they are Produced—The Blue Shelly Limestone—Composition of Kentucky Soils—Why the Blue Grass Soil is Fertile—Underdrainage—How the Blue Limestone Fertilizes—Extent of the Blue Grass Region Proper—The Counties Lying in It..... 19

CHAPTER III.—Fayette County—Its Location and Boundaries—Forests and Canebrakes—The Production of Grain—Stock-Raising—Geological Features—Fossil Remains—Waters with a Petroleum Taste—Subterranean Communications—Chemical Analysis—Meteorological Tables, etc.. 29

CHAPTER IV.—The Pre-Historic Period—Ancient Cities of Central America—The Mound-Builders—Their Remains in the United States—Relics in Ohio and Kentucky—Earthworks in Fayette County—The Indians—Kentucky was their Favorite Resort and Hunting-Ground—The "Dark and Bloody Ground"..... 40

CHAPTER V.—Settlement of the Whites—Early Life in the Wilderness—Their Conflicts with the Indians—The Stations at Lexington, Bryant's and Other Places—Organization of Fayette County—Daniel Boone—Kentucky a County of Virginia—The Court House and Jails—County Officers and Representatives..... 54

CHAPTER VI.—Internal Improvements—Turnpikes and Other Highways—Macadamized Roads of the County—Stage Coaches—Travel in the Early Times—Railroads—Their Origin and Construction in America—The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington—Its Completion—Other Railroads of the County..... 72

CHAPTER VII.—Frontier Christianity—The Gospel Preached in the Wilderness—The First Ministers in the County—Organization of Churches—Educational—Pioneer Institutions of Learning—Old Transylvania University—The Common Schools—Compulsory Education—The Press, etc. 91

CHAPTER VIII.—Agriculture—Its Rise and Progress in Fayette County—Early Farming and Farm Implements—The Influence of Negro Slavery on Farming—Slavery and Freedom—Stock-Breeding—Agricultural Societies—Their Benefit to Farmers—Present Societies, Officers, Grounds, etc..... 106

CHAPTER IX.—Thoroughbred Horses—Climatic Influence on Animals—Horses Brought from Virginia—Early Racing in Lexington—Jockey Club of 1797—Some Celebrated Turfmen—Elisha Warfield, The Bufords, etc.—Imported Stallions—Robin Grey and Others—Lexington—Noted Breeders..... 131

PAGE.

CHAPTER X.—The Trotting-Horse Interests—Pacing Horses—Crockett and Crowder—Canada Importations—First Trotters—Native American, Abdallah and Commodore—Trotting-Horse Breeders—Noted Stallions—Breeders' Association—Maud S. and other High-priced Horses..... 171

CHAPTER XI.—Cattle Interests of the County—Fine Breeds—Short-Horns and Long-Horns—The Four Periods of Short-Horn History—Importation of 1817—The Quality and Excellence of It—Produce of Imported Cows—Breeding of Fine Cattle—Breeders—Later Importation.. 179

CHAPTER XII.—Horticulture—Its Introduction—Adaptation of Fayette County Soil to Fruit Growing—The Apple—The Insects and Diseases that Prey Upon It—Cherries, Peaches and Pears—Plums—The Different Varieties—Small Fruits—Those Best Adapted to this Climate, etc... 195

CHAPTER XIII.—Manufacturing Interests—The Distilleries of Lexington and of the County—Magnitude of the Whisky-Making Business—The Early Uses of Ardent Spirits—Their Value as a Remedy Among the Pioneers—Ashland and Other Distilleries—Malt Houses, etc..... 205


## PART II.

### HISTORY OF LEXINGTON.


CHAPTER I.—The City of Lexington—Its Situation and Description—Pre-Historic Remains—The First Visit of Whites in 1775—The Name, "Lexington"—Permanent Settlement—The Block-House and Fort—Where They Stood—Incidents and Adventures—Siege of Bryant's Station—Battle of Blue Licks, etc..... 219

CHAPTER II.—Lexington—City Growth and Improvement—Manufacturing and Business Enterprises—The Great Commercial Center of the West—Lexington's Trade Abroad—The City Government and Officials—Merchants, Taverns, the Post Office, etc.—Churches, Cemeteries, Banks and Banking Institutions..... 262

CHAPTER III.—Lexington — Educational History — Early Schools—Old Transylvania University—Its First Charter—Presidents and Professors—The Graduates—Kentucky University—The State Agricultural College—Its History—The Public Schools of Lexington—Other Institutions of Learning..... 291

CHAPTER IV.—Lexington—Religious—Early Churches and Pioneer Preachers—Organization of the Presbyterian Church—Its Different Pastors—The Baptists and Some of Their Eminent Ministers—Methodism—Bishop Bascom—The Other Churches of Lexington and Their Ministers... 316

CHAPTER V.—Lexington—Its Able and Eminent Bar—Pioneer Lawyers—Pope, Brown, Bledsoe and Others—Later Legal Luminaries—Henry Clay—His Location in Lexington and Brilliant Career—Description of his Death and Funeral—The Clay Monument—His Home Life, etc. 339

PAGE.

CHAPTER VI.—Lexington—Sketch of the Press—The Old *Kentucky Gazette*, the First Newspaper West of the Mountains—*Observer and Reporter*—Pioneer Editors—Lexington *Intelligencer*—Anti-Slavery Organ—Fine Arts—Lexington's Painters—Joel T. Hart, the Sculptor—His "Triumph of Chastity"—Inventions, etc..... 362

CHAPTER VII.—Lexington—Secret and Benevolent Societies—Freemasonry and Other Organizations—Eastern Lunatic Asylum—City Library—Visits of Noted Men—The First Capital—Cholera in 1833—Confederate Monument—The Great Eclipse of 1869—Lexington's Centennial Celebration..... 382

CHAPTER VIII.—Lexington—War History—Indian Troubles and Hostilities—The War of 1812—Participation by Lexington Troops—The Mexican War—Battle of Buena Vista—Kentucky's Dead—Military Companies—The Old Infantry—Lexington Rifles—Other State Troops—Their Course in the War..... 416

CHAPTER IX.—Lexington—War History Continued—The Late Unpleasantness—The Part Taken by City and County—Lexington Under Federal and Confederate Rule—Incidents of 1861-65—Battle of Richmond—Fort Clay—Rebel Raids—Officers of Both Sides, etc..... 452

CHAPTER X.—Lexington—The Colored People—Their Moral and Social Advancement—Colored Churches—When First Organized in the City—Different Religious Organizations—Colored Schools—Progress in Education—Secret and Benevolent Institutions—Fairs, etc..... 470

## PART III.

### HISTORY OF THE ELECTION PRECINCTS.

CHAPTER I.—Athens Precinct—Its Topographical and Physical Features—The Early Settlement—Daniel Boone—An Old Document—Other Settlers—Pioneer Industries and Improvements—Turnpike Roads—Fine Stock Farms—Educational and Religious—Villages, etc..... 483

CHAPTER II.—Brier Hill Precinct—General Description—Topographical Features—Coming of the Pioneers—Their Early Struggles—Indian Incidents, etc.—Improvements and Industries — Building of Turnpikes — Pioneer Churches and Preachers—Schools and Schoolhouses..... 494

CHAPTER III.—Dog Fennel Precinct—Description and Topography—Russell Cave and the Duck—Settlement of the Whites—The Russells—John Breckinridge—Pioneer Industries and Improvements—Turnpikes—Stock Farms—Churches and Schools..... 505

CHAPTER IV.—Sandersville Precinct—Topographical and Descriptive—The Settlement by White People—Their Early Privations — Progress — Pioneer Improvements — Early Roads—The Era of Turnpikes—Churches, Schools, etc.—Villages of Sandersville and Slickaway..... 519

CHAPTER V.—South Elkhorn Precinct—Its Description and Geographical Features—Timber and Water Courses—Coming of the White Settlers—Their Early Hardships and Privations—Pioneer Improvements—Building of Roads and Turnpikes—Slickaway—Churches, Schools, etc..... 531

PAGE.

CHAPTER VI.—East Hickman Precinct—General Description and Topography—Its Relics and Remains—Early Settlement—Some of Its Pioneers—Ashland, the Home of Henry Clay—Pioneer Industries—Roads and Other Improvements—Stock Farms—Villages—Churches and Preachers—Schools, etc..... 539

## PART IV.

### BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

SKETCHES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

CHAPTER I.—Lexington..... 553
CHAPTER II.—Election Precinct No. 1—Athens..... 755
CHAPTER III.—Election Precinct No. 2—Brier Hill..... 775
CHAPTER IV.—Election Precinct No. 3—Dog Fennel..... 795
CHAPTER V.—Election Precinct No. 4—Sandersville..... 826
CHAPTER VI.—Election Precinct No. 5—South Elkhorn 871
CHAPTER VII.—Election Precinct No. 6—East Hickman..... 886

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

### PORTRAITS.

Atkins, W. L..... 507
Anderson, O..... 417
Breckinridge, John C..... 67
Buckner, R. A..... 337
Bruce, B. G..... 147
Bruce, W. W..... 217
Bradley, Thomas..... 37
Brown, J. S..... 77
Barkley, W. L..... 87
Clay, Henry..... 27
Duncan, H. T. ..... 387
Goodloe, W. C..... 367
Gess, John..... 487
Gratz, Benjamin..... 237
Hughes, Jacob..... 497
Hodges, J. O., Jr..... 307
Harting, William..... 287
Johnston, P. P..... 377
James, J. G..... 537
Kidd, P. C..... 437
Marshall, Glass..... 97
Norton, G W..... 47
Preston, William..... 457
Shelby, I. P..... 547
Spurr, R. A..... 107
Sidner, Jacob..... 57
Skillman, H. M..... 257
Thomson, P. H..... 517

### VIEWS.

Anderson, Joseph C., Residence of—"Glengarry"..... 127
Clay Monument..... 357
Estill, W. W., Residence of—"Elmwood"..... 187
Fayette County Court House..... 17
Hillenmeyer, H. F., Residence of..... 197
Muir, E. S., Residence of—"Caneland"..... 127
"Mambrino King"..... 177
Old Fort and Block-House..... 227
Treacy, B. J., Residence of—"Ashland Park Stock Farm"..... 157
Tracey & Wilson's Stables..... 157

# PART I.

## HISTORY

OF

# FAYETTE COUNTY,

PRECEDED BY A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF

## THE BLUE GRASS REGION.

# PART I.

# HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY,

PRECEDED BY A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF

## THE BLUE GRASS REGION.

### CHAPTER I.

THE BLUE GRASS REGION—IT WAS A FAVORITE HUNTING-GROUND OF THE INDIAN—ORIGIN OF THE BLUE GRASS—CAUSES OF ITS PECULIAR AGRICULTURAL EXCELLENCE—ITS NOURISHING PROPERTIES OVER OTHER GRASSES, ETC.

"The verdant hills
Are covered o'er with growing grain,
And white men till the soil
Where once the red man used to reign."

WE are told by our early historians that the first pioneers in Central Kentucky were astonished at its very great fertility; not as shown in luxuriant blue grass, which now characterizes this region, but in the tall cane-brakes which covered it, unbroken, except by the buffalo trails which traversed them, and in the mighty forest growth and great abundance of game.

It was the favorite hunting-ground of many savage tribes, but the exclusive property of no single one. And, probably, because of its productiveness of game, it was also "the dark and bloody ground" of the savages who contended for its rich spoils.

The introduction of live stock by the white settlers caused the gradual extermination of the cane, which was almost the only undergrowth on the rich land, and its place was soon monopolized, all over the region, by what has now a world-wide reputation as "Kentucky blue grass." So that, at this time, the cane is found growing only in spots, which are inaccessible to grazing animals, which are very fond of its leaves and young shoots—a forage said to be very nourishing and fattening to them.

But whence came the blue grass? The late Dr. John Torrey, of New York, one of the most learned and experienced botanists of our country, stated his belief that this grass had been introduced into this country from England (See "Natural History of New York"); and this seemed to be quite a prevalent belief with our farmers and the early settlers; strengthened by the fact that this blue grass, from time immemorial, had been recognized as the "smooth-stalked meadow-grass," or "spear grass," of England, known to botanists as the *Poa pratensis.*

In corroboration of this belief, Dr. Samuel Martin, of Clark County, Ky., published a statement in the agricultural part of the report of the United States Commissioner of Patents, for 1854 (p. 190), to the effect that the seed of this grass was brought from England by a family which accompanied Daniel Boone to Boonesboro and sowed in a garden at that place. But, spreading in a troublesome manner, it was dug up and thrown over the fence, and, from this spot, spread all over the State.

The venerable Dr. Martin, more recently, in 1867, gave a more detailed account of this legend, to the Farmers' Club, at Lexington (See *Farmers' Home Journal*), as follows: "In the party accompanying Boone to Kentucky, in 1769, was an Englishman, whose wife had tied up in the corner of her handkerchief, some seeds she had brought from England. These she sowed in her garden at Boonesboro. The grass increased so rapidly that she pulled it up, and threw it into an adjoining lot. Here it took root and flourished, and next year, Dr. Martin's father bought from the woman a bushel of the seed for $2.25; and in this way was it introduced into this country."

Oral traditions are, proverbially, unreliable. One of the English names for this grass is "green meadow grass;" a name which is quite appropriate, for its color is a delicate and handsome *green*, and never, at any time of its growth, is it *blue*, and the present writer thinks it is possible that the grass seed sown at Boonsboro was of "*orchard grass* (*Dactylis glomerata*), which is the bluest of our grasses, and not the seed of what is now known as blue grass. Seed of this orchard grass, brought from Virginia, and sown about the beginning of the present century, on the lawn of the farm of the late Col. Samuel Meredith—where the writer now resides—produced a vigorous growth, and has maintained its supremacy through all the varying seasons which have intervened, even against the encroachments of the blue grass, which, although it would soon displace it in the open pasture ground subject to grazing, cannot master it in the shade of trees or shrubbery. It seems probable to the writer that the name, "blue grass," which is quite appropriate as applied to the orchard grass, but not at all suitable to the smooth-stalked Poa, was really first given to the former grass; and that the blue grass of Dr. Martin's legend was orchard grass, and not the green meadow grass of our present rich pastures.

This last-named grass seems to be as persistent and valuable, in favorable localities in England, as it is in Kentucky. In the elaborate work on "British Husbandry," published in 1834, in the Library of Useful Knowledge, "*Poa pratensis*, or smooth-stalked poa," is said to be "one of the most useful of grasses, for it vegetates in the driest soils" (never very dry in England), "supports its verdure during winter, and in the spring throws out numerous shoots for early pasture." But, by the reports of English agricultural chemists and of farmers, it does not appear to be more nourishing in England than some other species of Poa, and, but for its winter-growing property, is not distinguished as a superior pasture grass, as it is in Kentucky. It seems to require the abundant phosphates, alkalies, lime, etc., of the blue limestone soil of Kentucky, to fully develop its superior excellence.

Whether or not this grass was ever introduced from England, it is a fact, established by the pioneer explorers of Alaska, and other of our Northern regions, that it is found growing wild there. Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard, now one of our oldest and most learned botanists, states that it is indigenous in the mountain regions, from Pennsylvania north-

ward. Indeed, it is to be found almost everywhere north of 40° north latitude, and farther south, in suitable situations. It is the June grass of New York and the New England States; spreading over the whole Northern Hemisphere, no doubt, wherever it meets with suitable conditions; sometimes flourishing in a luxuriant sod, where these are favorable, and dwindling into an inconspicuous, weedy growth, where circumstances are not congenial.

Long droughts and extreme heat are unfavorable to it. It cannot thrive, generally, in the Southern States, and Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of the University of California, tells us that it is unsuited to the dry climate of that State, and only to be kept alive, with great difficulty, in lawns, by assiduous irrigation. The present season in Kentucky (1881), remarkable for its high temperature in July and August (the thermometer, on many days, showing more than 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, and 140° in the sun), together with its continued drought during these two months, severely tried its powers of endurance. The whole plant—leaves, stems, roots and running root-stocks, seemed entirely dead and was completely dried up at the latter end of August; so that the usually beautiful and green blue-grass pastures of the early summer presented the browned and sunburnt aspect of the arid plains of Colorado, and the trampling of the animals of the farm raised a cloud of dust, just as on a dry summer road.

But, although much of it was killed which was in the open sunshine, the great recuperative powers of this grass responded to the autumn rains, especially under the shade of trees. Moderate showers, which fell on September 1, 4 and 7, speedily changed the dreary aspect of the fields, and, from the matted sod, which seemed to be utterly dead, green spires of grass appeared throughout the surface, which needed only continued moisture to renew the verdant carpet of the pastures.

Blue grass not only spreads rapidly, by means of its creeping, superficial root-stocks, which cover the ground in a dense mat or sod, and protect the soil from washing, but its abundant seeds are ever ready to germinate. Indeed, over all the open ground, in the so-called blue grass region of Kentucky, this grass spreads, uncared for, in a brief space of time. Thus it is propagated, without cultivation, overcoming all but the most robust and persistent of the weeds of the pasture.

It begins to make a new or increased growth early in spring, ripens its seeds in June, then rests and remains comparatively dormant during the usually hot and dry weather of July and August. Starting anew, after the autumn rains have moistened and cooled the soil, it makes a quick and vigorous growth during the milder and moister fall season. It preserves its verdure, withstands the severest cold of winter, and even grows during the whole of that season, except when the ground is frozen hard, and one of its greatest benefits to the farmer of this region is, that it generally supplies such abundant and nutritive winter pasture, especially when it has been preserved for that purpose, that in ordinary mild seasons, on the sheltered soil of the thinned-out native forest, which has been sown with this grass, called woods or woodland pastures, the animals of the farm are frequently wintered on this alone, without any other protection than that of the trees, and with fodder or corn only during deep snows or prolonged hard frosts; thus, saving a great expense in labor and provender.

Stock are all quite fond of it, and many bullocks and sheep are raised and fattened on this alone. Even the hogs of Kentucky require no other food until they are ready for the fattening pen.

Testimony as to the remarkable nourishing, developing and fattening power of the blue grass and other vegetable products of Central Kentucky is abundant. Indeed, the vigor and luxuriance of the vegetable growth, and the superior development of the animals of the farm, are now acknowledged by the world at large. Even man himself seems to take on a higher development in this favored region. The native Kentuckian has, from early times, been noted for his size and strength, and this traditional opinion was fully sustained, during the late civil war, in the actual measurement of United States Volunteers of different nationalities.

In an interesting pamphlet, published in 1876, by Prof. N. S. Shaler, giving "A General Account of the Commonwealth of Kentucky," prepared for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, is a table (p. 23) giving the results of the official measurements of more than a million white men, volunteers to the United States Army, compiled from the report of the Sanitary Commission by B. A. Gould, in which it is shown that the men from Kentucky and Tennessee, of whom 50,333 were measured, exceeded those from other States of the Union, as well as those from Canada and the British Provinces, and from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia, in average height, weight, and in their proportion of tall men, and their weight to the cubic inch; while they also excelled all others, except the Scandinavians, in circumference of the skull and chest.

As to the favorable influences of the blue grass region on the live stock of the farm, much testimony could be presented. The late Dr. D. D. Owen, in Vol. 2, of his Reports of the Geological Survey of Kentucky (p. 30), speaking of the remarkable development of stock pastured on the Blue Limestone Region generally, adds: "For the most part, they are almost a year in advance in bulk, weight and form, to the stock raised on the soils derived from the carboniferous group;" that is, on the coal fields.

In the annual report, for 1880, of the Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. C. E. Bowman, a gentleman of great experience and extensive information in Kentucky farming, we find the following paragraphs (p. 21), viz.:

*Live Stock.*—"As a stock-raising district, Kentucky has not its equal in the world. Her horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs are produced in their most perfect form and development. * * * The South and West look to its great annual sales of short-horns for their supplies of breeding animals, and the East to its annual horse sales for their supplies of fast trotters and fleet-footed coursers. Many of her best bloods have found the way across the ocean, with a view to improving the studs and herds of Great Britain."

These remarks, which apply particularly to the Blue Grass Region, are corroborated by the observations of a well-informed English traveler in America, who republished, in the present, year, (1881) his views and experiences, in No. 196 of Harper's Franklin Square Library, under the title of "To-day in America," by Joseph Hatton, Esq., etc., etc. On page 14 of this interesting work, after remarking in terms of admiration on the superior qualities of Dr. Herr's celebrated horse, "Mambrino King," he adds: "We saw many good horses of the trotting family in Kentucky. Indeed, here we saw the best of the trotters that we met anywhere in the country, and we noticed them carefully wherever we went. * * * We visited a number of breeding stables about Lexington and Frankfort, both of trotters and race horses, and we saw a great many fine horses here, and also about Louisville. There is much blood in the State, and a great number of fine horses;

more than we found in the same area in the country through which we passed."

Indeed, the fame of Kentucky fine horses is world-wide. The horse, recently proved to be the swiftest in the world—Maud S.—was raised in the Blue Grass Region.

In this relation, we quote from the Second Annual Report of the Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture, W. G. Davie, Esq., in 1879, from an article on the "Thoroughbred Horse in Kentucky," by Mr. B. G. Bruce, the able editor of the *Kentucky Live Stock Record*, published in Lexington, who is good and reliable authority on this subject: "If you examine the thoroughbred horse, you will, on investigation, find a superior animal organization—his bones are more solid, his tendons stronger and better defined, his muscles more firm and elastic—in fact, as his form and quality are so much superior, it results that he is much more active, much more fleet and much more powerful, than any other variety of the horse tribe. * * * A square inch of bone from a thoroughbred horse is much heavier than a square inch from a cart horse, the latter being more porous and calcareous, resembling pumice stone, while the thoroughbred is solid, partaking more of the close-grained nature of ivory. The same will apply to the tendons and muscles. * * * Kentucky has, for years, bred more first-class blood horses than all the States combined. The State breeds them in greater numbers, and has a climate, soil and provender better adapted to the production of the higher types of animals than any section of America."

The author goes on to show what experience has fully demonstrated; that blood alone, if not maintained by favorable external conditions, is not sufficient to maintain the greatest perfection of animal development, and to hint at the probable influence of soil and geological formations. "If you take Kentucky horses," he adds, "or cattle, to Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, their posterity begin to undergo a change in the first generation; in the second, it is still greater; and, in the tenth or twelfth remove, they are no longer the same breed of animals. * * * Animal formation is modified by the vegetable formations of which it is the result, and the vegetable formations are modified by the elements of the soil from which they derive their nourishment. Not only the forms of animals, but their physical systems, their secretions and excretions, are affected by the different geological formations from which they derive, through its vegetation, the elements of their organization."

Experience on the turf and the road seems to demonstrate that there are, in the peculiar soil and underlying rock strata of Central Kentucky, or especially in the Blue Grass Region, influences and agencies which give greater hardness and solidity to the bone, strength to the muscle, power to the nerve and capacity to the lungs not generally found associated in other regions.

*Causes of the peculiar agricultural excellence of the Blue Grass Region.*—The peculiar excellence of the animal products of this region is evidently not due to the blue grass or other provender, *per se;* but is to be attributed to agencies which make the vegetable food more than usually rich and nourishing.

Blue grass grows abundantly in other localities, and corn, and oats, and other provender; but they do not show that superior developing power over animal life which they exhibit in this favored region. Farmers of other parts of the country have eagerly sought the seed of the "true Kentucky blue grass," but they have found that, unless their soils and other local conditions are congenial to the highest development of this grass, they fail to obtain

the results which it gives in the Blue Limestone Region of Kentucky. The climate and all the meteorological conditions may be the same as in its home in Kentucky, but the soil and the rock substratum may not possess the store of mineral fertilizers which enrich those of Central Kentucky.

Experience of nearly a century of cultivation of this rich soil, without the use of artificial fertilizers, has demonstrated in it a very extraordinary durability of productiveness. Fortunately, we have a pretty reliable record for comparison, in a publication made on September 16, 1797, in the columns of the old Kentucky *Gazette*, by the Lexington Emigration Society, in which they made a statement of the average produce of an acre of their new rich land, at that early period, as follows: Wheat, on corn ground, 25 bushels; wheat, on fallow, 35 bushels; corn, 60 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels; hemp, 800 pounds; tobacco, 2,000 pounds; hay, 6,000 pounds.

These figures were probably as favorable as could honestly be presented at that time, and, it is interesting to see that the eighty-four years of cultivation of our soil, without the use of any manures or fertilizers, have not reduced our products lower than we now obtain them. Time and the long-continued cultivation have removed most of that deep vegetable mold; the remains of ages of previous vegetable growth and decay, which covered the ground in those early days, to a considerable depth, with a black vegetable mold, like that of the surface of a well-manured garden, and contributed much soluble food for plants; and our old fields are now of a brownish color; yet they still yield, in good seasons, crops which are not so greatly below those above quoted, as might have been expected, and rest in fallow, or in a clover rotation, or in pasture grass, wonderfully renews their productiveness. Our farmers, in good seasons, yet obtain their fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre, and their twenty-five or more bushels of wheat, and, on plowed-up pasture land, secure much more than 800 pounds of hemp.

There was a time when the black vegetable mold, commonly called *Humus*, was believed to be the essential fertilizing principle of the soil. The French chemist, Grandeau, as his *matiere noire*, still attaches great importance to this ingredient of the soil, but since the time of Carl Sprengel, who first pointed out the indispensable necessity of some of the mineral ingredients of the soil to plant and animal nourishment, and the popular writings of Liebig have commended the mineral theory to the agriculturists of the world, they now look to the soil and to the rocks, out of which it has been produced by disintegration, for many of the essential elements of fertility.

The late Prof. Agassiz, more wisely than he thought, perhaps, told the farmers of Massachusetts, "that the question, fundamental to all others in the *stock* business, is the *rock* question."—*Robert Peter, M. D.*

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, LEXINGTON, KY.

## CHAPTER II.

SOILS OF THE BLUE GRASS REGION—THEIR ORIGIN—COMPOSITION OF KENTUCKY SOILS—WHY THE BLUE GRASS SOIL IS FERTILE AND THE GRASS NOURISHING—THE EXTENT OF THE BLUE GRASS REGION.

ALL soils are produced by the decay or disintegration of rocks. Those of Kentucky have mostly been formed, in the course of long geological epochs, under the action of the atmospheric agencies, out of the rock strata on which they at present lie, and hence they partake greatly of the character of those rocks. Soils of such an origin are called Sedentary soils, and are not usually deep, or of frequent occurrence on the globe. They are hardly known over the broad expanse of our continent north and west of Kentucky, or over the northern portion of Europe and Asia, the most of that extensive area being covered by a mixed deposit of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders, called the "Drift," made up of the debris of Northern rock strata which have been broken or ground up, and carried, during long periods of refrigeration, by the action of immense glaciers, which covered the Northern Hemisphere, and by the floods of water which poured from them.

This mixed deposit, made up, largely, of coarse and hard silicious materials, which so generally covers the country of the great Northwest, that scientific observers of that region have asserted, that the soil is not affected by its underlying rock stratum, does not seem to have crossed the valley of the Ohio to enter Kentucky. Thus, the rich soil which had been produced from our ancient limestone and other rocks in the long periods during which they have been raised above the ocean level, has remained undisturbed and unburied up to the present day.

The rock strata, out of which the soil of the Blue Grass Region was produced, belong to an exceedingly ancient geological formation, which was, evidently, at first laid down as a calcareous mud, hardening gradually into rock in the course of a long period, under the deep waters of a warm ocean which swarmed with the lower forms of marine animal life.

Dr. D. D. Owen, in the first volume of his Reports of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, thus describes our blue, shelly limestone: "So prolific, indeed, is the blue limestone in fossil remains, that continuous beds may be traced, in which the imbedded shells and corals are so closely cemented, that it would be difficult to place the finger on a spot without touching some of these organic relics. The contemplation of these must fill the mind of the observer with the profoundest reflections. Here is spread before his eyes more than 500 feet of solid rock, deposited at the bottom of a primeval ocean, far more ancient than the coal formation that furnishes our fossil fuel; the age of which can, in fact, be traced through nine vast (overlying) geological formations, each many hundred feet in thickness, each the sepulcher of myriads of extinct races, that peopled the earth in succession. * * * In the fossiliferous strata of the blue limestone of Kentucky, we behold, indeed, one of the oldest and deepest-seated of the stratified sedimentary formations, over which many miles (in thickness) of sedimentary particles subsided, during a long cycle of geological events; yet here, in the heart of Kentucky, do

we find it reaching the surface, filled with exuviæ of the earliest organized marine existences, whose elements now contribute, in connection with the mineral matter of which it is composed, to eliminate a soil, fertile and prolific, on which now wave the luxuriant harvests of an enterprising people."

In a spirit of prophecy, he predicted (Vol. 2, of same work, p. 43) that "the time will come, as our means of transportation shall be more extended and cheap, when many of the inferior sandy soils, and stiff, cold tenaceous clay lands of Kentucky will be manured with these fossiliferous limestones." And this he believed before the great richness of some of the limestone layers, in phosphates, had been fully ascertained.

Although the general reader is supposed to know little of the significance of the several chemical elements of soils, we will here, by placing side by side the constituents of two Kentucky soils, analyzed by the writer, try to enable him to judge of the peculiar excellency, in composition of our Central Kentucky soils.

*Composition of two Kentucky soils.*—One, No. 681, of Kentucky Geological Reports: A very rich and fertile soil from the Blue Grass Region; the other, No. 644, of same reports: A poor, exhausted soil from a less favored geological formation:

| COMPOSITION IN 100 PARTS. | No. 681. Rich Soil. | No. 644. Poor Soil. |
|---|---|---|
| Organic and volatile matters (humus, etc.) | 10.365 | 2.309 |
| Alumina (the earth of clay) | 5.395 | 1.745 |
| Oxide of iron | 7.110 | 1.420 |
| Oxide of manganese | .620 | .040 |
| Carbonate of lime | 1.995 | .097 |
| Magnesia | 1.234 | .191 |
| Phosphoric acid (P2 O5) | .333 | .078 |
| Sulphuric acid (S O3) | .093 | .021 |
| Potash | .762 | .075 |
| Soda | .106 | .030 |
| Sand and insoluble silicates | 72.035 | 93.495 |

By comparing the relative proportions of the more essential ingredients of these two soils, viz., the phosphoric acid, potash, lime and magnesia, as well as their very different proportions of inert "sand and insoluble silicates," the reader can easily judge of their relative value.

It may be remarked that very few soils on the surface of the globe excel or equal No. 681 in richness of composition. These facts may enable us to understand one reason:

*Why our blue grass soil is so fertile.*—But many other indispensable conditions aid, which will be briefly stated: 1. Favorable climatic and meteorological ones. The present exceedingly dry and hot summer season (of 1881) fully demonstrates that, without the usual forty-four to forty-five inches of annual rainfall, properly distributed throughout the season of growth, the native richness of our soil and blue grass could not be developed. 2. Our soil, derived from the slow solution and wasting of a limestone, which had, evidently, been deposited under the water of a deep ocean at a distance from any shore, is full of organic remains, and is wholly made up of materials in the very finest state of division. In the greater number of these soils, analyzed by the present writer, that silicious portion, usually stated as "sand and insoluble silicates," will pass easily through the finest bolting cloth.*

It is so very fine, indeed, that the popular opinion is that the soil of the Blue Grass Region, contains no sand, and sand for building purposes must be hauled from a distance. It is so fine that it presents some of the plastic properties of clay, but yet is so permeable that water penetrates it with great rapidity, and excess of surface water readily escapes. This state of very fine division of the soil is a very great aid to fertility, causing it to be eminently-absorptive and retentive of moisture, and of the fertilizing gases and vapors of the atmosphere, as well as of the rich remains

*It passed through a wire seive having 1,600 meshes to the centimetre square.

of decomposing organic bodies. By the greater surface which its fine particles present to the rootlets of plants, it greatly aids in the supply of their nourishment, while the development and penetration of these essential organs is facilitated. 3. Much of our blue grass soil is naturally under-drained, by numerous clefts and caverns in the underlying limestone, through many of which underground streams constantly flow, and, in the bottoms of some of the sink-holes, along the course of these cavern-channels, cool springs boil up. 4. The sub-soil and under-clays of the blue grass soils are found to be very rich in the mineral elements of plant food, and although, when brought up to the surface in quantity, they may not benefit it, until they have been exposed for a considerable time to the atmosphere and have acquired *humus*, yet they furnish to deep-rooted plants, such as clover, and to trees, much moisture and fertilizing elements. 5. But the most influential condition of all is the underlying blue limestone, of the Lower Silurian formation, which, from its soft and decomposable beds and marls, constantly supplies the superincumbent soil with essential fertilizing elements.

As early as 1848, the attention of the present writer was attracted to this limestone as a probable cause of the great and durable productiveness, without manures, of our blue grass soil, from which there was, annually, an immense exportation of animal and vegetable products, without a corresponding exhaustion of the soil. Some of his analyses of limestone, from the hard grey crystalline layers, obtained, in blasting a well in Lexington, and from nearer the surface, gave him, to his great surprise, from one-third of 1 per cent up to as much as 3 per cent of phosphoric acid. These results, with some remarks on the importance of this fact, to our agriculture, and the continued productiveness of our soil, were published by him in the Albany *Cultivator*, for April, 1849.

More recently, by analyzing some of the softer and more porous layers of this limestone, in the vicinity of Lexington, in a considerable number of samples, he has found the presence in them all of phosphoric acid, varying in proportions from those above mentioned, up to as much as 30 per cent in one unique sample. In eleven samples, the analyses of which are given in Vol. 5 (new series), of Kentucky Geological Reports, in his Chemical Report, under Fayette County, the percentage of phosphoric acid was found by him to vary from a little more than 5 per cent up to nearly 22 per cent. No doubt, these rich phosphatic layers, if to be found in sufficient extent, might be utilized as fertilizers on poorer soils, in accordance with the prediction of the late Dr. Owen. It is probable that more extensive investigation will show that this indispensable ingredient of the bones of animals, of the seeds of plants, indeed, of all vegetable and animal tissues, will be found more abundant and generally diffused, throughout the decomposable layers of the blue Silurian limestone, or even those of the Upper Silurian limestone, than is now generally suspected.

The necessity of phosphates to all plant nourishment makes them indispensable in artificial fertilizers. They are generally obtained from animal bones, guano, or fossil phosphates, which are usually ground up and treated with sulphuric acid, to render them more soluble. The present price of mineral phosphoric acid is about 3 cents per pound; a limestone containing 20 per cent of this acid, then, would be worth about $12 a ton, where transportation is not too costly. Hitherto, however, while this valuable acid is found generally diffused throughout our limestone layers, very rich ones have not been discovered of sufficient extent for commercial purposes.

*How the blue limestone substratum fertilizes the soil of the Blue Grass Region.*—We hope, without the use of technical terms, to make this plain to the intelligent reader.—The atmospheric water, falling as rain, etc., always brings with it, in solution, a certain quantity of carbonic acid, which exists in the atmosphere in small proportion; this gas being a constant product of all animal respiration, as well as of all decaying organic substances, animal or vegetable.

Penetrating the soil, which always contains decaying organic substances, it meets with more of this gas, and acquires other acids from these substances; so that the water in the soil always contains a notable quantity of dissolved acids. Coming in contact with the limestone rock, this acidulated watery solution continually dissolves out, not only the carbonate of lime, which forms the greater weight of the rock, but also carbonate of magnesia and phosphate and sulphate of lime, and small proportions of the alkalies —potash and soda—which it always contains. Hence, this water, when it comes again to the surface, in springs, or collects in wells, is always what is called "hard water," because it contains lime and magnesian salts, which curdle a soap solution. When this hard water is boiled, the gaseous solvent of these earthy salts, the carbonic acid, is driven off by the heat, and a crust or earthy deposit is formed, these salts being insoluble in the water free from carbonic acid. Even free exposure to the air, by permitting the escape of this gaseous acid, causes the deposit of these earthy salts, and the formation of icicle-like stalactites in caves, and incrustations and petrifactions of various kinds.

By this continued action of the carbonated water, our beds of limestone are gradually dissolved and washed away, possibly to aid in the formation of new rocks at lower levels, or to furnish materials for coral reefs or marine shells, in the Gulf of Mexico; while the earthy and silicious insoluble residue of the dissolved limestone layers remains, forming the present soil.

We need only examine an old limestone fence or wall, which has been exposed for some years to the weather, to witness the effects of the solvent action of the atmospheric waters, which action is much more rapid under the soil; and when we calculate the quantity of limestone which is thus annually carried away in solution, we can understand that, in the untold ages since the blue limestone strata were first raised above the level of the primeval ocean, probably hundreds of feet of thickness of the solid limestone, thus partly dissolved and removed by atmospheric waters, may have contributed to form, by its undissolved residue, the rich blue grass soil, which now covers the remaining rock in considerable thickness.

One thousand parts of clear spring water, taken in the dry season, from the "Big Spring," which boils up at the bottom of a deep sinkhole on the writer's farm, six and a half miles from Lexington, gave on analysis, more than a fourth of one part of solid saline matters (0.2733 to the 1,000), consisting of the ingredients of the dissolved limestone, including some of its phosphates and a little common salt, potash, etc.

Water of this character, and probably richer in saline matters, especially in dry seasons, continually moistens the blue grass soil, conveying to the growing vegetation on the surface, in solution, several of the indispensable elements of plant nourishment, taken from the limestone substrata, such as phosphoric and sulphuric acids, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron and silica. As fast as pure water escapes, by evaporation from the green surfaces of the plants, leaving the saline matters

behind in their tissues, more of the soil water penetrates through the rootlets, to keep up the supply and increase the amount of solid saline matters. "Mr. Lawes, of England, found, in the moist climate of that country, common farm plants, such as wheat, barley, beans, peas and clover, exhaled, during five months of growth, more than two hundred times their (dry) weight of water."

This evaporation of the pure water from the soil solution which enters the tissue of plants, is greater in our warmer and drier climate than in England; but, calculating on this basis, the production of a ton of hay, if grown only in five months, would require the exhalation of 400,000 pounds of water, which, if taken from soil water alone, of the degree of hardness of our spring water, would leave more than 108 pounds of ash ingredients, which is nearly as much as the hay would leave after being burnt. So that very little demand for mineral ingredients need be made, by special root action, on the soil, the productiveness being greatly maintained by the soil water supplied, measurably, from the rock, without soil exhaustion. Thus does our rich blue limestone continually renovate the soil which lies on it, and hence it is that manures have been greatly neglected in the Blue Grass Region, and phosphatic fertilizers and lime, especially, are found to exert little influence on our best new lands.

*Why the Kentucky blue grass is so nourishing.*—It was at one time believed, by vegetable physiologists and chemists, that vegetables exerted a selected power over the mineral ingredients of the soil in which they grew, to such an extent, at least, that the ash left after the burning of their combustible matters, although different in composition in different species, would be found to be always similar, or nearly so, for the same species, whatever may have been the nature of the soil on which it grew. And the manufacturers of fertilizers still base their formulæ of ingredients, for the several farm crops to be manured, generally, upon the ash analyses of those crops. But it is now known, that, although different vegetables show preferences as to the mineral ingredients of their food, and as to their quantity, so that, when grown on the same soil and under the same conditions, different plants, growing side by side, will give ashes quite various in relative quantity and composition; yet, they are all under the influence of physical and chemical conditions, which may introduce—as was partly explained above, in relation to hard limestone water—various mineral ingredients in more than the usual or normal proportions, and, often in much greater quantities than may be essential to their healthy development. The plants, acting by capillary attraction on the soil water, like a sponge, and the water of the absorbed solution being evaporated from the leaves and green parts, deposits in the vegetable tissues a quantity of the dissolved saline matters, which bears a proportion to the amount of soil water absorbed.

The writer has verified this fact in some marked instances: 1. In the ash analyses of thirty different samples of leaf tobacco, grown on different soils in Kentucky, in Cuba and in Florida (See appendix to his Chemical Report, in Vol. 4, old series, of Reports of Kentucky Geological Survey). In these different samples the total ash contents varied from 13.16 per cent, in the Simpson County leaf, to 17.79 per cent in that of Daviess County. The potash varied from 20.50 per cent, in Mason County, to 35.38 per cent in Bracken County; the lime varied from 16.70 per cent, in Owen County, to 35.18 per cent in Mason County; the phosphoric acid varied from 1.74 per cent, in Larue County, to 6.14 per cent in Barren County; the sulphuric acid varied

from 1.26 per cent, in Barren County, to 6.69 per cent in Owen County.

Other ingredients showed similar variations in proportions, proving that the amount and composition of the mineral ingredients varied greatly, according to the local conditions of soil, water, etc., etc.

Another verification was obtained by the writer, in the comparative ash analyses of entire hemp plants, grown, severally, in the *very dry* season of 1874, and in the *very moist* season of 1873; both on the same soil. (See Vol. II, of Reports of Kentucky Geological Survey, new series, p. 137.) Both samples were collected, roots, leaves and all, in the month of September, when the plants were at their maturity and ready for cutting.

Sample A, grown in the very dry season, was not more than six to seven feet in height. Sample B, grown in the very moist season, was about twelve feet high. The percentage of ash, to the air-dried plants, in Sample A, was 4.223; in Sample B, only 2.563, carbonic acid being deducted in both cases.

The chemical composition, as calculated into 100 parts of the ash of these two samples also varied. The ash of B, grown in the moist season, contained smaller proportions of lime, magnesia, sulphuric acid and silica, and larger proportions of potash, soda and phosphoric acid than that of Sample A, grown in the dry season.

But the signification of these differences of proportions can better be seen when a comparison is made of the relative quantities of these several ash ingredients to 100 parts of the dried hemp plants, as follows:

| | A. | B. |
|---|---|---|
| Lime | 1 6.4 | 0 802 |
| Magnesia | .361 | .154 |
| Potash | 1.582 | 1.121 |
| Soda | .016 | .037 |
| Phosphoric acid ($P_2O_5$) | .366 | .363 |
| Sulphuric acid ($SO_3$) | .096 | .012 |
| Chlorine | .041 | .013 |
| Silica | .134 | .031 |
| Per cent of ash to dried plants | 4.223 | 2.563 |

This table shows the effects of the greater transpiration of the hard soil water in the dry season than in the moist; for, while there was a smaller proportion of ash ingredients in the hemp which had a luxuriant growth, because of the regular supply of pure atmospheric water in the moist season, which, measurably, kept down, or diluted, the soil water, the difference in weight of the ash was mainly occasioned by greater quantities of lime, magnesia and silica, in the plant of the dry season, and not by any material variations in the proportions of the alkalies or phosphoric acid; and this variation was evidently caused by the greater exhalation of water and carbonic acid from the larger quantity of soil solution, which entered the plant and left these insoluble materials, in excess, in its tissues, during the dry season. But these very materials, which seem to be in excess, in the plant grown in the dry season, perform their functions as mineral fertilizers, when sufficient moisture, and other necessary conditions, are present, as is fully shown in the luxuriant growth on the same soil, of the plants of the moist season. No doubt these mineral ingredients, in the soil water, and the water of our springs, derived from the limestone rock substratum, are mainly instrumental in giving to the blue grass soil its great and durable productiveness, and these substances are indispensable, not only to vegetable growth, but also to animal growth and development.

It is probable, therefore, from the foregoing facts, that the ashes of the rich Kentucky blue grass would be found, on analysis, to contain more of these essential elements of vegetable and animal nourishment than those of the same grass grown under less favorable conditions.

In another comparative examination, of two samples of Indian corn, similar results were obtained by the writer. (See Vol. 4, Kentucky

Geological Survey, old series, p. 315.) Sample No. 1 was from an exhausted field, based on sandstone rock, in Breckenridge County, Ky., which yielded about eight to twelve bushels per acre. Sample No. 2 was from a field in the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, which yielded about seventy-five bushels to the acre; both in a rather unfavorable season. The percentage of ash in the dried corn was: In Sample No .1, only 0.980; in Sample No. 2 it was 1.412. The percentage of earthy phosphates, in Sample No. 1, was 0.2077; in Sample No. 2, it was 0.3723.

Evidently, when fed in equal weights, to animals, the corn of the rich field would be more nourishing to bone and muscle, than that of the poor field. On examination, there was also found to be a larger proportion of oil, in the product of the rich field, and the larger quantity of earthy phosphates, no doubt, corresponded with a greater proportion of nitrogenous or flesh-forming principles in that.

Calculating the quantities of mineral fertilizers furnished to the two crops by the soils, we find that the twelve bushels of the poor field obtained only about eleven pounds and three-quarters; while the seventy-five bushels received from the rich field as much as nearly 106 pounds. The abundance of these mineral fertilizers, supplied to the soil of the Blue Grass Region, as above described, is, evidently, a principal cause of the great productiveness of the blue grass soil, as well as of the high nutritive quality of its vegetable products.

The beneficial influence of hard limestone water, in the nutrition of animals of the farm, where the ordinary food did not supply quite enough of the earthy salts for the needs of the animal economy, in the formation of bone, muscles, etc., was fully proved many years ago by the celebrated agricultural chemist, Boussingault. The ash of the ordinary Indian corn is generally deficient in lime, as food for animals, according to his experience, and, he found by actual comparative weighings, that those animals which used the hard water with such food, thrived better and grew faster than others supplied with purer water.

It will be seen in the foregoing facts and conclusions, that the peculiar richness of our blue grass pastures, is not in the blue grass *per se*, but is dependent on the soil, which is abundantly supplied with the indispensable mineral elements of vegetable and animal nutrition, derived from the decomposable layers of the underlying blue limestone, which contain an inexhaustible supply of these materials, and which constantly yield them to the soil, by the agency of the carbonated waters of the atmosphere, giving a soil water, or rock solution, which makes the blue grass farmer measurably independent of ordinary commercial fertilizers, so far as the phosphates and other fixed ingredients of plant food are concerned. Experiments with phosphates, plaster of paris, lime, etc., on our rich soil, show, generally, by the little effect they produce, that it already is well supplied with these essential ingredients.

*The Extent of the Blue Grass Region.*—Of the 40,000 square miles of area of the State of Kentucky, the Great Central or Blue Grass Region, underlaid, mainly, by the so-called blue limestone of the Lower Silurian, or Cambrian formation, contains about 10,000 square miles, or about one-fourth of the area of the State.

Other geological formations, in the other parts of the State, have produced very fertile soils, for various crops, and, on some of them, the blue grass also flourishes; but this central portion has acquired the popular cognomen of the Blue Grass Region, by distinction.

By reference to the geological map of Kentucky, it will be seen, that this includes, in

whole or in part, more than thirty counties; of which the central southern counties are more uniformly the richest. And no soils in the world exceed, in this respect, some of those of Woodford, Clark, Bourbon, Fayette, Mercer, Jessamine and parts of Mason, Scott and other counties, in this great central region of our State.

The primeval forest growth on these rich lands, as given by the late Dr. Owen, are, pignut hickory, sugar tree, hackberry, ash, walnut, mulberry, buckeye, box elder, etc., etc., and the original undergrowth was dense canebrakes and pea-vines, with papaw, etc., etc. Prof. Shaler states: "The best soil may be known by its growth of blue ash, large black locusts and black walnuts. These are characteristic," he says, "and never to be found together, save on the best soils."

Much difference is to be observed in the various beds of the Lower Silurian formation. Some are of soft limestone with marly layers, full of the remains of the animals which inhabited the primeval ocean, under which they were slowly deposited in the course of a long period of time. These form the best soils, and contain the very rich phosphatic irregular deposits, which have been described above. In all of these softer beds, the mineral elements of plant food and animal nourishment abound, in a condition favorable for solution in the atmospheric waters, or in the acids of vegetable sap present in the rootlets of plants.

Other beds of this formation, however, are harder and less soluble in the waters of the atmosphere and the soil; like the so-called Kentucky marble, a close-grained, hard limestone, of difficult decomposition, not containing many fossils and often flinty, with very little marly partings in its bedding; or the fine granular buff magnesian limestone, which admirably resists the action of the atmospheric agencies, and hence is well suited for architectural purposes; but, like the Kentucky marble, forms rather a poor soil as compared with those above noted.

Another notable bed of rock, in this Lower Silurian region, not favorable to the production of very rich soil, is what was called by Dr. Owen, the Mudstone, or rotten sandstone layer, passing through portions of Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Gallatin, Pendleton, Bracken, Mason, Owen, Grant, Harrison, Nicholas, Scott, Fayette, Garrard and Washington Counties, and producing what is called, in some localities, "sobby beech land." The forest growth of the soil formed of these mudstone layers is principally beech, and, on the better portions, hickory, oak, tulip poplar, and, sometimes, sugar-tree, walnut and hackberry. That portion of this formation, which passes through Fayette County, is covered by a soil which would be considered quite good in any other region not so remarkable for great fertility as is the usual blue grass soil.—*Robert Peter, M. D.*

H. Clay

## CHAPTER III.

FAYETTE COUNTY—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES—MINERAL AND SULPHUR WATERS—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF LIMESTONES—METEOROLOGICAL, ETC., ETC.

"Gather we from the shadowy past
The straggling beams that linger yet,
Ere o'er those flickering lights are cast
The shroud that none can penetrate."
—*Spenser.*

KENTUCKY, with all her great wealth in historical lore, presents no finer field of research than is found in Fayette County. Within its borders transpired many of those stirring events which led to the bestowal of the name of "Dark and Bloody Ground" on the vast region lying west of the mountains, and now embraced in the State of Kentucky. Its history, extending back to a period when it comprised a part of the hunting-grounds of roving tribes of Indians, with the numerous and bloody struggles of the Anglo-Saxons for its possession, their final triumph over the red sons of the forest, and its progress from a howling wilderness to its present high state of civilization and refinement, will form the subject matter of the pages following. The labor of preparing such a work was not begun any too soon, as not only the early settlers themselves are gone, but many of their descendants, to the second and third generations, and, with them, historical facts now unattainable from first hands. A few years more, and much of the early history of Fayette County would have been forever lost. Fortunate it is for the historian, and more fortunate, too, for those who desire to perpetuate the history of their county, that a few still survive in whose possession are facts without which an authentic history of this region could not be written.

Fayette County is situated in the richest portion of Kentucky, and is the very heart of the famous "Blue Grass Region." It is bounded on the north by Scott County, on the east by Bourbon and Clark, on the south by Madison and Jessamine, on the west by Woodford; and, by the census of 1880, had a population of 29,023 inhabitants. Its length is twenty-five miles from north to south; mean breadth, eleven miles; and contains about two hundred and seventy-five square miles, or 176,000 acres. Its principal system of drainage is through the Kentucky River, which flows along its southern boundary, and into which all the little streams having their source within its borders, or passing through it—of which the main one is the Elkhorn—empty. The configuration is good, being mostly a fair table land, gently undulating—sufficiently so to drain well without artificial means. Originally the soil was rich and fertile, and is still, after many years' cultivation, very productive. When first seen by white men, the surface was clothed with thick forests of oak, ash, black and honey locust, buckeye, mulberry and other growths indigenous to this section. There was also a luxuriant growth of cane and pea-vines, which appear to have been the case with large tracts, not only of the rich portions of the blue limestone formation of Kentucky, but even on high ridge lands. Although

Fayette produces wheat in abundance, and more corn and hemp than any other county of a like area in the blue grass region, yet it is properly a stock-raising county, and can boast some of the best horses and finest herds of cattle of this justly celebrated section, as will be more fully shown in another chapter.

In treating of the history of any country or locality, its geologlcal features naturally come first in order. It has been said that "on the geological structure of a country depend the pursuits of its inhabitants and the genius of its civilization." Agriculture, we know, is the outgrowth of a fertile soil; mining results from mineral resources; and from navigable waters spring navies and commerce. "Every great branch of industry requires for its successful development the cultivation of kindred arts and sciences. Phases of life and modes of thought are thus induced which give to different communities and States characters as various as the diverse rocks that underlie them. In like manner it may be shown that their moral and intellectual qualities depend on material conditions. Where the soil and subjacent rocks are profuse in the bestowal of wealth, man is indolent and effeminate; where effort is required to live, he becomes enlightened and virtuous; and when, on the sands of the desert, labor is unable to procure the necessaries and comforts of life, he lives a savage."* The civilization of States, nations and countries is, then, to a great extent, but the reflection of physical conditions, and hence the propriety of introducing their history, with a sketch of the geological substructure from which they originate.

A writer upon the subject says: "Geology traces the history of the earth back through successive stages of development to its rudimental condition in a state of fusion. Speculative astronomy extends it beyond this to a gaseous state, in which it and the other bodies of the solar system constituted a nebulous mass, without form and motion. When, in the process of development, motion was communicated to the chaotic matter, huge fragments were detached from its circumference, which formed the primary planets. These retaining the rotary motion of the sun, or central mass, in turn threw off other and smaller fragments, thus forming the secondary planets, as in the case of the moon, which attends the earth. All these bodies are similar in form, have a similar motion on their axis, move substantially in a common plane and in the same direction—the result of the projectile force which detached them from the parent mass. These facts are strong evidence that the sun, and the planetary system that revolves around it, were originally a common mass, and became separated in a gaseous state, as the want of cohesion among the particles would then favor the dissevering force. From the loss of heat, they next passed into a fluid, or plastic, state—the point in the history of the earth where it comes within the range of geological investigation. While in this condition, it became flattened at the poles, a form due to its diurnal rotation and the mobility of its particles. At a further reduction of temperature, its melted disc was transformed into a crust of igneous rock. A great many facts render it almost certain that the vast nucleus within this enveloping crust is still an incandescent mass. Compared with its enormous bulk, the external covering is of only filmy thickness, the ratio of the two being as the pulp and peel of an orange. In this world-crucible are held in solution the sixty-one elementary substances, which, variously combining, produce the great variety of forms, energies and modes of being, which diversify and enliven terrestrial nature. From the same source the precious metals have been forced

*Alexander Davidson.

into the superincumbered rocks, whither the miner descends and brings them to the surface. Volcanoes are outlets for the tremendous forces generated in these deep-seated fires. As an evidence of their eruptive power, Vesuvius sometimes throws jets of lava, resembling columns of flame, 10,000 feet in height. The amount of lava ejected at a single eruption from one of the volcanoes of Iceland has been estimated at 40,000,000,000 tons, a quantity sufficient to cover a large city with a mountain as high as the tallest Alps. By the process of congelation, which has never ceased, the rocky crust which rests on this internal sea of fire is now supposed to be from thirty to forty miles in thickness. The outer or upper portion of it was the most universal geological formation, and constituted the floors of the primitive oceans. The rocks composing it are designated unstratified, because they occur in irregular masses, and igneous from having originally been melted by intense heat. The vast cycle of time extending through their formation and reaching down to the introduction of life on the globe constitutes the *Azoic age.* The earth's surface, consisting of arid wastes and boiling waters, and its atmosphere reeking with poisonous gases, were wholly incompatible with the existence of plants and animals. By the continued radiation of heat, the nucleus within the hardened crust contracted, and the latter, to adapt itself to the diminished bulk, folded into huge corrugations, forming the primitive mountain chains and the first land that appeared above the face of the waters. The upheaval of these vast plications was attended with depressions in other parts of the surface, constituting the valleys and basins of the original rivers and oceans. Through the agency of water, the uplifted masses were disintegrated, and the resulting sediment swept into the extended depressions. Here it settled into parallel layers, and constitutes the stratified rocks. In some localities, these are entirely wanting; in others, many miles in depth, while their average thickness is supposed to be from six to eight miles. The plain, separating the stratified from the unstratified rocks, runs parallel with the oldest part of the earth's crust. When solidification commenced, it was the surface, and, as induration advanced toward the center, the crust thickened by increments on the inside, and therefore the most recently formed igneous rocks are the farthest below the surface. Stratification commenced at the same plain, and extended in an upper direction, and hence the most recent deposits are nearest the surface, when not displaced by disturbing causes In the silent depths of the stratified rocks are the former creations of plants and animals, which lived and died during the slow, dragging centuries of their formation. These fossil remains are fragments of history, which enables the geologist to extend his researches far back into the realms of the past, and not only determine their former modes of life, but study the cotemporaneous history of their rocky beds, and group them into systems. The fossiliferous rocks are not only of great thickness, but frequently their entire structure is an aggregation of cemented shells, so numerous that millions of them occur in a single cubic foot. Such has been the profusion of life that the great limestone formations of the globe consist mostly of animal remains, cemented by the infusion of mineral matter. A large part of the soil spread over the earth's surface has been elaborated in animal organisms. First, as nourishment, it enters the structure of plants and forms vegetable tissue. Passing thence as food into the animal, it becomes endowed with life, and when death occurs it returns to the soil, and imparts to it additional elements of fertility."

Interesting, however, as the subject may be to the educated geologist, our space will not allow of an extended notice of the different systems or ages, and hence we will devote our attention more particularly to the geology of Fayette County. In this we shall make numerous extracts from the State Geological Survey, with such additional local facts as may be attainable. The following is from the work alluded to: "Some of the beds of the blue limestone (of Fayette County) seem to be impregnated with bitumen, as they emit a strong, fœtid, bituminous odor when struck by the hammer; the waters, too, from deep wells, of fifty to one hundred feet, have a petroleum taste. The water from the deep well sunk in Lexington by Mr. Wilson is highly charged with carbonic acid, and is a remarkably strong chalybeate. The layers of limestone near the surface are usually thin, and of a rusty gray color; but, when followed back into the quarries, is usually of a bluish gray, because, where the rock has been protected from the action of the air, most of the iron present is in the state of protoxide, which rusts by exposure. In sinking the well at the Lunatic Asylum, ten feet of a reddish under-clay was passed through; then two to three feet of a dark, muddy-looking earth; then one to two feet of ash-colored marly clay, resting on the first rock, which was seventeen feet below the surface; eighty-nine feet of the various strata of blue limestone was then passed through, when the auger dropped eighteen inches, and the water rose fifty feet in the bore. The water contains a little sulphuretted hydrogen and a small portion of salt—about ten grains to the gallon—enough to act slightly on the skin and kidneys, but has little or no effect on the bowels.

"In the Van Akin quarry, near Elkhorn, where there are about twenty feet of rock exposed, the upper layers of limestone are thin and shelly; the lower beds are six inches to one foot. The passage in color, from more or less exposure to the air, is well seen here, the beds gradually changing from the dark gray-blue below, through the various shades of gray-brown and red, above. The best dimension stones have been obtained from a quarry opened between the Danville Railroad and the cemetery lot, for the construction of the inner walls of the foundation of the Clay Monument. They can here be quarried from one foot to one foot eight inches in thickness. In the lower beds of the Van Akin quarry some good specimens of *Isotelus* (*Asaphus*) *gigas* have been found; the layers above contain *Chætetes lycoperdon*, and imperfect specimens of *Leptæna* and *Atrypa* and *Receptaculites*.

"Some of the cavernous spaces in the limestones near Lexington are supposed to have subterranean inter-communication with some of the Georgetown springs, since it is believed by some that substances thrown in at Lexington have made their appearance in the springs at Georgetown; however, the prevalent direction of the sink-holes, which mark the cavernous spaces beneath, is more frequently east than west. The quarries at the east end of the city present much of the same character, except that the layers are thinner and perhaps more fossiliferous, *Atrypa* and *Orthis* and *Leptæna* predominating. Seams of calcareous spar traverse some of the beds. Cherty fragments, often porous or cellular are disseminated in the red clay which overlies the rock layers, in which some good specimens of *Cyrtolites* are occasionally found. In the cut of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, between the Richmond and Winchester Turnpikes, layers of the fine-textured, silicious mud-stone and shale, Nos. 505 and 506, of Dr. Peter's report, have been exposed, interstratified with a brownish, ash-colored clay. These

are undoubtedly the beds which give origin to the narrow ridge of sobby beech flats from which Soil No. 504 of Dr. Peter's report was collected ; this is the poorest strip of country in the whole of Fayette County.

"The red clays over the blue limestone in the eastern part of the county have often considerable quantities of gravel iron ore disseminated. Four miles west of Clay's Ferry the gray Chætetes beds of the blue limestone are exposed, in beds of from nine to eighteen, and even twenty-four, inches thick. The section on Boone's Creek, where the buff magnesian limestone, known as Grimes' building stone, are obtained, presented the following section:

FEET.

315. Layers containing branching forms of Chætetes, *A Modesta, Murchisonia.*
302. Layers with branching Chætetes.
276. Concretionary layers of blue limestone.
260. Thin beds containing large Chætetes lycoperdon.
235. Layers containing *Orthis (subjugata ?) A. Capax and Chætetes.*
210. Dark bluish-gray beds, with rough surface.
205. Thicker coraline beds.
190. Shell beds, mostly broken specimens of *O. testudinaria.*
170. Bluish-gray sub-crystalline limestone.
160. First appearance of bird's-eye structure.
155. Chert bands.
150. Chert over.
Bird's-eye structured limestone.
111. Do., in beds from one foot to eighteen inches.
105. Do., close-textured.
100. Do., in beds from three to six inches.
Do., softer.
75. Bird's-eye structured limestone, in beds of six inches.
Do., in beds from three to six inches.
62. Do., more schistose in structure.
60. Do., presenting darker shades of color.
56. Bird's-eye structured limestone of close texture.
55. Bluish-gray bed.
52. Top of the buff magnesian building-stones of Grimes' quarry, of fine texture, affording dimension-stones of from one foot to five feet.
20. Buff members, thinner bedded.
0. Boone's Creek.

"Three varieties of this magnesian building stone of Fayette County have been analyzed by Dr. Peter—Nos. 511, 512 and 513. No. 512, collected at Grimes' quarry, on Boone's Creek, which proves it to be a very fine magnesian limestone; No. 511, which lies in layers from five inches to one foot above the last, is not as pure a magnesian limestone; it contains a little more than 10 per cent less carbonate of magnesia, and near 10 per cent more earthy silicates. This is not as good building stone as the other. No. 513 was taken from a corner-stone placed as a monument of the boundary of the city of Lexington; it is intermediate in quality, containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less carbonate of magnesia, and 59 per cent more insoluble earthy silicates, than No. 512, with a much larger per cent of potash (2.35) than either of the other two. Near Rogers' mill, one and a half miles from Grimes' quarry, to the north of the Clay's Ferry road, hard beds of buff magnesian limestone are found, thirty-five feet under the chert beds, of which can be seen ten feet in natural exposure, and another bed of similar rock, ten to fifteen feet under the chert bed, five feet in outcrop, both apparently at a higher geological level than Grimes' building stone, and situated from 147 to 170 feet above Boone's Creek. The rock may be somewhat harder to dress than Grimes' building stone, but could be quarried with less stripping, as it lies near the surface slope of the country.

"The top of the Kentucky River marble rock is nearly one hundred feet higher, above the Kentucky River, at Clay's Ferry, than at Frankfort, without making allowance for the fall of the river between those two places, which has not been determined. The lowest stratum visible, near low water of the Kentucky River, at Clay's Ferry, is a light, gray-

ish blue variety of the Kentucky River marble, mottled with pale buff, in which are imbedded peculiar-shaped multilocular shells, probably of an undescribed genus; it tapers rapidly; is annulated at its lower part so as to resemble an encrinite stem, the whole fossil being slightly curved. The surface of this limestone, in place, is weathered into small cavities and channels, both curved and vermicular, once occupied by branching corals or plants now decayed and gone, which often form a complete network on the surface of the slabs, though too much worn and defaced to make out their true character. The strata dip here slightly to the north. The following are the different layers observed between 105 and 285 feet above the river, in the cut of the turnpike:

FEET.

285. Cherty fragments.
Rocks concealed.
270. Close-textured Kentucky River marble, gray and brittle.
265. Close-textured Kentucky River marble, gray and brittle.
262. Close-textured Kentucky River marble, beds of ten feet.
262. Quarry rock, banded in broad stripes of buff and gray, thin-bedded.
245. Quarry rock, in beds from nine inches to two feet.
240. Buff bed, two feet.
230. Gray quarry rock, close-textured and rather brittle. (Here a *Pleurotomaria* is found, allied to, but probably distant from, P. Umbilicata.)
220. Gray quarry rock, in beds from six to fourteen inches.
218. Base of quarry rock—two beds—mottled gray and buff.
216. Pale buff building-stone, somewhat schistose in structure, and rather disposed to disintegrate.
215. Fine-textured pale buff magnesian limestone—the best stone for building purposes—in beds of six, ten and eighteen inches.
210. Base of same.
205. Buff beds, rather schistose.
200. Beds mottled buff and gray.
195. Gray building-stone, in beds of six to twelve inches.
187. Gray building-stone, in beds of six to twelve inches.
180. Light buff building-stone, in beds of eighteen inches.
175. Gray beds of building-stone of regular fracture.
170. Gray beds of building-stone, in beds of twelve to eighteen inches, with marly layers below.
165. Buff magnesian building-stone.
162. Grayish buff quarry stone, in beds of eighteen inches.
160. Regular Kentucky River marble.
155. Concretionary layers.
150. Mottled layers, schistose, and disposed to disintegrate.
145. Same, full of cavities and channels.
135. Same, with some geodes.
125. Same, with numerous markings of corals or plants.
120. Same, with imperfect univalves.
115. Beds mottled like the lowest beds.
105. Buff beds.

"Nearly the whole of this section represents different varieties of the Kentucky River marble, with intercalated beds of magnesian building stones, a continuation of which extends, in fact, down to the level of the Kentucky River, at Clay's Ferry—the lowest beds of which have been previously noticed—and all lying beneath the *Orthis testudinaria* beds of the blue limestone formation." * * *

"The quantity of potash in this (Fayette County) soil, taken to the depth of one foot only, is more than 6,388 pounds—a quantity which seems almost inexhaustible by the most wasteful culture. That the proportion of the valuable ingredients of the soil is much diminished by its continued cultivation in corn and grain crops is exhibited in the analysis of the soil taken from the same locality, but which has been for more than fifty years in constant cultivation."

Dr. Peter says in Ranck's History of Lexington: "The waters of the deep springs and bored wells of this geological region very frequently

contain common salt and other saline ingredients, as well as sulphureted hydrogen, and carbonic acid gases, in greater or less quantity, varying from the celebrated salt sulphur water of the 'Blue Lick' Springs, down to water containing a mere trace of salts, and having only a slight odor of sulphur, such as was obtained by boring at Montmollin's mill, on the Town Fork, at the lower part of the city, which contains only one-thousandth of its weight of saline matters; or that at the bored well at the Lunatic Asylum, sunk 106 feet below the surface, and eighty-six feet through the solid rock. * * * * * Most of the waters of bored wells have a smell of petroleum at first, and in some cases a considerable quantity of combustible gas (light carbureted hydrogen) has been given out from them for some time.

"The irregular disintegration of the limestone layers has caused the formation throughout the whole of this region of extensive caverns and underground lakes and streams of water, as well as numerous sink-holes. Such lakes and streams doubtless exist under the valley of the Town Fork of Elkhorn quite extensively, and more than one steam engine is supplied at the lower part of the city by tapping them, one of which is the bagging factory of Z. Ward. This gentleman, in boring, also, some eighty or ninety feet for water at his residence, on the high ground, near the trotting-track, in the southeastern part of the city, obtained water which was found, on chemical examination, to be quite impure, it containing not only carbonate of soda and nitrates and other salts, but also a notable quantity of fatty organic matter, smelling somewhat like soap, and becoming quite offensive on exposure, as though he had penetrated into a cavern or stream in the substrata into which some of the drainage of the city found access.

"Another remarkable instance of the kind was that of the well bored in 1852, by John S. Wilson, in the cellar of his drug store, on Cheapside, in this city. He obtained water at the depth of forty feet below the level of the street, after boring twenty-six and a half feet through solid limestone, containing hard masses of iron pyrites, and the water was such a strong chalybeate, sparkling with carbonic acid gas, depositing oxide of iron on oxposure to the air, and containing quite a variety of saline ingredients, that it soon became quite popular as a mineral water. Not a long time elapsed, however, before the changed odor of the water gave evidence of the admixture of impurities, and presently it became so offensive from the undoubted presence of town drainage that Mr. Wilson was obliged to discontinue its use for any purpose, and to plug up the well. These facts are not at all wonderful when we know that the whole of the drainage from the State Lunatic Asylum, with its five hundred patients and attendants, situated on the northwestern part of the city, is discharged, through a natural underground channel, probably into subterranean cavities so extensive under the city, that they never fill up nor become obstructed, notwithstanding the immense and filthy torrent which daily flows into them from the laundry, the water-closets, the culinary department, the bath-rooms, etc., etc. This may throw some light on the fact that every well bored in the valley of the Town Fork, below the city, is a *saline sulphur water*, for it is well known to chemists that the spontaneous fermentation of water containing impurities of the kind mentioned, produces, by their decomposition, sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases and nitrate. Hence is it important that the origin and source of sulphur waters found in the line of the drainage of towns, should be carefully studied, more especially as it is the

result of experience that the habitual admixtures of even very small quantities of town drainage in the water used for drinking is a fruitful source of disease, giving rise to diarrhœa, dysentery and low fevers, and aggravating the mortality of cholera and other epidemics."

There is one feature in our climate upon which it is said that weather prophets all agree with great unanimity, and that is in describing it as "fickle." Most of the storms approach this section in winter from the west, and as Kentucky is an inland district, swept over by winds varying many hundred miles, its temperature may be affected very considerably when the temper of those winds is intensely cold. Since the beginning of the present century, the mercury has on two occasions been made to sink sixty degrees within twelve hours by these cold winds. The first occurred on the evening of February 6, 1807, a day mild and cloudy. After night set in, it commenced raining, with a high, west wind; the rain soon changed to snow, which fell to the depth of about six inches, but the wind, which blew at the rate of a hurricane, soon dispelled the clouds, and when morning dawned, it was so bitterly cold that it was unanimously termed "Cold Friday." January 1, 1864, was a day very similar in every respect to "Cold Friday," above described. The mercury, in the afternoon of December 31, 1863, stood at an average, in Central Kentucky, of about forty-five degrees above zero. Rain fell in the afternoon, succeeded by a snow-storm after night, with a high west wind. The snow-storm ceased as the wind increased, and on the morning of January 1, the mercury had fallen from forty-five degrees above zero to twenty degrees below. Besides the two instances mentioned, there are six other periods since the year 1800 when the mercury stood as low as on "Cold Friday." These were February 9, 1818, when it was twenty degrees below zero in the morning, and the next morning was down to twenty-two degrees; February 14, 1823; January —, 1835; January 19, 1852; January 10, 1856; and January 19, 1857. The coldest winter known in this latitude was that of 1779–80, and is still mentioned as the "cold winter." The ground was covered with ice and snow from November to March, without thaw, and many of the wild animals starved and froze to death. The sufferings of the few pioneer families then in the wilderness of Central Kentucky were intense, and they were often on the very verge of starvation. The heaviest rainfall ever known in this section of the State occurred in December, 1847. The streams rose so rapidly as in many instances to drive the people in their night-clothes to the second stories of their houses. The North Fork of Licking, at some points, was ten feet higher than ever before known. The Kentucky River was also alarmingly high, and its branches and tributaries did a vast amount of damage, washing away houses, mills, dams, fences, hogs, stacks of hay, grain, etc. The greatest amount of water falling inside of four consecutive hours known in Kentucky was on the 8th of May, 1843, reaching four and thirty-seven hundredths inches in about three and a half hours.*

The following table from Collins' History of Kentucky, showing the heat and rainfall at Louisville, will be found of interest to those who pay much attention to the subject:

*Collins.

Thos Bradley

## MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN (FOR THE GROWING SEASON—OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 1) OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1842 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE:

| YEARS. | OCT. | | NOV. | | DEC. | | JAN. | | FEB. | | MAR | | APRIL. | | MAY. | | JUNE. | | JULY. | | AUG. | | SEP. | | Annual Mean of Heat. Temperature. | Annual Mean in Inches of Rain and Snow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | Heat. | Rain. | | |
| 1841-42 | 49.5 | 4 | 54 | 46. | 4 | 60 | 35¼ | 4.14 | 38½ | 3 | 81 | 38.8 | 6.40 | 53.8 | 2.67 | 58. | 2.05 | 60½ | 4.32 | 68. | 7.48 | 90. | 3.42 | 70 | 1.30 | 65. | 1.94 | 54.4 | 46.68 |
| 1842-43 | 51. | 1.89 | 36½ | 2 | 30 | 36. | 3.12 | 38. | 3 | 40 | 28 | | 2.06 | 30.3 | 2.98 | 51½ | 5.11 | 65. | 8 | 45 | 73. | 7 | 3.15 | 75. | 5.89 | 72. | 3.54 | 71. | 3.79 | 52½ | 45.47 |
| 1843-44 | 49.5 | 3 | 82 | 42. | 3 | 75 | 37. | 3 | 2 | 98 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 46 | 9.7 | | 1.68 | 47. | 4.90 | 66 | 3.28 | 67 | 3 | 7.12 | 72 | 6 | 4 | 64 | 77.4 | 6 | 76 | 72 | 2.95 | 67.8 | .76 | 55.8 | 43.41 |
| 1844-45 | 51.7 | 3 | 47 | 46. | 4 | 2 | 23 | 38 | 5 | 1 | 82 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 01 | 42. | 5 | 2 | 68 | 47. | 5.98 | 62 | 3 | 3.04 | 61. | 7 | 1 | 45 | 74. | 2 | 8 | 78 | 76. | 4 | 34 | 76. | 4 | 85 | 67½ | 4.13 | 36.9 | 45.19 |
| 1845-46 | 54. | 1 | 76 | 43. | 4 | 1 | 85 | 26 | 8 | 1 | 41 | 38. | 2 | 2 | 86 | 34. | 8 | 3 | 06 | 47. | 6 | 3 | 11 | 59 | 6 | 3 | 50 | 68. | 7 | 4 | 78 | 69. | 8 | 7 | 09 | 77. | 7 | 2 | 78 | 77 | 3 | 5 | 78 | 72 | 3 | 2 | 46 | 55½ | 40.30 |
| 1846-47 | 55. | 2 | 1 | 73 | 47. | 2 | 2 | 86 | 43. | | 7 | 84 | 34. | 3 | 31 | 38. | | 5 | 01 | 43. | 2 | 6 | 14 | 59. | 3 | 27 | 61. | 1 | 80 | 71 | ¼ | 4 | 99 | 74. | 9 | 2 | 24 | 71. | 8 | 2 | 80 | 66. | 9 | 3 | 94 | 55½ | 45.93 |
| 1847-48 | 56. | 3 | 5 | 06 | 48. | | 5 | 19 | 55. | 8 | 6 | 40 | 40. | 4 | 1 | 25 | 40. | | 4 | 46 | 47. | | 3 | 52 | 54 | ½ | 1 | 32 | 69. | 3 | 5 | 10 | 72. | 4 | 3 | 23 | 73. | 11 | 47 | 74 | ½ | 5 | 56 | 64 | ½ | 1 | 34 | 55¾ | 56 90 |
| 1848-49 | 52. | 6 | 2 | 46 | 37. | 9 | 4 | 75 | 43. | 2 | 1 | 09 | 32. | 6 | 5 | 53 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 06 | 49. | 5 | 4 | 08 | 53. | | 2 | 23 | 63. | 2 | 4 | 29 | 72. | | 4 | 65 | 72. | 4 | 07 | 71. | | 2 | 78 | 71. | | 1 | 01 | 41. | 49.78 |
| 1849-50 | 53. | | 4 | 69 | 49. | 7 | 1 | 33 | 32. | | 7 | 55 | 37. | 6 | 6 | 20 | 36. | | 4 | 43 | 42. | 5 | 8 | 18 | 49. | 8 | | 09 | 57. | 8 | 2 | 48 | 69. | 2 | 9 | 24 | 76. | 8 | 17 | 75 | | 5 | 34 | 65. | 7 | 2 | 55 | 53.58 | 65.25 |
| 1850-51 | 53. | | 3 | 11 | 46. | | 5 | 31 | 54. | 5 | 7 | 02 | 35. | 7 | | 98 | 42. | | 7 | 10 | 47. | 8 | 2 | 72 | 51. | | 3 | 25 | 56. | 4 | 2 | 82 | 69. | 3 | 7 | 00 | 69. | 1 | 4 | 42 | 72. | 4 | 5 | 10 | 67. | 3 | 3 | 48 | 54½ | 49.15 |
| 1851-52 | 52. | | 2 | 47 | 41. | | 2 | 15 | 31. | 6 | 3 | 91 | 27. | 4 | 1 | 81 | 38. | 8 | 4 | 77 | 48. | 4 | 4 | 59 | 51. | | 6 | 32 | 63. | 7 | 4 | 61 | 67 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 74. | 1 | 34 | 68. | | 3 | 95 | 64. | | 3 | 95 | 52.3 | 43.33 |
| 1852-53 | 60½ | | 2 | 63 | 42 | ½ | 4 | 51 | 41. | | 9 | 47 | 35. | 8 | 1 | 51 | 36 | ½ | 5 | 22 | 42. | 8 | 2 | 13 | 56 | ¼ | 4 | 70 | 62 | ½ | 1 | 95 | 75 | ½ | | 74 | 73. | | 4 | 79 | 73. | 5 | 4 | 05 | 70. | | 3 | 25 | 57.2 | 44.95 |
| 1853-54 | 52 | | 3 | 24 | 50. | | 2 | 57 | 33. | 7 | 1 | 41 | 32. | 4 | 4 | 92 | 41 | 4 | 3 | 05 | 49. | 3 | 10 | 26 | 55. | | 2 | 08 | 64. | 8 | 5 | 46 | 71. | 3 | 3 | 81 | 79. | 5 | 1 | 60 | 80 | 6 | 1 | 56 | 76. | 2 | 1 | 92 | 57½ | 41.88 |
| 1854-55 | 60. | 6 | 5 | 19 | 42. | 4 | 3 | 91 | 35. | 8 | 2 | 44 | 35. | 1 | 4 | 84 | 30 | | 1 | 21 | 39 | 3 | 5 | 07 | 59. | 2 | 2 | 71 | 63. | 2 | 3 | 75 | 69. | 2 | 8 | 10 | 76. | 9 | 2 | 55 | 73. | 3 | 4 | 44 | 73. | 5 | 3 | 65 | 54.7 | 47.87 |
| 1855-56 | 53. | 9 | 1 | 85 | 49. | 8 | 5 | 16 | 34. | 7 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 28. | 4 | 2 | 33 | 36. | 2 | | 90 | 59. | | 1 | 70 | 64. | 4 | 3 | 01 | 75. | 6 | 2 | 06 | 78. | 3 | | 57 | 71 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 68. | | 1 | 85 | 52.7 | 29 99 |
| 1856-57 | 58. | | 1 | 62 | 43. | 4 | 4 | 56 | 30. | 2 | 4 | 93 | 21. | 2 | 1 | 88 | 42. | 6 | 3 | 76 | 40. | 5 | | 50 | 43. | 3 | 5 | 54 | 58. | 6 | 7 | 94 | 69. | 5 | 5 | 17 | 70. | | 4 | 37 | 73 | 2 | 4 | 39 | 69. | | | 87 | 51.6 | 45.50 |
| 1857-58 | 54 | 9 | 1 | 99 | 41. | 6 | 5 | 82 | 41. | 7 | 5 | 60 | 41. | 6 | 3 | 50 | 30. | 1 | 2 | 61 | 45. | | 1 | 34 | 56 | 8 | 6 | 34 | 64. | 2 | 7 | 91 | 73 | 2 | 3 | 55 | 77. | 2 | 4 | 48 | 75. | 5 | 3 | 48 | 68 | 3 | 2 | 74 | 55.8 | 48.76 |
| 1858-59 | 59. | 7 | 3 | 88 | 38 | 9 | 2 | 74 | 41. | 7 | 7 | 32 | 33. | | 3 | 61 | 38. | 5 | 7 | 00 | 58. | | 4 | 60 | 53 | | 7 | 52 | 67. | | 1 | 37 | 71. | 6 | 1 | 99 | 77. | 7 | 2 | 13 | 73. | | 6 | 53 | 67. | | 2 | 17 | 55.9 | 50.89 |
| 1359-60 | 53½ | 2 | 26 | 49 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 29. | | 7 | 53 | 36. | | 5 | 34 | 37 | 4 | 3 | 89 | 48. | | | 59 | 58. | 2 | 6 | 81 | 67. | 8 | 7 | 53 | 70. | 1 | 2 | 47 | 77. | 6 | 1 | 80 | 79. | | 5 | 34 | 66. | 2 | 3 | 21 | 56. | 51.17 |
| 1860-61 | 57 | 9 | 1 | 74 | 41. | 7 | 6 | 28 | 31. | 9 | 2 | 93 | 34. | 4 | 5 | 25 | 42 | | 2 | 35 | 44½ | | 3 | 45 | 55. | 6 | 3 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1861-62 | 58. | | 4 | 77 | 47. | | 4 | 81 | 42. | | 1 | 57 | 36. | 8 | 6 | 70 | 35. | 7 | 3 | 57 | 44. | 7 | 6 | 96 | 55. | 4 | 5 | 21 | 59. | 9 | 7 | 02 | 73. | | 6 | 16 | 72. | 1 | 2 | 27 | 73. | 1 | 6 | 37 | 67. | 6 | 4 | 69 | 54 4 | 55.81 |
| 1862-63 | 61. | | 1 | 16 | 44. | 7 | 5 | 15 | 40. | 7 | 6 | 09 | 38. | 9 | 7 | 33 | 34. | 9 | 4 | 12 | 43. | | 4 | 13 | 54. | 8 | 3 | 38 | 64. | | 2 | 18 | 69. | 3 | 4 | 26 | 74. | 3 | 4 | 69 | 73. | 6 | 2 | 60 | 64. | 4 | 2 | 98 | 56.5 | 48.07 |
| 1863-64 | 57. | | 5 | 89 | 45. | 7 | 3 | 14 | 38. | 9 | 4 | 52 | 29. | 7 | 3 | 19 | 37. | | 1 | 72 | 43. | 6 | 2 | 35 | 51. | | 3 | 07 | 65. | 4 | 4 | 18 | 72. | | 3 | 09 | 77. | 6 | 2 | 13 | 75. | 9 | 5 | 63 | 67. | 8 | 4 | 33 | 55.4 | 43.24 |
| 1864-65 | 51. | 3 | 3 | 52 | 45. | 7 | 6 | 30 | 33. | 6 | 5 | 18 | 25. | 8 | 3 | 41 | 38. | 4 | 3 | 54 | 49½ | | 7 | 86 | 55. | 6 | 8 | 84 | 63 | ½ | 7 | 57 | 75 | 6 | 8 | 86 | 74 | ½ | 6 | 92 | 73 | ½ | 3 | 68 | 75. | 2 | 5 | 61 | 54.4 | 66.09 |
| 1865-66 | 55 | 6 | 1 | 84 | 45. | | 1 | 25 | 37. | 7 | 7 | 90 | 34. | 5 | 4 | 57 | 36. | | 2 | 05 | 43. | | 8 | 07 | 60. | | 2 | 57 | 63. | 3 | 1 | 84 | 72. | | 6 | 48 | 77. | 4 | 8 | 37 | 70. | 4 | 3 | 46 | 66. | 8 | 12 | 80 | 55.2 | 61.18 |
| 1866-67 | 57. | 2 | 1 | 72 | 45 | ½ | 4 | 82 | 34 | ½ | 3 | 01 | 26. | 6 | 2 | 93 | 42. | 7 | 8 | 90 | 37. | 4 | 6 | 61 | 56. | 7 | 3 | 05 | 61. | | 6 | 52 | 72. | | 4 | 58 | 75. | 2 | 3 | 53 | 76. | 1 | 1 | 92 | 72. | | 1 | 00 | 55. | 48.59 |
| 1867-68 | 57. | | 7 | 4 | 47. | 7 | 4 | 55 | 36. | 5 | 5 | 02 | 29. | 6 | 4 | 29 | 35. | | 1 | 69 | 52. | 6 | 6 | 83 | 53. | | 6 | 05 | 59. | 8 | 8 | 45 | 71. | | 5 | 98 | 81. | 7 | 5 | 10 | 74. | | 6 | 03 | 65. | 4 | 5 | 57 | 54.5 | 60.85 |
| 1868-69 | 55. | 5 | 1 | 95 | 44. | 4 | 2 | 68 | 31. | | 4 | 01 | 39. | 1 | 2 | 80 | 40. | 7 | 3 | 50 | 40. | 2 | 4 | 66 | 51. | 7 | 5 | 80 | 63. | | 5 | 19 | 71. | 8 | 5 | 18 | 76. | 6 | 3 | 39 | 78. | 3 | 2 | 73 | 68. | 9 | 3 | 29 | 55.7 | 45.18 |
| 1869-70 | 47 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 40. | 1 | 5 | 95 | 36. | | 2 | 88 | 36 | 2 | 9 | 30 | 36 | | 2 | 68 | 40 | 7 | 5 | 32 | 53 | | 3 | 64 | 61 | ½ | 4 | 71 | 73. | | 2 | 97 | 78. | 7 | 3 | 28 | 78. | | 2 | 22 | 72. | | 2 | 38 | 54.9 | 48.49 |
| 1870-71 | 59 | 8 | 3 | 89 | 46. | 4 | 2 | 40 | 33. | 4 | 2 | 20 | 36. | 7 | 3 | 05 | 39 | | 5 | 75 | 40. | 7 | 7 | 29 | 59 | 1 | 2 | 06 | 64. | | 5 | 97 | 75. | | 3 | 86 | 77. | 2 | 2 | 22 | 79. | | 3 | 06 | 66. | 7 | 1 | 23 | 57.3 | 42.95 |

Average annual mean for thirty years, temperature, 55.9; rain and snow, 50.30.

—*W. H. Perrin.*

## CHAPTER IV.

THE PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD—EARLY INHABITANTS AND MOUND-BUILDERS—THEIR MONUMENTS AND FORTIFICATIONS—RELICS IN FAYETTE COUNTY—THE INDIANS—WHENCE THEY ORIGINATED—THEIR HUNTING-GROUNDS, ETC., ETC.

"A race that long has passed away
Built them, a disciplined and populous race,
Heaped with long toil the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
The glittering Parthenon." —*Bryant.*

IT is the opinion of antiquarians that three distinct races of people lived in North America prior to its occupation by the present population. Of these, the builders of the magnificent cities, whose remains are found in a number of localities of Central America, were the most civilized. "Judging from the ruins of broken columns," says a writer upon the pre-historic period, "fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, these cities must have been of great extent and very populous. The mind is almost startled at the remoteness of their antiquity, when we consider the vast sweep of time necessary to erect such colossal structures of solid masonry, and afterward convert them into the present utter wreck. Comparing their complete desolation with the ruins of Baalbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis, they must have been old when the latter were being built." May not America then be called the Old World instead of the New; and may it not have contained, when the Central American cities were erected, a civilization equal if not superior to that which cotemporaneously existed on the banks of the Nile, and made Egypt the cradle of Eastern arts and science?

The second race were the Mound-Builders, as has been determined by the character of their civilization, a people of whom so much has been said, and so little is definitely known. The remains of their works constitute the most interesting class of antiquities found within the limits of the United States. The historian, Davidson, upon this subject, says: "Like the ruins found in Central America, they antedate the most ancient records. Tradition can furnish no account of them, and their character can only be partially gleaned from the internal evidences which they themselves afford. They consist of the remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds." The farthest relic of this strange people discovered in a northeastern direction was near Black River, on the south side of Lake Ontario. From this point they extend in a southwestern direction by way of the Ohio, the Mississippi, Mexican Gulf, Texas, New Mexico and Yucatan, into South America. Commencing in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., there was a chain of these forts and earthworks, extending more than fifty miles southwesterly, and not more than four or five miles apart, evidently built by a people rude in the arts and few in numbers. "One of the most august monuments of remote antiquity to be found in the whole

country, may still be seen in West Virginia, near the junction of Grave Creek and the Ohio River. According to actual measurement it has an altitude of ninety feet, a diameter at the base of 100 feet, at the summit of forty-five feet, while a partial examination has disclosed within it the existence of many thousands of human skeletons."* In the State of Ohio, where these ancient works and mounds have been surveyed and carefully examined, are found some of the most extensive and interesting that occur in the United States. At the mouth of the Muskingum, among a number of curious works, was a rectangular fort containing forty acres, encircled by a wall of earth ten feet high, and perforated with openings resembling gateways. In the mound near the fort were found the remains of a sword, which appeared to have been buried with its owner. Resting on the forehead were found three large copper bosses, plated with silver, and attached to a leather buckler. Near the side of the body was a plate of silver, which had perhaps been the upper part of a copper scabbard, portions of which were filled with iron rust, doubtless the remains of a sword.

These defensive earthworks occupy hill-tops and other situations most easy to defend. The "Bourneville inclosure," in Ross County, Ohio, is a fair illustration, and is thus described by Messrs. Squier and Davis, two eminent archæologists: "This work occupies the summit of a lofty, detached hill, twelve miles westward from the city of Chillicothe, near the village of Bourneville. The hill is not far from four hundred feet in perpendicular height, and is remarkable, even among the steep hills of the West, for the general abruptness of its sides, which, at some points, are absolutely inaccessible. * * * * The defenses consist of a wall of stone, which is carried round the hill a little below the brow; but at some places it rises, so as to cut off the narrow spurs, and extends across the neck that connects the hill with the range beyond." Nothing, however, like a true wall exists there now, as we learn from local authority, but the present appearance is rather what might have been "expected from the falling outward of a wall of stones, placed, as this was, upon the declivity of a hill." The area inclosed by this wall was 140 acres, and the wall itself was two miles and a quarter in length. Trees of the largest size now grow upon these ruins. On a similar work in Highland County, Ohio, Messrs. Squier and Davis found a large chestnut tree, which they supposed to be 600 years old. "If," they say, "to this we add the probable period intervening from the time of the building of this work to its abandonment, and the subsequent period up to its invasion by the forest, we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that it has an antiquity of at least one thousand years. But when we notice, all around us, the crumbling trunks of trees, half hidden in the accumulating soil, we are induced to fix on an antiquity still more remote."

Mr. Knapp, agent of the Minnesota Mining Company some years ago, counted 395 annular rings on a hemlock tree which grew on one of the mounds of earth thrown out of an ancient copper mine, occupied at some remote period by this race of people. Mr. Foster, a writer upon the subject, notes the great size and age of a pine stump, which must have grown, flourished and died since the works were deserted; and Col. Whittlesey, of the Ohio Geological Survey, not only refers to living trees, now flourishing in the gathered soil of the abandoned trenches, upward of three hundred years old, but says, "On the same spot, there are the decayed trunks of a preceding generation or generations of trees

*Pre-Historic Times.

that have arrived at maturity and fallen down from old age."

Our space, however, will not admit of a more extended notice of the works in other States. They are not pertinent to the history of Fayette County, except in illustration of the fact that a strange people, of whom we knew nothing beyond conjecture, once inhabited this country, and the relics of them still existing are to us

> "Like the one
> Stray fragment of a wreck, which thrown
> With the lost vessel's name ashore,
> Tells who they were that live no more."

That a race—"a disciplined and populous race" —did occupy this country ages and ages ago, long before it was possessed by the Indians, there can be no question. But of these people, and concerning them, history is silent. No record, beyond the rearing of these "mysterious structures," exists of their achievements and progress; no sculptured memorial attests their skill and greatness. The antiquary finds in their works no inscriptions which, like those found on the plains of Shinar, or in the valley of the Nile, can unfold the mysteries of by-gone centuries. He finds only moldering skeletons, the scattered remnants of vessels of earthenware, rude weapons of war, axes made of stone, and other implements equally rude. There is no doubt, however, that our houses are built on grounds once appropriated by others; our towns and cities occupy the sites of older cities, and our cemeteries are sacred to the memory of a ghostly people, who, in the event of a final resurrection, could rise up and claim ownership prior to that of the present Anglo-Saxon occupants.

The antiquities of this "peculiar people," and the relics of their existence, which, as already stated, extend from the Lake Superior region to New Mexico, and thence into South America, are considered in two great divisions, viz.: Implements (including ornaments), and Earthworks. The earthworks have again been divided, by American archæologists, into seven classes: 1, Defensive inclosures; 2, sacred and miscellaneous inclosures; 3, sepulchral mounds; 4, sacrificial mounds; 5, temple mounds; 6, "animal" mounds; and 7, miscellaneous mounds. The defensive inclosures as already shown were upon the tops of hills and elevations, where they were more easy of defense. The sacred inclosures are generally found on "the broad and level river bottoms, seldom occurring upon the table-lands, or where the surface of the ground is undulating or broken."* The sepulchral mounds are almost innumerable in the United States, and are literally numbered by thousands and tens of thousands. They vary from six to eight feet in height, generally stand outside the inclosures, and are mostly round, though sometimes elliptical or pear-shaped. The sacrificial mounds are peculiar to the New World. Says Dr. Wilson: "This remarkable class of mounds has been very carefully explored, and their most noticeable characteristics are their almost invariable occurrence within inclosures; their regular construction in uniform layers of gravel, earth and sand, and their covering a symmetrical altar of burnt clay or stone." The temple mounds are pyramidal structures, truncated, and generally having graded avenues to their tops. In some instances they are terraced, or have successive stages. The animal mounds are principally, though not wholly, confined to Wisconsin. In that State are thousands of this class, in shape representing men, beasts, birds and reptiles, all wrought with persevering labor upon the surface of the soil. The miscellaneous mounds are found in many localities throughout North America.

*Lubbock.

Of the temple mounds of this State, Collins, in his history of Kentucky, says: "The temple, or terraced, mounds are said to be more numerous in Kentucky than in the States north of the Ohio River—a circumstance which implies an early origin and application of the familiar phrase, '*sacred soil.*' The striking resemblance which these temple mounds bear to the *teocallis* of Mexico has suggested the purposes to which they were devoted, and the name by which they are known. Some remarkable works of this class have been found in the counties of Adair, Trigg, Montgomery, Hickman, McCracken, Whitly, Christian, Woodford, Greenup and Mason. The temple mound near Lovedale, in Woodford County, is a very interesting specimen of this class—an octagonal work, with graded ascents at each of the northern angles; and there is a work of curious design near Washington, in the county of Mason, which, though differing in form from the preceding, is obviously a specimen of the *teocalli* class. There is also a temple mound in Greenup County, which has excited a good deal of interest. It forms part of a connected series of works, communicating by means of parallel embankments, and embracing the chief structural elements peculiar to this class of works. On a commanding river terrace stands one of the groups of this series—an exact rectangle, 800 feet square, with gateway, bastion, ditch and hollow-way, with outworks consisting of parallel walls leading to the northeast and to the southwest, from opposite sides of the rectangular inclosure. The work has many of the salient features of an extensive fortification, and appears to have been designed for purposes of military defense; and yet there is nothing to forbid the supposition that its sloping areas were also devoted to the imposing rites of a ceremonial worship."

But to come down to more local facts, and to the pre-historic remains of Fayette County, we take the following from Ranck's History of Lexington: "As early as 1794, it was well and widely known that in the neighborhood of Lexington there existed two distinctly defined fortifications, furnished with ditches and bastions. One of these ancient monuments was visited, in 1820, by Rafinesque, the celebrated Professor of Natural History in Transylvania University, a gentleman whose opinions on the subject of the ancient remains in the Mississippi Valley are so often quoted by historians, and are so much respected. His map and plate of the remains near Lexington constitute one of the most valuable features of the 'Smithsonian Contributions.'" He says, in an article in the *Western Review*, of the fortification alluded to: "I have visited, with a friend, the ancient monument or fortification situated about two and a half miles from Lexington, in an easterly direction, and above the head of Hickman Creek; and we have ascertained that it is formed by an ir regular circumvallation of earth surrounded by an outside ditch. The shape of this monument is an irregular polygon of seven equal sides. The whole circumference measures about sixteen hundred of my steps, which I calculated at nearly a yard, or three feet each; or, altogether, 4,800 feet—less than a mile. The different sides measure as follows: West side, 360 feet; southwest side, 750 feet; south side, 750 feet; east-southeast side, 660 feet; east-northeast side, 1,080 feet; northeast side, 600 feet; northwest side, 600 feet. Total, 4,800 feet. The angles are rather blunt. Two of the angles have deep ravines; one lies at the angle between the west and the southwest sides, and the other between the east-southeast and the east-northeast sides. This last is the largest and deepest; it reaches to the limestone, and had water in it. It forms a brook, running easterly, and is formed by

two rills meeting near the angle and nearly surrounding the central. Another ravine comes out near the north corner. All these originate within the circumvallation, which incloses one of the highest grounds near Lexington, and particularly a large, level hill, which is higher than any in the immediate neighborhood, and stretches, in part, toward the northwest. The sides are straight. The earthen walls are raised upon a level or raised ground, and are nowhere lower than the outside ground, except for a few rods toward the northeast side. The situation is, therefore, very well calculated for defense, and it is very probable that there were formerly springs within its walls.

"The whole surface is covered with trees of a large growth, growing even on the walls and in the ditch; excepting, however, a small corner toward the northwest, which is now a cornfield. It may include from five to six hundred acres.

"At present, the height and breadth of the wall and ditch are variable—from eight to sixteen feet in breadth, and from two to four in depth, the average being twelve in breadth and three in depth; but these dimensions must have been greater formerly. The wall was probably sixteen feet broad throughout, and four feet high, while the ditch was rather narrower and deeper. The walls are made of the loose earth taken from the ditch. There is only one large distinct gateway, on the northeast side, where there is no ditch and hardly any wall."

Commenting upon this description of Rafinesque, Ranck says: "After this survey, some little interest was excited in the subject, and other remains were visited and inspected. Several in the vicinity of the one described; another, a square inclosure, west of Lexington, near the northern Frankfort road; many mounds and graves south of the city, and two groups lying on the south side of North Elkhorn, about a mile from each other. Extraordinary as it may appear, these monuments, though so near the city, and as singular as any on this continent, were never surveyed until as late as 1820. Some months after he had examined and described the fortification at the head of Hickman Creek, Prof. Rafinesque surveyed the upper group on North Elkhorn, near Russell's Cave, or what is now known as the West place. We quote his description of it, which will be read with more and more interest and wonder as time passes, and slowly but surely levels with the earth and blots out forever all that is left to remind us of a lost race, whose stupendous structures covered the fertile tract which afterward became the favorite hunting ground of savage tribes." Ranck then quotes from Rafinesque in the *Western Review* of 1820, as follows:

"I visited this upper group of monuments a few days ago, in company with two gentlemen from Lexington. They are situated about six miles from this town, in a north-northeast direction, on the west and back part of Col. Russell's farm, which lies on the road leading from Lexington to Cynthiana. The ground on which they stand is a beautiful level spot, covered with young trees and short grass, or fine turf, on the south side of a bend of North Elkhorn Creek, nearly opposite the mouth of Opossum Run, and close by Hamilton's farm and spring, which lie west of them. They extend as far as Russell's Cave, on the east side of the Cynthiana road.

"No. 1, which stands nearly in the center, is a circular inclosure 600 feet in circumference, formed of four parts: 1, A broad, circular parapet, now about twenty feet broad and two feet high. 2, An inward ditch, now very shallow and nearly on a level with the outward ground. 3, A gateway, lying due north, raised above the ditch, about fifteen

feet broad, and leading to the central area. 4, A square central area, raised nearly three feet above the ditch, perfectly square and level, each side seventy feet long and facing the four cardinal points.

"No. 2 lies northeast of No. 1, at about two hundred and fifty feet distance; it is a regular, circular, convex mound 175 feet in circumference, and nearly four feet high, surrounded by a small outward ditch.

"No. 3 lies nearly north of No. 1, and about two hundred and fifty feet distant from No. 2. It is a singular and complicated monument, of an irregular square form, nearly conical, or narrower at the upper end, facing the creek. It consists: 1, Of a high and broad parapet, about one hundred feet long and more than five feet high, as yet, above the inward ditch on the south base, which is about seventy-five feet long. 2, Of an inside ditch. 3, Of an area of the same form with the outward parapet, but rather uneven. 4, Of an obsolete broad gateway at the upper west side. 5, Of an irregular raised platform, connected with the outward parapet, and extending toward the north to connect it with several mounds. 6, Of three small mounds, about fifty feet in circumference and two feet high, standing irregularly around that platform, two on the west side and one on the east.

"No. 4. These are two large *sunken mounds*, connected with No. 3. One of them stands at the upper end of the platform, and is sunk in an outward circular ditch, about two hundred and fifty feet in circumference and two feet deep. The mound, which is perfectly round and convex, is only two feet high, and appears sunk in the ditch. Another similar mound stands in a corn-field, connected by a long raised way to the upper east end of the parapet in No. 3.

"No. 5 is a monument of an oblong square form, consisting of the four usual parts of a parapet, an inward ditch, a central area and a gateway. This last stands nearly opposite the gateway of No. 3, about one hundred and twenty-five feet distant, and leads over the ditch to the central area. The whole outward circumference of the parapet is about four hundred and forty feet. The longest side fronts the southwest and the northeast, and is 120 feet long, while the shortest is 100 feet long. The central area is level, and has exactly half the dimensions of the parapet, being sixty feet long and fifty wide. It is raised two or three feet, as well as the parapet. The end opposite the gateway is not far from Hamilton's spring.

"No. 6 is a mound without a ditch, 190 feet in circumference and five feet high. It lies nearly west from No. 1.

"No. 7 is a *stone mound*, on the east side of Russell's Spring, and on the brim of the gully. It lies east from the other monuments, and more than half a mile distant. It is ten feet high and 175 feet in circumference, being formed altogether by loose stones heaped together, but now covered with a thin soil of stone and grass.

"No. 8 is a similar *stone mound*, but rather smaller, lying north of No. 7, at the confluence of Russell's Spring with North Elkhorn.

"Among the principal peculiarities which I have noticed in this group of monuments, the square area of No. 1, inclosed within a circular ditch and parapet, is very interesting, since it exhibits a new compound geometrical form of building. The ditch must have been much deeper once, and the parapet, with the area, much higher; since, during the many centuries which have elapsed over these monuments, the rains, dust-decayed plants, and trees, must have gradually filled the ditch, etc. I was told by Mr. Martin that, within his recollection, or about twenty-five years ago, the ditch in the monument at the head of

Hickman Creek was at least one foot deeper. Whenever we find central and separated areas in the Alleghawian monuments, we must suppose they were intended for the real places of worship and sacrifices, where only the priests and chiefs were admitted, while the crowd stood probably on the parapet to look on, and; in fact, these parapets are generally convex and sloping inward, or toward the central area.

"The ditched mound, No. 2, is remarkable, and must have had a peculiar destination, like the sunken mounds, No. 4, which differ from No. 2 merely by being much lower, and appearing, therefore, almost sunk in the ditch. The stone mounds, Nos. 7 and 8, are also peculiar, and evidently sepulchral. But why were the dead bodies covered here with stone instead of earth? Perhaps these mounds belonged to different tribes, or the convenience of finding stones in the rocky neighborhood of Russell's Cave and Spring may have been an inducement for employing them."

Important and interesting as these works and remains of the "lost race" appear to have been, it is greatly to be regretted that they have not been preserved from decay and destruction. Well would it have been for the people here to have adopted the same measures as did the Ohio Land Company, when they took possession of the lands at the mouth of the Muskingum River, where were located some of the most interesting of these monuments to be found in Ohio. One of the earliest official acts of this company was the passage of a resolution, which is entered upon the journal of their proceedings, "reserving the two truncated pyramids and the great mound, with a few acres attached to each, as public squares." Mr. Ranck alludes to the fact that some of these mounds described by Rafinesque were visited in 1846, and were found to be almost entirely obliterated. Others, however, near the dividing line between the old military survey of Dandridge and Meredith, were still distinct. These are described in Collins' history of Kentucky as follows: "The most easterly werk is on the estate of C. C. Moore. It is on the top of a high bluff, on the west side of North Elkhorn, in the midst of a very thick growth, mostly of sugar trees; the area within a deep and broad circular ditch is about a quarter of an acre of land. The ditch is still deep enough in some places to hide a man on horseback. The dirt taken from the ditch is thrown outward; and there is a gateway where the ditch was never dug, some ten feet wide, on the north side of the circle. Trees, several hundred years old, are growing on the bank and in the bottom of the ditch and over the area which it incloses, and the whole region about it. There is another work a quarter of a mile west of the above one. It commences on the Meredith estate and runs over on the Cabell's Dale property, and contains about ten acres of land. The shape of the area is not unlike that of the moon when about two-thirds full. The dirt from the ditch inclosing this area is thrown sometimes out, sometimes in, and sometimes both ways. An ash tree was cut down in the summer of 1845, which stood upon the brink of this ditch, which, upon being examined, proved to be 400 years old. The ditch is still perfectly distinct throughout its whole extent, and in some places is so deep and steep as to be dangerous to pass with a carriage." Connected with this same chain of works is a mound, noticed by Ranck in his history of Lexington, as situated about half a mile west of the earthwork on top of the bluff, and about a quarter of a mile north of the larger oval one. It was opened in the summer of 1871, and is thus described by Dr. Robert Peter: "The mound has a diameter of about seventy feet, and rises with a regular swell in the cen-

Geo. W. Norton

ter to the height of three and a half to four feet above the general level of the valley pasture on which it is located, only about fifteen feet above low water in the North Elkhorn Creek, and about three hundred and twenty-five south from its margin. Mr. Fisher (on whose farm it is) made an excavation into the center of this mound about four to five feet in diameter and about three and a half feet deep, in which, in a bed of wood-ashes, containing charred fragments of small wood, he found a number of interesting copper, flint, bone and other relics of the ancient Mound-Builders, which were carefully packed and transmitted to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, for preservation.

"The copper articles were five in number, three of which were irregularly oblong-square implements or ornaments about four inches in length, and two and one-eighth to three and three-quarters inches wide, and one-quarter inch thick at lower end (varying somewhat in size, shape and thickness); each with two curved horns attached to the corners of one end, which is wider and thinner than the other end. These were evidently made of native copper, by hammering, are irregular in thickness and rude in workmanship, and have been greatly corroded in the lapse of time, so that they not only have upon them a thick coating of green carbonate and red oxide of copper, but the carbonate had cemented these articles, with adjoining flint arrow-heads, pieces of charcoal, etc., into one cohering mass, in the bed of ashes, etc., in which they were found lying irregularly one upon the other. The other two copper implements were axes or hatchets; one nearly six inches long, the other nearly four inches; each somewhat adze-shaped, wider at one end, which end had a sharp-cutting edge.

"With these were found nearly a peck of flint arrow-heads, all splintered and broken, as by the action of fire; also three hemispherical polished pieces of red hematitic iron ore, about two inches in diameter; some door-button-shaped pieces of limestone, each perforated with two holes; several pieces of sandstone, which seemed to have been used for grinding and polishing purposes; and many fragments of bones of animals, mostly parts of ribs, which appeared to have been ground or shaped; among which was one, blackened by fire, which seemed to have been part of a handle of a dagger; also, some fragments of pottery, etc. The fragments of charcoal lying near the copper articles were saturated with carbonate of copper, resulting from the oxidation of the copper articles, parts of which were oxidized to the center, although a quarter of an inch in thickness; and many pieces of this coal and portions of flint arrow-heads remain strongly cemented to the copper implements by this carbonate.

"To what uses these rude, oblong-square horned copper articles were put, except for ornament, cannot be conjectured. No inscription or significant mark was found on any of them. No human bones could be distinguished among the fragments found, but only the immediate center of the mound was opened."

That the Mound-Builders were idolators there is little doubt, and it has been conjectured that the sun was an object of adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun. When inclosed with walls, their gateways were toward the east. The caves in which they were occasionally found buried opened in the same direction. Whenever a mound was partially inclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side, and when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they lay east and west; and finally, medals have been found in a number of mounds opened in

different parts of the United States, upon which was represented the sun and his rays of light.

From evidence considered good by writers upon this subject, it is supposed that this people came from Asia, and that their comings were made at different times and from different countries. But at what period they came to this continent is, of course, but a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. What finally became of them is another query, which has been extensively discussed. The fact that their works extend into Mexico and Peru has induced the belief that it was their posterity that dwelt in these countries when they were first visited by the Spaniards. The Mexican and Peruvian works, with the exception of their magnitude, are similar. Relics common to all of them have been occasionally found, and it is believed that the religious uses which they subserved were the same.

A thousand other interesting queries naturally arise respecting these nations which now repose under the ground, but the most searching investigation can only give us vague speculations for answers. No historian has preserved the names of their mighty chieftains, nor given an account of their exploits. Even tradition is silent respecting them. If we knock at their tombs, no spirit comes back with a response, and only a sepulchral echo of forgetfulness and death reminds us how vain is the attempt to unlock the mysterious past upon which oblivion has fixed its seal. How forcibly their moldering bones and perishing relics illustrate the transitory character of human existence. Generation after generation lives, moves and is no more; time has strewn the track of its ruthless march with the fragments of mighty empires; and at length not even their names nor works have an existence in the speculations of those who take their places.

The third distinct race which, according to ethnologists, has inhabited North America, is the red Indian, found by the Europeans in possession of the country. When first visited by the European pioneers, they were without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind their precursors, the Mound-Builders, in a knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archæologists, and is one of the most difficult they have been called on to answer. One hypothesis is that they were an original race, indigenous to the Western Hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among these distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat. In the pile of the European, the coloring matter is distributed by means of a central canal, but in that of the Indian it is incorporated in the fibrous structure. Since, therefore, these and other ethnological features are characteristic only of the aboriginal inhabitants of America, it is inferred that they are indigenous to this part of the globe.

A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and even when tradition is wanting, any attempt to point out the particular theater of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. They are perhaps an offshoot of Shemitic parentage, and some imagine, from their tribal organization and faint coincidences of language and religion, that they were the descendants of the ancient Hebrews. Others, with as much propriety, contend that their progenitors were the ancient Hindoos, and that the Brahmin idea,

which uses the sun to symbolize the Creator of the universe, has its counterpart in the sun-worship of the Indians. They also see in the Hindoo polytheism, with its thirty thousand divinities, a theology corresponding with the innumerable minor Indian deities, of which birds, quadrupeds, reptiles and fishes are made the symbols. The Persians, and other primitive oriental stocks, and even the nations of Europe, if the testimony of different antiquarians could be accepted, might claim the honor of first peopling America.

Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidences of physical organization between the oriental types of mankind and the Indians, point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated. Instead of 1,800 years, the time of their roving in the wilds of America, as determined by Spanish interpretation of their pictographic records, the interval has perhaps been thrice that period. Their religions, superstitions and ceremonies, if of foreign origin, evidently belong to the crude theologies prevalent in the last centuries before the introduction of Mahometanism, or Christianity. Scarcely three thousand years would suffice to blot out perhaps almost every trace of the language they brought with them from the Asiatic cradle of the race, and introduce the present diversity of aboriginal tongues. Like their oriental progenitors, they have lived for centuries without progress, while the Caucasian variety of the race, under the transforming power of art, science and improved systems of civil polity, have made the most rapid advancement. At the time of their departure eastward, a great current of emigration flowed westward to Europe, making it a great arena of human effort and improvement. Thence proceeding farther westward, it met, in America, the midway station in the circuit of the globe, the opposing current direct from Asia. The shock of the first contact was the beginning of the great conflict which has since been waged by the rival sons of Shem and Japheth. The first thought of the Indian, when hostilities commenced on the Atlantic border, was to retire westward. It was from beyond the Alleghanies, according to the traditions of their fathers, they had come, and in the same undefined region they located their paradise, or happy hunting-ground. To employ an aboriginal allegory, "the Indians had long discerned a dark cloud in the heavens, coming from the east, which threatened them with disaster and death. Slowly rising at first, it seemed shadow, but soon changed to substance. When it reached the summit of the Alleghanies, it assumed a darker hue; deep murmurs, as of thunder, were heard; it was impelled westward by strong wind, and shot forth forked tongues of lightning."

The movement of the somber cloud typified the advance of labor, science and civilization. Pontiac foresaw the coming storm when he beheld the French flag and French supremacy stricken down on the Plains of Abraham. To the British officer sent westward to secure the fruits of victory he said: "I stand in thy path." To the assembled chiefs of the nations in council, he unfolded his schemes of opposition, depicted the disasters which would attend the coming rush of the Anglo-Saxon, and climaxed his invective against the hated enemy with the exclamation, "Drive the dogs who wear red clothing into the sea!" Fifty years after the defeat of Pontiac, Tecumseh, emulating his example, plotted the conspiracy of the Wabash. He brought to his aid the powerful influence of the Indian priesthood; for years, the forest haunts of his clansmen rang with his stirring appeals, and the valleys of the West ran with the blood of the white invaders. But Tecumseh fell, a martyr to

his cause, and the second attempt to turn back the tide of civilization was a failure. The Appalachian tribes, under the leadership of Tuscaloosa, next waged a continuous war of three years against the southern frontiers. The conflict terminated by the sublime act of its leader, who, after a reward had been offered for his head, voluntarily surrendered himself for the good of his people. After this defeat, the southern tribes abandoned their long-cherished idea of re-establishing Indian supremacy. A last and fruitless effort of this kind, by the Sacs and Foxes, of Illinois, under the renowned Black Hawk, placed the vast domain east of the Mississippi in the hands of the ruthless conquerors.*

Such, in brief, is the history of the whole race of that people, about whose memory there must ever linger a melancholy interest. "The Indian of the falcon glance and lion bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale," is gone. "The anointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant." Their council-fires paled in the growing dawn of the nineteenth century, and then went out forever in the dark and bloody ground. "Shrinking before a power they could not comprehend, they have disappeared, and their war-cry has died away in the distant West."

When first visited by the whites, Kentucky was the favorite hunting-ground of many different tribes of Indians, but it is not known that any of them ever resided permanently within its borders. They had, it is inferred, conquered their predecessors, the Mound-Builders, and, with much bloodshed, wrested from them these fair lands, bestowing upon the rich hunting-grounds thus obtained the title of "Kan-tuck-ee"—the "dark and bloody ground." Annually, during the hunting season, the Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees, and other tribes from beyond the Ohio, and the Catawbas, Cherokees and Creeks, from the south country, came here to hunt the deer, elk and buffalo, which, in great numbers, roamed the forests, grazed upon the natural pastures, and frequented the salt-impregnated springs so common in this section. However, their visits were periodical, and, when the hunt ended, they returned, with the trophies of the chase, to their own towns. But in the coming of the pale-faces they foresaw the destruction of these beautiful hunting-grounds, and determined to drive the white invaders hence. The fierce contests which occurred between them and the first white settlers were numerous, of long continuance, and often disastrous to the latter, ere the final expulsion of the savages from the territory, that, in these sanguinary struggles, was re-baptized the "Dark and Bloody Ground." The heroic deeds of the pioneer fathers are inscribed upon hundreds of battle-fields. Assuredly, if a community of people ever lived who were literally cradled in war, it was the early inhabitants of Fayette County and of Central Kentucky. From the first exploration of the country by Daniel Boone up to the year 1794, they were engaged in one incessant battle with the savages. Trace the path of an Indian incursion anywhere over the great valley of the West, and it is found dyed with Kentucky blood. Wander over any of the battle-fields of that great theater of savage warfare, and it is seen white with the bones of her children. In childhood, they fought Indians, with their sisters and mothers, in their cabins; in youth and ripe manhood, they fought them in ambuscade and in open fields. Such were the pioneers of Fayette County, and who were always found where life was to be staked and glory won.

But the Indian wars of Fayette County pertain more particularly to the history of

*Schoolcraft's, Part 5; Spencer's History of the United States.

Lexington, and will be found in the chapter devoted to its interests, where the subject will be fully treated. The general sketch of the Indians given in this connection is for the purpose of showing who have respectively owned the country whose history we attempt to write. From the authority cited, it is evident that this section was once possessed by the Mound-Builders; that they were conquered, and finally exterminated or dispersed, by the Indians, who, in turn, were driven from the soil by the whites.—*Perrin.*

## CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITES—THEIR EARLY PRIVATIONS—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY —PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES—THE CENSUS—POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR EFFECT.

"Ye builded wiser than ye knew
The broad foundation
On which this superstucture stands."
—*Pearre.*

WESTWARD the tide of immigration, like the Star of Empire, swept its way. It leaped the summit of the Alleghanies, and poured a living flood upon the broad fields of graves, and, into a great wilderness of woods, whose only denizens were savage beasts and still more savage men. It stopped not here, but, accumulating its power, it rolled across a desert, till the solitudes of the glens of the Rocky Mountains are resonant with the din of mining industries. Vainly the Indian tried to stem the torrent, but the tide carried him away.

"* * as the whirlwind sweeps
The strong oaks of the forest."

The settler's ax next echoed through the woods as monarch trees came thundering down. Then came groups of three or four, locating here and there, and soon an endless line of pioneers moved into these rich valleys of blue grass; emigrant wagons found a way across the mountains and through the wilderness, with families and household goods. Then mills were built, towns were laid out, and the merchant brought on his stores. Cities grew up, and noble blocks of palatial buildings arose as if by a touch of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. Churches and schoolhouses were erected, thus proclaiming the energies of our people. This marvelous development is without parallel in history; it reads like a magic tale. Looking back a few generations, we see these productive fields a primeval forest; these beautiful homes the hunting-lodges of hostile Indians.

To the early colonist, Fayette County, or, more properly speaking, Central Kentucky, was the land of promise, whose "rocks and hills, and brooks and vales," were, figuratively, if not literally, "flowing with milk and honey." The extravagant reports of its early discoverers were such as to stimulate, in adventurous individuals, a desire to visit this favored land, and Kentucky became at once the center of attraction, not only to that class, but to the frontier settlements of the older States of the East. More than one hundred years ago, our pioneer ancestors took possession of the territory now embraced in Fayette County. "Might was the measure of the white man's right," and the lands of the native sons of the forest, were occupied, often without the faintest show of title from formal treaties. The savages sought to hold their favorite hunting grounds, and, for years, delayed the tide of immigration. The story of this struggle, with all its attending barbarities, is "an oft-told tale." The line of settlements firmly established along the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to the Falls, began to advance, and, with every step, slowly but surely, pressed back the Indian race to extinction. In this county, permanent settlements were made at Lexington and at Grant's and Bryant's Stations, in the year

1779, and at Boone's, Masterson's, McLean's, McGee's and Burnt Stations, and at other points a few years later. But the principal settlements were those mentioned above. Lexington lays claim to the first settlement made in Fayette County. As early as 1775, a number of pioneers, among whom were Robert Patterson, William McConnell, Simon Kenton, John and Levi Todd, John Maxwell, James Masterson, Isaac Greer and others, visited the present site of Lexington. Here McConnell, assisted by his comrades, built a small cabin, as a foundation for a title to the lands, which, at that time, was in accordance with the laws of Virginia—the owner, then, of this region of country. But this hut was all that was made toward an actual settlement, until 1779, when Col. Robert Patterson, in company with twenty-five men, came over from Harrodsburg on a second visit, and, about the 1st of April, commenced the building of a block-house, near the site of McConnell's hut. From this period dates the settlement of Fayette County, and the erection of other stations and block-houses took place soon after. In September following, the settlement at Lexington, several families, under the leadership of Col. John Grant, from North Carolina, and Capt. William Ellis, from Virginia, made a settlement, which was known as Grant's Station, and which was five miles from Bryant's Station. Owing to Indian troubles, this station was abandoned, the next year, and the emigrants returned to their homes for safety. After the close of the Revolutionary war, some of them came again to the new country, among whom were Grant and Ellis, and a prosperous settlement sprang up around the former Grant's Station.

Bryant's Station, around which clusters some of the most interesting history belonging to Fayette County, and around whose walls many of the stirring scenes enacted upon her soil, occurred, was settled in November, of the same year as those mentioned above. The people who settled at Bryant's Station were, mostly, from North Carolina. Among them were the Bryants—four brothers—Morgan, James, William and Joseph—from whom the station took its name. They were the leading spirits of the little colony, and William, though not the oldest of the brothers, with something of that native superiority which makes the Commander-in-chief of an army, took charge of the little settlement and directed its fortifications and defenses. He was a brother-in-law to Daniel Boone, and a fit associate and companion to the old pioneer. He died of a wound received in a fight with the Indians, in which he led the whites to victory, though his life was a part of its cost. This melancholy event so discouraged his friends, that the majority of them returned whence they came. This left the station almost defenseless, but re-enforcements were received from Virginia soon after the others had left, which restored the place to its old strength. Among the newcomers were Robert Johnson, the Craigs, Stuckers, Hendersons and Mitchells. Johnson was the father of Hon. R. M. Johnson, afterward Vice President of the United States, from 1836 to 1840. Rev. Lewis Craig, one of the number, was a pioneer Baptist minister. The others were men of more or less note.

Boone's Station was another of the early settlements made in Fayette County. It was about ten miles southeast of Lexington, and was settled by Daniel Boone, in 1783. It is a fact, known to few of the citizens of the county, at the present day, that this old pioneer once resided within its limits, and a history of the county would scarcely be complete without some notice of him. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 11, 1731, and was the first white man who ever made a permanent

settlement within the limits of the present State of Kentucky. But little is known of his early life, or of his career prior to his emigration to Kentucky. His father removed to North Carolina when he was but a boy, and there Daniel remained until forty years of age. The glowing descriptions that reached the pine barrens of North Carolina, of the rich lands beyond the Cumberland Mountains, excited in him a desire to visit this "favored clime." In 1769, he left his home, and, with five others, of whom John Findlay* was one, he started to explore the country of which he had heard so favorable an account. They built a cabin on the banks of Red River, to shelter them from the rigor of winter, and spent their time hunting and trapping. Boone, in company with a man named Stuart, was surprised and captured by the Indians, in December, but they effected their escape after seven days' captivity. On regaining their camp, they found it deserted. The fate of its inmates were never fully ascertained. A few days after this, they were joined by Squire Boone, a younger brother of Daniel, and a companion, who had followed them from North Carolina. In a second excursion, Boone and Stuart were again assailed by the Indians, when the latter was killed, but Boone was fortunate in making his escape. Their only remaining companion, becoming disheartened at the perils by which they were surrounded, returned home, leaving the two brothers alone in the wilderness. Their ammunition finally running short, Squire Boone was sent back to the settlements for a fresh supply, and for months Daniel was left alone to battle with the wild beasts and Indians. In July, 1770, the younger Boone returned, with ammunition, and together they continued to range the forests until the spring of 1771, when they retraced their steps to North Carolina. For nearly three years Boone had been absent from his family, and, during that time, he had not tasted bread nor salt, nor seen the face of a white man, except those of his brother and friends who had been killed.

Boone was so well pleased with the country he had seen that he determined to sell his farm and remove, with his family, to Kentucky. Disposing of his property, he started for his El Dorado, on the 25th of September, 1773. At a place called Powell's Valley, he was joined by five other families and forty men, well armed. With this addition to his force, he proceeded on his journey with confidence. When near the Cumberland Mountains, the party was attacked by a large force of Indians, and, though the savages were defeated, it was not without a loss to the whites of six men killed and wounded. This so discouraged them that they retreated to the settlements, on Clinch River, where they remained until 1775, when Boone, in company with a few men, made another visit to Kentucky, in the service of Col. Richard Henderson, leaving his wife and family at the settlements on Clinch River. They arrived on the 25th of March, and, on the 1st of April, they commenced building a fort, which was afterward called Boonesboro. Here they were several times attacked by Indians, and lost some five or six men, killed and wounded. As soon as the fort was completed, Boone removed his family hither. "From this time, the little garrison was exposed to incessant assaults from the Indians, who appeared to be perfectly infuriated at the encroachments of the whites, and the formation of settlements in the midst of their old hunting-grounds. The lives of the emigrants were passed in a continued succession of the most appalling perils, which nothing but unfailing courage and indomitable firmness could have enabled them to en-

*Findlay had been on a hunting, trapping and trading expedition to Kentucky, prior to his coming with Boone.

Isaac Sumner

counter. They did, however, breast this awful tempest of war, and bravely and successfully, and in defiance of all probability, the small colony continued steadily to increase and flourish, until the thunder of barbarian hostilities rolled gradually away to the north, and finally died in low mutterings on the frontiers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois."* In these exciting times Boone stood the central figure in that band of hardy pioneers, who bore the shock of the dreadful struggle, which gave a yet more terrible significance and a still more crimson hue, to the history of the old "dark and bloody ground."

In July, 1776, Boone's daughter was captured by the Indians. They were pursued by Boone, with eight men, and, on the third day, were overtaken, and his daughter rescued, uninjured. During this period they lived in constant peril and anxiety. The fort was attacked, in April, by an overwhelming force of Indians, but were finally defeated and driven off. In July, it was again attacked, by 200 warriors, and again they were defeated, with loss. Boone himself was captured, in January, 1778, at Blue Licks, where he had gone to make salt for the garrison. He remained a prisoner until June following, when he contrived to make his escape and returned to Boonesboro. After his escape from the Indians, the fort was attacked by a large force of savages, commanded by Canadian officers, well-skilled in modern warfare. But, after a siege of nine days, they gave up the matter, and retired, having sustained quite a heavy loss. From this time, he enjoyed a period of peace and quiet, until August, 1782, a time rendered memorial by the disastrous battle of Blue Licks, in which Boone participated, and in which a son was killed. He almost miraculously escaped the slaughter of this ill-fated battle. He accompanied Gen. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against the Indian towns, but of his service in this affair little is known, except that he was one of the number engaged in it.

In the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in 1783, Boone saw the standard of civilization planted in the wilderness. "He had laid out the larger part of his little property to procure land warrants, and, having raised about $20,000, on his way from Kentucky to Richmond, he was robbed of the whole, and thus left destitute of the means of procuring more. Unacquainted with the technicalities of the law, the few lands he was able afterward to locate, were, through his ignorance, swallowed up and lost by better claims. Dissatisfied with these impediments to the acquisition of the soil, he left Kentucky, and, in 1795, he was a wanderer on the banks of the Missouri, a voluntary subject of the king of Spain."* The remainder of his life was devoted to the society of his children. He died at the house of his son-in-law, Flanders Callaway, at Charette Village, on the Missouri River, September 26, 1820, aged eighty-nine years. The Legislature of Missouri was in session when the event occurred, and resolved, that, in respect to his memory, the members would wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and voted an adjournment for that day. On the 13th of September, 1845, his remains were, according to a resolution of the Kentucky Legistature, brought to Frankfort and interred in the State cemetery, and there they repose, awaiting the final resurrection.

Boone's Station never attained as much prominence, as a settlement, as Lexington and Bryant's Station. Boone remained there but a few years, and then removed to Maysville. He owned 1,000 acres of land around the station, the original grant for which was from

* Collins' Kentucky.

*Collins.

Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia; it is still in existence, and kept as a relic among the citizens in the vicinity of the old station. It is given in full in another chapter of this work.

Thus the settlement of the county was made under difficulties, and amid hardships and dangers. For nearly two decades after the first settlements, it was almost a daily struggle between the whites and savages for possession of the country. The settlers worked and hunted in squads, armed with the trusty rifle, for their better protection. Against Lexington and Bryant's Stations, were hurled many of the expeditions of the Indians, as detailed elsewhere in this volume. For an individual to stray away alone from the forts and block-houses, was almost certain death, and when those within the walls of the stockades laid down to sleep at night, it was with a grave uncertainty as to whether they would awake in this world or the next.

But in the early glimmer of the century now swiftly reeling off the last quarter of its course, the power of the savages in Kentucky began to wane, and, despairing of driving out the pale-faced invaders, they resumed their mournful journey toward the setting sun. As Indian depredations ceased, and the dangers brooding over the frontier settlements passed away and disappeared, the tide of immigration rolled hitherward, and settlements sprang up in every quarter of the county. It is not our purpose, however, to go into the particulars attending these different settlements, but to leave them to other chapters, where they will receive the attention their importance merits. It is sufficient to say in this connection that emigrants came on in such force, that, in a few years, all the best lands were taken up and occupied.

During the early period of the county, the people lived in a condition of comparative social equality. Aristocratic distinctions were left beyond the mountains, when they emigrated to the wilds of Kentucky, and the first society lines drawn, were to separate the very bad from the general mass. Their social meetings were for "raisings" and "log-rollings," and, when the labor was finished, the evenings were usually spent in shooting and gymnastic exercises, by the men, and social amusements among the women. No punctilious formalities marred their assemblies, but all were happy and enjoyed themselves in seeing others happy. The rich and poor dressed alike; the men generally wearing hunting-shirts and buckskin pants, and the women attired themselves in coarse fabrics produced by their own fair hands. If a young woman wished a superb dress for her bridal day, her highest aspiration was to obtain a common American cotton check, or an ordinary calico. Silks, satins and fancy goods, that now inflate our vanity and deplete our purses, were then unknown. The cabins were furnished in the same style of simplicity. The bedsteads were home-made, and often consisted of forked sticks driven into the ground, with cross poles to support the clapboards or the cord. One pot, kettle and frying-pan, were the only articles considered indispensable, though some included the tea-kettle. A few plates and dishes, upon a shelf in one corner, was as satisfactory as is now a cupboard full of china, and their food was as highly relished from a puncheon-slab, as it is at the present day from an oiled walnut table. Some of the wealthiest families had a few split-bottomed chairs, but, as a general thing, stools and benches answered the places of lounges and sofas, and, at first, the green-sward, or smoothly-leveled earth, served the double purpose of floor and carpet. Whisky toddy was considered good enough for the finest party, the woods furnished an abund-

ance of venison, and corn-pone supplied the place of every variety of pastry.

The credit of subduing the wilderness, and transforming it into an Eden of loveliness, was the work of man alone. The women did as much, in their way, as the men themselves. They were the help-meets, as well as the companions, of the men, and bore their part, uncomplainingly, in all the hardships of border life. They assisted in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops, as well as attending to their household duties. They were happy and contented, and we dare to say, yearned far less for costly gewgaws and fashionable toggery than do their fair descendants. A hundred years, however, have brought with them marvelous changes, not only in the face of the country, but in the usages of society, and grand improvements have been made in our manners and customs. We have grown older, in many respects, if not wiser, and could not think of living on what our ancestors lived on. The corn-dodgers and wild meat they were glad to get, would appear to us but a frugal repast, and would cause our Grecian noses to go up in lofty disdain. But this is an age of progress and improvement, and these observations are made by way of contrasting the past and present. The pioneers who bore the brunt of savage warfare in Fayette County, and made it a paradise for us, have long since passed to their account, but their trials and hardships are remembered, and their memory fondly cherished by those who are now enjoying the fruits of their labors. So rapidly did this fertile section settle up, that the increased population soon demanded a more perfect territorial organization.

Kentucky was, originally, a part of Fincastle County, Va. It was afterward made an individual county of the Old Dominion, and so remained for several years. But its territory was large, and its citizens remote from the seat of government, and, as soon as the number of inhabitants required it, changes were made, by a division of the unwieldly county. In the month of November, 1780, by an act of the General Assembly, of Virginia, the county of Kentucky was divided into three districts, which were designated, respectively, Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson Counties. The new county of Fayette, which included more than a third of the present State of Kentucky, embraced "all that part of the county of Kentucky which lies north of the line, beginning at the mouth of the Kentucky River, and up the same and at its middle fork, to the head, and thence south to the Washington line." It received the name Fayette at the time of its organization, in honor of that zealous friend of American liberty, the Marquis de La Fayette. The formation of Fayette County was at a time when the country rang with the praises of the patriotic Frenchman, who, though a titled nobleman of one of the proudest kingdoms on the globe, sacrificed so much to secure the independence of this republic, it seemed but meet that the new county should bear his name. Since the date of the organization, Fayette has enjoyed the proud distinction of being the prolific mother of rich counties and popular cities; and her sons have helped to lay the foundations of many of the empire States of the great West.

The complete organization of the county was not effected until the summer of 1781. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, appointed John Todd, Colonel; Daniel Boone, Lieutenant Colonel, and Thomas Marshall, Surveyor, of the county. Lexington, by common consent, became the county seat of Fayette, and the first session of court was held in a small cabin. From the city records it appears that the Trustees of the town of Lexington made a proposition to the Commis-

sioners of the Court, in December, 1781, in which they agreed to pay them "a sum sufficient to build a court house, prison and offices, to answer the present necessity, and grant one square for that purpose." Says Ranck's History of Lexington: "But the present necessity was such that the court could not wait until buildings were erected, and its sessions, for some time, were held in one of the cabins within the station. The next house used was a log one, erected about two years after this, on the corner of Main and Broadway, now known as Yeiser's Corner. It was still standing, in 1796, and was used, at that time, by William McBean, as a dry goods store." This rude temple of justice served the necessities of the times, until 1788, when a stone building was erected upon the lot, or square, donated, by the Trustees of the town, for a court house, and were the present court buildings now stand. It was destroyed by fire, says the *Kentucky Gazette*, on the night of January 31, 1803, and with it most of the records of the county. The growing importance of the city and county demanded larger buildings, and, in 1806, the present court house was built. Of this faded pile of bricks and mortar, Collins, in his history of Kentucky, says: "The court house at Lexington is a relic of the early civilization of the interior of Kentucky. It was up with the times when it was built. In 1806, it was a noticeable finger-board of advancing architecture. In '1814, it indicated another advance. The outlook bespoke pride, intelligence, comfort. Within, it resounded with eloquence, such as the Old World never heard, and to which the New World, except Virginia, was a stranger. There were giants in those days! but their voices wake the echoes no more, and their forms have mingled with the dust. With a veneration that would do honor to savages, and a lofty scorn of modern innovations, because unbecoming a great and noble people, the average Lexingtonian is thankful that his court house is not like other court houses. And verily he has his reward! Since some sacrilegious hand, only a few months ago, sent up toward heaven, in circling flames, the ancient stone structure, where the neighboring Bourbons sought and did justice, the memory of the golden days, when the gods of eloquence dwelt among Lexington men, is sweeter and more beautiful and holier. The public acknowledgment that those days are gone, never to return, must live on—in walls that heard and halls that witnessed what cannot be again! No inconsiderable portion of the people, and a controlling portion of those elected to manage the business interests of the people, are unwilling to give up the substantial clumsiness of the dead past, and its proud and comforting associations—part of the very birthright and inheritance of every citizen of Fayette, be he white or be he black—for the expensive architecture of the present, or the uncertain fancy of the near future. The old court house is unique. It could scarcely be expected that a new one would be so exceptional and distinguished, or resound with the eloquence of such good and so great men. The old edifice has, indeed, a glorious history."

This venerable building is of brick, and, as already stated, was built in 1806. It was improved and remodeled, in 1814, and a town-clock added, which, since that day, has

> " * * called the lawyers to wordy fray—
> They came to spout and remained to prey—"

and its dull clang brings together, periodically, the supervising guardians of the county's welfare—the Board of Magistrates. An unsuccessful effort was made, in 1872, to have it torn down, and a "magnificent court house" erected upon its site, "such as not one of the long procession of dead Lexingtonians, if suddenly resurrected to the 'witness stand,' would

be familiar with or recognize." We doubt not, however, that the time is near at hand, when a court house will be erected upon the site of this dilapidated structure, that will do honor to the proud metropolis of the famous Blue Grass Region—this grand, old town of a century's existence. Though the present one can boast of hallowed associations; though the mighty voices of Clay, Barry, Crittenden, Menefee, Marshall, Breckenridge, Wickliffe and a host of other distinguished men, both living and dead, like

> "The harp that once through Tara's halls
> The soul of music shed,"

have echoed through its "vaulted arches," endearing it to the people, and a thousand dear and tender recollections cluster around it, yet it is no reason why the old shell should stand as an eye-sore among the improvements that are rising around it.

The first county jail was built in 1790, and stood near the first court house, on Main street, not far from the corner of Broadway. It was built of logs, and was a rather flimsy pretext for a prison, but served the purposes of those primitive times. Criminals were not so highly educated then in the different branches of their profession as at the present day, and hence did not require such well-furnished lodgings. This log prison succeeded the "stocks" and "pillory"—common modes of punishment in that early day for trivial offenses. Imprisonment for debt was also in vogue, and this first jail served as a debtor's prison, as well as for greater crimes and misdemeanors. "The jail-bounds, or the precincts within which a debt prisoner could walk, was marked on the pavements and the houses near the jail, by a broad stripe of black paint." This, however, was one of the barbarisms of the early times, and has long since passed away.

In 1797, a larger jail was built on the lot where the present one now stands. It was destroyed by fire, in 1819, and another one built on the same site the following year. The present jail was built in 1850, and is, from all outside appearances, a rather substantial prison. Another of the public buildings that may be appropriately mentioned under this head, is the county poor-house. It is located in East Hickman Precinct, nine miles from Lexington, on the Walnut Hill and East Hickman pike, a cross-road running from the Tates Creek pike to the Richmond pike, and in sight of the East Hickman Church. It is one of the old institutions of the county, and was managed, for a number of years, by Waller Bullock, Esq., father of the present County Commissioner of Schools. The farm attached, originally, comprised fifty acres, which has been increased to 170 acres. It is now managed by two superintendents, one of whom is Treasurer of the concern, and both of whom are appointed by the County Court; a Physician is appointed by the same authority. The salaries of the Treasurer and Physician are $100 a year each, and of the other superintendent, $50, all of which is fixed and regulated by the Court of Claims of the county. The improvements consist of a Keeper's house and a number of two-room cottages, frame and brick, with good grates, and sufficient to accommodate forty persons; could readily be extended to a capacity of fifty or sixty persons. The present number of inmates is thirty. A Keeper is appointed, by the County Court, to take charge of the paupers and manage the farm. The city of Lexington sends her paupers here, and pays at the rate of $100 per annum for each one. The sum thus received, added to the income from the farm, very nearly renders the institution self-sustaining, requiring little or no aid from the county. The farm is managed with great prudence, and everything is neat and systematically ar-

ranged. The County Judge is in receipt of numerous letters from other counties, inquiring after the plan of management. The present officers are C. F. Alford and C. C. Gibson, Managers, and the latter of whom is Treasurer; James Leach, Keeper; and Dr M. L. Robinson, attending physician.

Fayette County, at the time of its organization, as we have said, comprised nearly one-third of the State. Its territorial limits remained unchanged, till 1785, when the Virginia Legislature granted the prayer of "sundry citizens," for the formation of a new county. This new county was created out of the clumsy district, comprising Fayette, and was named Bourbon. In 1788, Fayette was again called upon to contribute to the erection of a new county, and, as a result, Woodford was formed. This was the last county formed in the Kentucky Territory, by the Legislature of Virginia, prior to its being detached from the parent State, and admitted into the Union. In 1792, Clark County was formed from the territory of Fayette and Bourbon, and, in 1798, Jessamine was created out of the southern part of Fayette County. Thus liberally has Fayette contributed to the formation of new counties, giving freely of her territory, until brought down to her present dimensions.

The first public officers were: Levi Todd, County Clerk; Charles Carr, Sheriff; John Maxwell, Coroner; Innes B. Brent, Jailer. The first Magistrates, and those, who, in 1792, composed the Fayette Court of Quarter Sessions, were Thomas Lewis, John McDowell and Robert Todd. The Board of Magistrates forming the County Court, were James Trotter, Walter Carr, Percival Butler, Edward Payne, Joseph Crockett, William Campbell, Abraham Bowman, Hubbard Taylor and James McMillan. A roll of the public officers of the county since its organization, though not wholly complete in every particular, is as follows:

*Circuit Court Judges.*—Samuel McDowell, Buckner Thurston, John Coburn, Thomas Lewis, Robert Todd, Benjamin Howard, Henry Payne, John Monroe, John McDowell, John Parker, William Warren, Benjamin Johnson, Benjamin Mills, Jesse Bledsoe, T. M. Hickey, Daniel Mayes, A. K. Woolley, Richard A. Buckner, W. C. Goodloe, C. B. Thomas, J. D. Hunt and B. F. Buckner.

*Circuit Court Clerks.*—Thomas Bodley, H. I. Bodley, T. S. Redd, James Wood, J. B. Norton, J. B. Rhodes, Asa McConathy and James A. Headley.

*County Court Judges.*—*Benj. F. Graves, C. D. Carr, Benj. F. Graves, G. W. C. Graves, John T. Stevenson and W. B. Kinkead.

*County Court Clerks.*—Levi Todd (who held the office for twenty-five years), John D. Young, James C. Rhodes, James A. Grinstead, Sanders D. Bruce, Joseph R. Gross, Ernest Brennan, Allie G. Hunt (the present incumbent).

*Sheriffs.*—Charles Carr,† Thomas Clarke, J. C. Richardson, Leonard Young, James Wood, W. R. Morton, Edward Payne, John Bradford, G. W. Morton, Waller Bullock, A. Thompson, Oliver Keene, T. S. Redd, R. S. Todd, T. A. Russell, M. Flournoy, J. R. Sloan, Moses Ellis, J. B. O'Bannon, Waller Rhodes, Abraham Dudley, Joseph Gross, C. S. Bodley, Thomas Nichols, W. W. Dowden, R. S. Bullock, L. P. Tarlton, B. G. Thomas and W. D. Nicholas.

*County Judge is an office created by the new constitution, adopted in 1849. Mr. Graves was the first Judge elected, and served several terms. He died, in 1871, and G. W. C. Graves filled out his unexpired term. "Judge Graves is a man of no ordinary ability and character. Fayette County will never have a more faithful Judge."—[*Ranck's Lexington.*]

†The Justices of the county were successively Sheriffs of the county, until the law changed in 1792. Mr. Carr was the first Sheriff under the succession rule. He was a native Virginian, and emigrated to this State when but ten years of age. He was a private soldier under Gen. Wayne in 1794, and took an active part in his campaign against the Indians. In the war of 1812, he served as Captain, and was at one time a prisoner. Subsequently he was a member of the State Legislature. He died in this county at an advanced age.—[*Ranck.*]

*Jailers.*—Innes B. Brent, —— Clarke, —— Barker, William Bobbs, Nathaniel Prentiss, Richard Sharp, Joseph R. Megowan, Thomas B. Megowan, ——White, Ben Blincoe, W. H. Lusby, Thomas B. Megowan,* S. G. Sharp and W. E. Wilkerson.

*State Representatives.* —1792—William Russell, John Hawkins, Thomas Lewis, Hubbard Taylor, James Trotter, Joseph Crockett, James McMillan, John McDowell and Robert Patterson. 1793—David Walker, James Hughes, Edmund Bullock, Joseph Crockett, John South, Thomas January, Robert Frier and Reuben Searcy. 1794—Joseph Crockett, E. Bullock, John McDowell, James Hughes, David Walker and John South. 1795—Edmund Bullock, Joseph Crockett, John Parker, John McDowell, James Hughes and David Walker. 1796—Edmund Bullock, John Parker, William Russell, James Hughes, John McDowell, David Walker and Walter Carr. 1797—John McDowell, Edmund Bullock, John Parker, William Russell, John Bradford, Thomas Caldwell and James Morrison. 1798—Edmund Bullock, C. Beatty, J. Parker, J. H. Stewart, Robert Patterson, Walter Carr, John Breckinridge, H. Harrison, John McDowell, Thomas Caldwell and William Russell. 1799—William Russell, John Breckinridge, John Bell, John South, Hez Harrison and Walter Carr. 1800—William Russell, John Breckinridge, John Parker and Hez Harrison. 1801—Benjamin Graves, James Hughes, Benjamin Howard and John Bell. 1802—Benjamin Howard, William Russell, James Hughes and John Bradford. 1803—William Russell, James Hughes, James True and Henry Clay. 1804—Henry Clay, William Russell and Benjamin Graves. 1805—Henry Clay, William Russell and G. R. Tompkins. 1806—Henry Clay, William Russell and John Pope. 1807—Henry Clay, William Russell and John Pope. 1808—Henry Clay, John Parker and James Fishback. 1809—W. T. Barry, Henry Clay, A. W. Grayson and George Trotter (elected to fill vacancy of Mr. Clay, who went to the United States Senate). 1810—David Todd, John H. Morton and Joseph H. Hawkins. 1811—George Trotter, David Todd and J. H. Hawkins. 1812—J. H. Hawkins, David Todd and Jesse Bledsoe. 1813—David Todd, J. H. Hawkins and Robert Russell. 1814—W. T. Barry, Henry Payne and T. T. Crittenden. 1815—Henry Payne, James True and Levi L. Todd. 1816—Joseph C. Breckinridge, John Parker and James True. 1817—Joseph C. Breckinridge, John Parker and W. T. Barry. 1818—Joseph C. Breckinridge, Thomas T. Barr and Thomas T. Crittenden. 1819—John Parker, Henry Payne and Robert Wickliffe. 1820—Percival Butler, Henry Payne and George Shannon. 1821—James E. Davis, John R. Witherspoon and Matthias Flournoy. 1822—James Trotter, George Shannon and J. R. Witherspoon. 1823—William Russell, Robert Wickliffe and James True. 1824—H. C Payne, Robert Wickliffe and James True. 1825—R. J. Breckinridge, H. C. Payne and James True. 1826—R. J. Breckinridge, M. Flournoy and James True. 1827—R. J. Breckenridge, Leslie Combs and James True, Jr. 1828—R. J. Breckinridge, Leslie Combs and James True, Jr. 1829—Edward J. Wilson, Leslie Combs and James True. 1830—John Curd, Leslie Combs and James True. 1831—H. E. Innis, Charles Carr and R. H. Chinn. 1832—A. K. Woolley, J. R. Dunlap and H. E. Innis. 1833—Leslie Combs, G. R. Tompkins and J. R. Dunlap. 1834—G. R. Tompkins, J. R. Dunlap and A. K. Woolley. 1835—Jacob Hughes, John Curd and Robert Wickliffe, Jr. 1836—H. Daniel, W. Rhodes and Robert Wickliffe, Jr. 1837—Henry Clay, Jr..

*His terms, all taken together, Mr. Megowan has served as Jailer nearly forty years.

W. Rhodes and Robert Wickliffe, Jr. 1838—Henry Clay, Jr., W. Rhodes and Larkin B. Smith. 1839—Jacob Hughes, Richard Pindell and J. Q. McKinney. 1840—C. M. Clay, John Curd and Clayton Curle. 1841—Neal McCann and Robert S. Todd. 1842—R. S. Todd, E. A. Dudley and O. D. Winn. 1843—T. S. Redd, Elisha Hogan and C. R. Thompson. 1844—Robert S. Todd and Thomas A. Russell. 1845—Leslie Combs, G. W. Darnaby and J. Cunningham. 1846—Leslie Combs and Richard J. Spurr. 1847—Leslie Combs and D. L. Price. 1848—George Robertson and R. J. Spurr. 1849—H. C. Pindell and John C. Breckinridge. 1850—R. A. Athey and C. C. Rogers. (1851—Changed to two each second year.) 1853—M. C. Johnson and F. K. Hunt. 1855—R. J. Spurr and R. W. Hanson. 1857—Leslie Combs and M. C. Johnson 1859—T. H. Clay and R. A. Buckner. 1861—R. A. Buckner. 1863—R. J. Spurr. 1865—J. C. Vanmeter. 1867—R. C. Rogers. 1869—D. L. Price. 1871—W. C. Goodloe. 1873—John A. Prall. 1875—Richard A. Spurr. 1877—R. A. Spurr. 1879—Thomas L. Bryan. 1881—John S. Phelps.

*State Senators.*—1792—Robert Todd and Peyton Short. 1796—James Campbell. 1800—James Trotter. 1805—Edmund Bullock. 1809—Edmund Bullock. 1813—Edmund Bullock. 1817—W. T. Barry. 1821—Matthias Flournoy. 1825—Robert Wickliffe. 1829—Robert Wickliffe. 1833—R. H. Chinn. 1837—A. K. Woolley. 1841—William Rhodes. 1845—R. S. Todd. 1849—Oliver Anderson. 1853—J. F. Robinson. 1857—W. S. Darnaby. 1861—J. F. Robinson. 1865—W. A. Dudley. 1867—W. A. Dudley. 1869—A. L. McAfee. 1873—W. C. Goodloe. 1877—P. P. Johnston. 1881—Richard A. Spurr.

*Congressional Representatives.*—1796—John Fowler. 1804—John Fowler. 1806—Benjamin Howard. 1808—Benjamin Howard. 1810—W. T. Barry. 1812—Henry Clay. 1814—Henry Clay. 1816—Henry Clay. 1818—Henry Clay. 1820—S. H. Woodson. 1822—Henry Clay. 1824—Henry Clay. 1825—Herman Bowmar. 1827—James Clarke. 1829—James Clarke. 1831—James Clarke. 1833—Chilton Allen. 1835—Chilton Allen. 1837—R. Hawes. 1839—R. Hawes. 1841—Thomas F. Marshall. 1843—Garret Davis. 1845—Garret Davis. 1847—Charles S. Morehead. 1849—Charles S. Morehead. 1851—John C. Breckinridge. 1853—John C. Breckinridge. 1855—A. K. Marshall. 1857—James B. Clay. 1859—W. E. Sims. 1861—R. A. Buckner. 1863—Brutus Clay. 1865—G. S. Shanklin. 1867—James B. Beck. 1868—James B. Beck. 1870—James B. Beck. 1875—J. C. Blackburn (still the Representative).

*United States Senators.**—1792—John Brown. 1796—Humphrey Marshall and John Brown. 1801—John Breckenridge and Buckner Thurston. 1813—Jesse Bledsoe and John Pope. 1818—Henry Clay. 1825—Henry Clay. 1836—Henry Clay. 1861—John C. Breckinridge. 1875—James B. Beck.

Additional to these public officers and Representatives, Fayette County sent, in 1787, Humphrey Marshall and John Fowler, to represent her in the Virginia convention, which had been called for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution of the United States. In September (same year), another convention met at Danville, Va., in which Fayette was represented by Levi Todd, Caleb Wallace, Humphrey Marshall, John Fowler and William Ward. The convention of 1792, which framed the first constitution of the State of Kentucky, had, as members from Fayette, Hubbard Taylor, Thomas Lewis, George S. Smith, Robert Frier and James Crawford.

*The Senators whose names are given were from Fayette County.

John C. Breckinridge

Another convention was called, in June, 1799, for the purpose of revising the State Constitution, to which Fayette sent John McDowell, Buckner Thurston, John Breckinridge, Walter Carr and John Bell. To the convention, which assembled at Frankfort, in 1849, to again revise the State Constitution, Fayette County sent James Dudley and Robert W. Wickliffe. At present, the officers of Fayette County are as follows: Hon. William B. Kinkead, County Judge; Allie G. Hunt, County Clerk; J. Soule Smith, County Attorney; W. D. Nicholas, Sheriff; W. E. Wilkerson, Jailer; S. R. Bullock, Assessor; J. E. Delph, Coroner; and J. M. Corrin, Surveyor.

The population of Fayette County, as officially reported, for the several decades since the separation of the State from Virginia, is as follows: In 1790, when its territory was much larger than at present, its population was 18,410; in 1800, 14,028; in 1810, 21,370; in 1820, 23,250; in 1830, 25,098; in 1840, 22,194; in 1850, 22,735; in 1860, 22,599; in 1870, 26,656; in 1880, 29,023. From the last two reports, it will be seen that the population has increased at a healthy rate.

At the time of its organization, the county, although of large dimensions, had but few inhabitants, and hence did not require many divisions of its territory. As the population increased, however, for the sake of convenience, the county was divided into a number of districts, for election and other purposes, necessary to facilitate its business, and aid in the administration of its affairs. But, without going into a discussion of these divisions and subdivisions made from time to time, it is only necessary to add, that, at present, the county, outside of the city of Lexington, is divided into six election districts or precincts, viz., Athens, No. 1; Brier Hill, No. 2; Dog Fennel, No. 3; Sandersville, No. 4; South Elkhorn, No. 5; and East Hickman, No. 6. Nos. 7 and 8 are in Lexington. Each of these precincts has two Magistrates and a Constable, before and by whom the petty business of the county is transacted. The Magistrates, from the different precincts form the County Court, and transact all of the general business of the county, as do the Board of Supervisors, in the States of Indiana and Illinois, and the three County Commissioners in the State of Ohio. The Board of Magistrates, at this time, is as follows: No. 1, H. C. Payne and P. H. Eastin; No. 2, C. F. Rogers and Woodson Royster; No. 3 H. C. Funk and John Kearney; No. 4, A. S. Drake and Dr. R. J. Spurr; No. 5, Levi Grow and J. A. Faulkner; No. 6, G. W. Muir and C. C. Gibson; No. 7, L. Royalty and B. T. Milton; No. 8, James S. Wasson and J. R. Jones.

In the early history of Fayette County there was more or less party strife. Dating its organization as a county back to a period prior to the close of the Revolutionary war, there was no political parties, except those of Patriots and Tories, and that of Tory was rarely, if ever, heard west of the mountains. All were patriots in the wilderness of Kentucky. The old "Federal," the "old Court" and the "new Court" parties, a few years later, had their advocates and adherents, and, at times, party strife waxed a little warm. A society was organized in Lexington, says Butler, in his history of Kentucky, as early as 1793, known as the "Democratic Society of Lexington." John Breckinridge was made its President, and Thomas Bodley and Thomas Todd, Clerks. This society was noted for its hostility to Federalism, its efforts to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and its passionate sympathy for the young republic of France. The members of the society, which embraced all the Democrats in Lexington, wore tri-color cockades, and planted poles, surmounted with the cap

of liberty, on every corner. The Federalists, to show their aversion of the tri-color, wore a black cockade, with an eagle-button on the left side of the hat. Party spirit was high and fierce sometimes, and the Democratic Society of Lexington did not hesitate to encourage the agents of the French Republic, in their efforts to organize a force, to wrest from Spain her Louisiana territory.

The war of 1812, and the accompanying events, wiped out the old Federal party, that had so bitterly opposed Mr. Jefferson. The war measures of Mr. Madison and the then Republican party in Congress were strongly supported by the citizens generally throughout the county. The scramble for office, compared with a later date, was almost nothing. The office sought the man then, not the man the office, and the people were more honest, or the temptation to evil less, than in this fast age. An unfaithful "steward" was rarely heard of. The most lucrative offices were filled by appointment, and not by popular election, and, as a general thing, by faithful and competent men, who discharged their duties without fear or favor. The appointing power, conferred by the Legislature upon the court, although anti-republican in principle, is believed, by many, to be the best calculated to secure efficiency and competency in office. Experience has proven, in many instances, that the less frequent changes are made, the better it is for the public service. The early records of the county show, under the appointing power, but few changes. As an example in point: Levi Todd, the first Clerk of the County Court, held the office for twenty-five years in succession.

The Presidential election of 1824 was attended with unusual excitement. It was more exciting, perhaps, than any election that had ever taken place in the country, with the exception of the Presidential election of 1800, which resulted in the success of Mr. Jefferson over the elder Adams. At the election of 1824, the Presidential candidates were Henry Clay, Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and William H. Crawford, of Georgia. These candidates had each his friends, who supported their favorite from personal motives, and not from party consideration or party discipline. Presidential booms were not yet invented, at least not from political standpoints. At that election, Mr. Clay carried his State, but was overwhelmingly defeated for the Presidency. Neither of the candidates had a majority of the votes in the Electoral College, according to the constitutional rule, but stood, Jackson in the lead, Adams second, Crawford third and Clay fourth, the latter being dropped from the canvass when it came to the count. Upon the House of Representatives devolved the duty of making choice of President. Each State, by its Representatives in Congress, cast one vote. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, it is supposed, that, through his influence, the Kentucky delegation cast the vote of its State for Mr. Adams, instead of for Gen. Jackson. By this little stroke of policy, Mr. Clay was instrumental in organizing political parties that survived the generation in which he lived, and ruled, in turn, the destinies of the republic for more than a quarter of a century. At the next Presidential election, party lines were closely drawn, between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and the result of a hot and bitter contest was the election of the hero of New Orleans, by both the electoral and popular vote. For several years after the political power and official patronage had passed into the hands of Old Hickory, parties were known throughout the country as the Jackson and anti-Jackson parties. These, with some modification and changes, finally became the Whig and Demo-

cratic parties, the latter of which has retained its party organization down to the present day, and is still one of the great political parties of the period. During the existence of the Whig party, the great head of which was Henry Clay, Fayette County, in all political contests of any considerable note, was carried by that party, though many of the able men of the time were numbered among the Democrats. In 1856, upon the organization of the Republican party, in which organization the Whig party lost its identity, the county has been Democratic. Notwithstanding the great number of negroes added to the voting population, by virtue of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the national Constitution, the county still, upon all important occasions, roll up Democratic majorities.—*Perrin.*

## CHAPTER VI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—MACADAMIZED AND TURNPIKE ROADS—BRIDGES, STAGE COACHES, ETC. —RAILROADS—THEIR EARLY HISTORY—THE LEXINGTON & OHIO—OTHER RAILROADS.

"Harness me down with your iron bands;
Be sure of your curb and rein;
For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns a chain.
How I laughed as I lay concealed from sight
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boast of human might,
And the pride of human power."

—*Song of Steam.*

OF the internal improvements of a country, its thoroughfares of travel are among the most important. Indeed, there is no better standard of civilization than roads and highways. The road is one of the best signs or symbols by which to understand an age or people. The savage has no roads. His trails through the forest, where men can move only in single file, are marked by the blazing of trees. Something can be learned of the status of society, of the culture of a people, of the enlightenment of a government, by visiting universities and libraries, churches, palaces, and the marts of trade; but quite as much by looking at the roads. For, if there is any activity in society, or any vitality to a government, it will always be indicated by the highway, the type of civilized motion and prosperity.

*Turnpikes.*—Fayette County is justly celebrated for its excellent roads, and, if we may measure its civilization and refinement by the standard of perfection attained in roads, they will be found of the highest order. There is no county in this State, nor perhaps in any other State, with better roads than Fayette. Turnpikes and macadamized roads pass in every direction and to every point of importance. Collins gives the following as the origin of turnpikes in Kentucky: "A turnpike road, or road on which *turnpikes* (i. e., toll-gates) are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers who use the road—the road itself being formed by throwing the earth from the sides to the center in a rounded form—is usually confounded with the modern macadamized (invented by Macadam) or artificial road of broken stone. No such road as the latter was made in Kentucky until 1829. By act of March 1, 1797, Joseph Crockett was appointed to erect a *turnpike* at some convenient place, and purchase as much land as may be necessary for that purpose, not exceeding two acres, on the road leading from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, beyond where the road from Madison Court House intersects said road. The turnpike (toll-gate) was to be farmed out to the highest bidder, who should give bond and security, payable to the Governor of the State, for the faithful payment of his bid. He should 'have the right and privilege to receive the following tolls: For every person (except post-riders, expresses, women, and children under the age of ten years) 9 pence (12½ cents); for every horse, mare or mule, 9 pence; two-wheel carriage, 3 shillings; four-wheel carriage, 6 shillings ($1); and for every head of cattle *going to the eastward*, 3 pence (4½ cents). The surplus tolls, after paying for repairing the road, were to belong to the keeper of the turnpike (toll-

gate).' Thus turnpike originally meant toll-gate; but now generally means the road itself on which the turnpike or toll-gate is established."

The first turnpikes of Fayette County were the Lexington & Louisville, and the Maysville & Lexington. These roads were chartered on the 4th of February, 1818, under an act "for the purpose of forming artificial roads," but years passed before they were built. The career of the Maysville & Lexington road particularly was checkered and eventful. It was incorporated anew January 22, 1827, with a capital stock of $320,000, to which, at any time within three years, the United States Government was authorized to subscribe $100,000, and the State of Kentucky the like sum. Gen. Metcalfe, afterward Governor of the State, then a Representative in Congress from the Maysville District, brought before Congress the subject of an appropriation for the proposed turnpike, but too late in the session to get the measure through. He, however, induced the Secretary of War to order a survey for the location of a "great leading mail road from Zanesville, in Ohio, through Maysville and Lexington, in Kentucky, and Nashville, Tenn., to Florence Ala., *en route* to New Orleans." On the 12th of May following, Col. Long and Lieut. Trimble, of the United States Engineer Department, began the survey at Maysville. By a resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, adopted February 13, 1828, Congress was recommended to extend a branch of the National road from Zanesville, Ohio, to Maysville, Ky., and thence through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, to New Orleans; and instructed her Senators in Congress, and requested her Representatives, to use their utmost exertion to effect this object. A bill with an appropriation for this purpose passed the House of Representatives, but was defeated in the Senate in the spring of 1828. While the matter was thus delayed, Maysville took an initiatory step toward building this important road, procured from the Legislature, January 29, 1829, a charter for the Maysville & Washington Turnpike Road, which was but four miles in length. The necessary amount of stock was at once subscribed, and the "first spade of earth dug amid great rejoicing on the 4th of July following the passage of the act." The road was steadily pushed forward until its completion, in November, 1830. This road was afterward finished through to Lexington, and became the "Maysville & Lexington Turnpike Road." Under this title, a bill passed the Lower House of Congress, on the 29th of April, 1830, "authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for 1,500 shares ($150,000) of the capital stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris & Lexington Turnpike Road Company." It passed the Senate May 15, and, twelve days later (May 27), was vetoed by President Jackson. Kentucky, however, aided the enterprise, and took stock at different intervals, until her subscription amounted, in the aggregate, to $213,200, one-half the cost of the entire road. A new impulse had been given to the building of artificial roads, as "the only kind which can be permanent on Kentucky soil," in the winter of 1826–27. In his annual message to the Legislature, December 4, 1826, Gov. Desha took strong ground in favor of the road from Maysville to Louisville, "through the most important towns of Paris, Lexington, Frankfort, etc., etc."

This was the first macadamized road through the county, and was built at a cost of $426,400, "including thirteen toll-houses and six covered bridges." Since its completion, the following are the titles of some of the turn-

pikes and macadamized roads, additional to the one already mentioned, in which Fayette County and Lexington have taken an active interest: Lexington & Richmond; Lexington & Winchester; Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville; Lexington & Danville; Lexington, Versailles & Frankfort; Lexington & Georgetown; Lexington & Nicholasville; besides a number of local roads running through different parts of the county. These roads were all built upon the general macadamized plan—the stone broken, usually, so as not to exceed six ounces in weight, and laid upon the road, according to probable wear, nine to ten inches deep, and one to three inches deeper in the center. This, after being leveled down by travel, formed as fine a highway as may be found in any country, and with this character of highway Fayette County is well supplied. Bridges span the streams crossed by these roads, thus rendering high water no impediment to travel. In regard to the county's turnpike roads, Mr. John T. Stevenson, in the *Kentucky Gazette*, says: "The turnpike roads are looked upon by the people of Fayette County with a great deal of pride, and strangers coming here from a distance comment on our turnpike roads and beautiful farms contiguous thereto. How to preserve them, and even make more and not oppress the people, I suppose is the question. The first roads that were made was by obtaining a charter from the Legislature, and some of the stock was taken by the State, and the balance by private individuals; the latter roads were made by charters from County Courts and the Legislature. The money for the building of these roads was raised by stock taken by the county and individuals. The large majority of stock in turnpike roads was taken and is now held by individuals. The charters for building the first roads were issued by the Legislature, and granted them certain rights and privileges, unwisely not reserving the right to alter, amend or repeal, giving them a vested right. I do not think the people with these charters would ask a Representative to interfere; if they did, the courts would set the act aside. The only roads that a Representative can interfere with are the new, or last-made, roads, which retain a clause in the charter to alter or amend. The people ought not to ask a Representative to fix rates of toll so low that it would endanger the existence of the roads, or let them go down. Neither ought the Legislature to permit the turnpike companies to oppress the people with high rates of toll, but a medium, moderate rate should be established, that will not endanger the existence of the road, oppress the people, nor at the same time do injustice to the companies. Tollage is not uniform on the roads, the people are dissatisfied, companies are complaining that one road has a right to charge more toll than another. There should be an effort made to bring all roads to the same moderate rates, and that by the mile, 'so that you pay for what you use, and no more.' I am in favor of the Legislature going as far in this direction as they have the constitutional power to go."

*Stage Coaches.*—The stage coach seems so much a part of the turnpike that the history of the latter would not be complete without some description of the old-time stage, now almost obsolete. The arrival of these coaches in town created more excitement in their day, and were greater objects of interest to the people generally than, in this fast age, are the long railway trains on their iron roads. The people all gathered at the "post-house" to see the stage come in and to hear the news from the outside world. The appearance of the passengers, the change of the mails, and the marvelous stories of the drivers, afforded abundant material for gossip over the evening

glass of grog. Ah, those dear old stage coaches! Well do we remember them, and the long rides taken in them in the days when the snort of the iron horse was seldom heard in the blue grass region. They were of the regulation pattern so often seen in old prints, and were usually painted a fawn color, ornamented profusely with red. The body was swung high above the wheels on heavy leather springs (*vide* the "Mayflower" and the Richmond stage, daily visitors to Lexington), so that every lurch of the coach seemed to threaten sure destruction to the passengers. But these old-fashioned coaches, with their prancing steeds and bugle blasts, are passing away with other pioneer relics, while in their stead we have the locomotive and the railway train. A story, too good to be lost, is told of Jacob Snyder, one of the most popular stage-drivers that ever held the ribbons behind a spanking team of four, or drove a stage into Lexington. He knew everybody, knew all the stages and horses on the road, could tell the best stories, and, withal, was a jolly, good Dutchman. Once, upon a very cold day, as Jacob was coming on to Lexington, his bugle, the stirring notes of which were wont to warn the different stations of his approach, froze up, and, blow as he might, not a sound would it give forth. So accustomed, however, was he to blowing his horn upon approaching each stand, that he kept it up notwithstanding his failure to produce a sound. It had turned warm by the time he reached Lexington, and as he drove up to the tavern, his bugle, which had thawed out of its own free will, commenced "tooting," and the "sweet discords" produced were such as had never been heard before in the quiet town. The negro hostlers were seized with superstition in hearing a horn blow without aid from any one, and fell to praying, and the event was long an exciting topic of conversation.

Fifty years ago, the stage coach was the most popular mode of transit. The statesman traveled in it to Washington; the man of pleasure used to pass from one point of attraction to another, and th merchant and traveler had no other means of transportation than it or a private conveyance. Those who did not travel by stage in early times, usually traveled on horseback. A journey of five hundred miles on horseback was considered no greater undertaking by our fathers than a railway journey of the same distance is by us at the present day.

The first stage route in Kentucky was established in 1803, and extended from Lexington to the Olympian Springs, in Bath County. Other routes were established as the country became more thickly settled, diverging from Lexington, making it as much of a stage center as it is now a railroad center. Most of these have, in this age of steam, been superseded by the more modern modes of transportation, until the Richmond, Lawrenceburg and Versailles are now the only lines centering at this point.

*Railroads.* — The railroads of Fayette County now claim our attention, and, to obtain an accurate idea of them, it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the railroad system. The invention and building of railroads form an interesting part of our history, and hold unquestionably the first place among the social forces of the modern world. There is not a single occupation or interest which the railroad has not radically affected. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, city and country life, banking, finance, law, and even government itself, have all felt its influence. But especially has it been a potent influence in providing the material organization for the diffusion of culture among the people, and thus preparing the conditions for a new step in social progress. Wholly unknown three-

fourths of a century ago, the railroad has become the greatest single factor in the development of the material progress, not only of the United States and of the other civilized nations of the earth, but its blessings are being rapidly extended into the hitherto semi-civilized and barbarous portions of the globe.

The first railroad in the world of which we have any account was built in the collieries in the north of England, nearly two centuries before the introduction of the locomotive. Upon this road, which was constructed of wooden rails, cars were drawn by horses or mules, and utilized in hauling coal from the mines. As early as 1794, the use of the locomotive in the place of animal power was suggested, but no locomotive seems to have been constructed until 1805. They did not come into practical use, however, until 1830, upon the opening of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway. The first effort at railroads in this country was made in 1807, and a road was built, but a few hundred yards in length, for transporting gravel from the top of Beacon Hill down into Charles street, in the city of Boston. The rails were entirely of wood, and the propelling power the momentum of the loaded cars, which, in descending, by means of a rope attachment, pulled the empty cars up, a double track, of course, being necessary to the proper working of the road. In 1827, a road was built from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset River, a distance of *three miles.* During the same year, a railroad nine miles in length was laid out from the Mauch Chunk Coal Mines of Pennsylvania, to the Lehigh River, and in 1828 a road was constructed, by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, from their coal mines to Honesdale, and a commissioner was sent to England to purchase rails and locomotives. These locomotives arrived in the spring of 1829, and were the first used in the United States—one of them was called the "Stourbridge Lion," and is described as "a clumsy, uncouth thing." The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was commenced in 1828, and in the early part of the same year, the South Carolina Railroad was chartered by the Legislature of that State. It has been claimed that this was the first railroad in the country undertaken, with the intention of using steam power as a propelling force. It was originally built from Charleston to Hamburg, but afterward extended to Augusta, Ga., and in 1833–34, was the longest railroad in the world, being 130 miles in length. The first locomotive ever built in this country, and which was turned out at the West Point Foundry (New York) December 9, 1830, was built purposely for this road. It was called the "Best Friend," and was constructed under the supervision of E. L. Miller, who was a strong advocate of steam power at a time when its success was still problematical. Its trial trip was made on a small portion of the road out of Charleston, November 2, 1830, running, according to the report of the excursion in the Charleston *Courier* of that date, as "on the wings of the wind, at the varied speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour; annihilating time and space, and, like the renowned John Gilpin, 'leaving all the world behind.'" This locomotive was accepted by the railroad company, and "performed with entire success," says the Railroad Commissioner, in his report, "until the next summer, without a single day's interruption, when it was disabled by the explosion of the boiler." The Charleston *Courier* of June 18, 1831, thus described the disaster to the "Best Friend:" "The locomotive 'Best Friend' started yesterday morning to meet the lumber cars at the forks of the road, and, while turning on the revolving platform, the steam was suffered to accumulate by the negligence of the fireman, a negro, who, pressing on the

John S. Brown

safety-valve, prevented the surplus steam from escaping, by which means the boiler burst at the bottom, was forced inward, and injured Mr. Darrell, the engineer, and two negroes. The one had his thigh broken, and the other received a severe cut in the face, and a slight one in the fleshy part of the breast. Mr. Darrell was scalded from the shoulder-blade down his back. The boiler was thrown to the distance of twenty-five feet. * * * The accident occurred in consequence of the negro holding down the safety-valve, while Mr. Darrell was assisting to arrange the lumber cars." It will seem strange to the trained railroad operator of the present day that such an accident, from such a cause, could have been possible; but it must be remembered that the engineer, himself almost wholly unskilled in locomotive driving, had to perform all the functions of conductor, brakeman, etc., in addition to his own proper duties, his only help being such as above indicated—common, unskilled laborers, unable to distinguish between the lever of a safety-valve and the crank of a grindstone.

In illustration of the giant strides in railroad building, the following, in the history of the Union Pacific, which might, without violence to the subject, be termed the very perfection of the railroad system, will be found of interest, to railroad men at least. The event, though probably still fresh in the minds of many, will no doubt, in after years, become one of more than passing interest. The bill for building the Union Pacific Railroad was signed by President Lincoln on the 1st day of July, 1862. The idea of building this road was suggested by the generally-felt necessity of a closer communication between the distant parts of the country. By the terms of the grant from the Government to the Union Pacific, the whole line from the Missouri River to the Bay of Sacramento, was to be completed not later than July 1, 1876. The road was, however, completed, and the last tie—of polished laurel wood, bound with silver bands—laid May 10, 1869, and fastened with a gold spike furnished by California, a silver one furnished by Nevada, and one of a mixture of gold, silver and iron, furnished by Arizona. This ceremony took place near the head of Great Salt Lake, where the roads—the Central Pacific, chartered by California, and the Union Pacific, starting from the Missouri River—met. It was the grand culmination of railroad growth, and had a poetry about it that was sublime and grand. By a preconcerted arrangement, the wires of the telegraph had been connected with the sledge used to drive the last spike, and the intelligence that the country had been spanned by the railroad was known. at the instant of its accomplishment, at San Francisco and New York.

None but a prophet could have foreseen the improvements to be made in the construction of railroads in the first half-century of their existence, and, as we contemplate this "grand culmination of railroad growth," may we not predict that, fifty years hence, we will be flying through the air, as we now fly over the country at the heels of the iron horse? Wonderfully true are the lines quoted at the opening of this chapter:

> "Harness me down with your iron bands:
> Be sure of your curb and rein;
> For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
> As the tempest scorns a chain," etc., etc.

But without further tracing the growth of the railroad system of the United States—now forming a perfect network of iron and steel in every portion of the country, running daily and nightly and continuously, thousands of locomotives and tens of thousands of freight and passenger cars, loaded with tons and tons of the products of the country, with valuable merchandise from every part of the world,

and with an almost innumerable number of precious human beings, dashing with lightning speed from city to city, and from State to State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, representing a capital of at least $5,000,000,000—we will proceed to the subject of Fayette County's railroads.

The first railroad, not only in Kentucky and in the West, but one of the first built in the United States, was the old "Lexington & Ohio Railroad," afterward known as the "Lexington & Frankfort," then as the "Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington," and at present as the "Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad," one of the best paying roads in the State. It was originally chartered as the Lexington & Ohio Railroad, and was to extend from Lexington to Portland, on the Ohio River, a village now included in the corporate limits of Louisville. The act of incorporation passed the State Legislature January 27, 1830, and takes up twelve printed pages in the official reports, as published for public distribution; its length precludes it from this sketch. Among the original incorporators were John W. Hunt, John Brand, Richard Higgins, Benjamin Gratz, Luther Stevens, Robert Wickliffe, Leslie Combs, Elisha Warfield, Robert Frazer, James Weir, Michael Fishell, Thomas E. Boswell, George Boswell, Benjamin Taylor, Elisha I. Winter, Joseph Boswell, David Megowan, John Norton, M. C. Johnson and Henry C. Payne. Of the company thus formed, Elisha I. Winter was elected President, but was afterward succeeded in the office by Benjamin Gratz, of Lexington, who thus became the second President of the company. Among others who have been President of this road are William R. McKee, Thomas Smith, James O. Harrison, W. A. Dudley, James B. Wilder and Jacob Kreiger, Sr.

A preliminary survey was made in April following the incorporation of the enterprise, in order to ascertain the level, and whether inclined planes and stationary engines would be required, and to furnish the company with an accurate description of the face of the country, to enable them to estimate the cost, etc. The engineer's report of this survey to Frankfort showed the following result: 1. There will be but one inclined plane, about twenty-two hundred feet long, descending one foot in fourteen. All the residue of the road can be graded to thirty feet or less in a mile, which is a fraction over one-fifteenth of an inch rise in one foot. 2. On that grade there will be no cut deeper than nineteen feet, and but one of that depth. 3. There will be no embankment over twenty feet high, nor any bridge over thirty feet high. 4. The distance to Frankfort will not be increased two miles in length over the present traveled road. 5. There will not be as much rock excavation in the grading as will be required to construct the road. 6. On the thirty-feet grade which has been adopted, a single horse is capable of traveling with *seven ton's* weight, with as much ease as five horses can draw two tons on our present roads in their best condition.

A strong prejudice existed in early times against railroads, and many individuals opposed their construction as being impracticable, and costly beyond their possible value when built. But their friends and advocates argued that, in almost all places where canals* could be built, railroads could be built also, and at less cost, and that railroads could be built in thousands of places where canals could not be, for the want of water; that they afforded as cheap and safe, if not a cheaper and safer, mode of communication than canals, and could be traveled in one-third of the time; that they did not interpose any obstacle to

*About this time, canals were the rage throughout the country, and some of the Western States well-nigh bankrupted themselves in building them.

the cross-communication of the country, or to the free passage from one part to another, of the same farms as canals do; that they may be as easily crossed as a common turnpike, or other road; that they may be used all the year, while canals are made dry by drought, or closed by frost; that they are not only constructed at less cost than canals, but were easier kept in repair, and that no improved communication ever invented required so little for repairs as railroads. This system of argument carried the day in favor of the railroad, and left the croakers to croak on to small audiences, while preparations were made for beginning the then important enterprise of building a railroad. At that early day, engineers were not so extravagant in their estimates of the cost of building railroads as they have become in this fast age in railroads, as we learn from published records that the original estimate of the cost of building the Lexington & Ohio Railroad was $1,000,000.

In the meantime, the company was not idle. Most of the amount of the estimated cost had been subscribed, and contracts let for grading the road to Frankfort, which was divided into several divisions to better expedite the work. Railroads were built very different then from what they are at the present day, and the Lexington & Ohio, it was intended, should be built in the most substantial manner. Instead of wooden cross-ties, stone "sills" were laid lengthwise, to which the rail was to be soldered instead of spiked. On the 22d of October, 1831, a large concourse of people assembled in Lexington to witness the formal laying of the first stone sill—the portion of the road leading out of the city having been properly graded for the purpose. The *Observer* of the 28th of October thus records the proceedings of the day: "The three military companies were formed for escort duty, and marched to the college lawn, where they met the various societies and individuals. A procession was then formed in the following order:

Col. Leslie Combs as Marshal, and J. R. Coleman, Aid, on horseback;
Maj. Gen. Pendleton and staff on horseback;
Field officers and staff on horseback;
Officers of the line on foot;
Capt. Hunt's Artillery in platoons;
Gov. Metcalfe, supported by Prof. Caldwell, Orator of the day;
And the Rev. W. H. Hall, officiating Clergyman;
Judges Underwood and Buckner, of the Court of Appeals;
And Judge Hickey, of the Fayette Circuit Court;
The Hon. R. M. Johnson, R. P. Letcher and T. A. Marshall, Members of Congress, with several members of the Kentucky Legislature;
Capt. T. A. Russell, Assistant Marshal;
President and Directors of the Lexington & Ohio Railroad Company;
Samuel H. Kneas, Chief Engineer, and the Treasurer of the company;
Contractors and pioneers, with their implements of labor;
Capt. Neet's Rifle Guards in Platoons;
Military band of music;
Trustees of the town of Lexington and Clerk;
Justices of Fayette County Court and Clerk;
Trustees and Professors of Transylvania University;
Medical and Law Students;
Trustees and students of Transylvania University;
Principal of Preparatory Department and pupils;
Principal and pupils of Wentworth Academy;
Principal and tutors of Shelby Female Academy and pupils;
Principal and Professors of the Eclectic Institute and pupils;
Strangers;
Stockholders of the Lexington & Ohio Railroad;
Capt. Postlethwaite's Light Infantry Company in Platoons;
Lieut. Col. A. Stephens, Assistant Marshal;
Citizens on foot.

A Federal salute was fired at sunrise on the eventful morning, and seven guns when the first stone sill was laid, indicating the seven sections or divisions of the road then under contract. As the procession moved, the vari-

ous church bells rang out a merry peal, which continued until the procession reached the place where the ceremony was performed. Arriving upon the ground, which was on Water street, near the corner of Mill, the military formed a hollow square, within which the civic procession was inclosed. A large number of ladies was present, for whom ample accommodations had been made. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hall, when E. I. Winter, Esq., President of the company, handed a hammer to the Governor of the State, who drove the nail attaching the first iron rail to the beginning stone sill. The music struck up *Hail Columbia*, and afterward *Yankee Doodle*, which continued until the artillery ceased firing. Prof. Charles Caldwell then delivered an address, the text of which was Internal Improvements. After the address, the military returned to the college grounds, where they were highly complimented by the Governor, for their fine marching, military precision and soldierly bearing, and then dismissed." The *Observer* gives the address in full of Prof. Caldwell, which is quite an able one, and shows the great value to a country of internal improvements, and convenient highways of travel and transportation.

In the inauguration of the enterprise of building a railroad to the Ohio River, and the efforts made to put the work under way, Lexington and Fayette County seem to have taken the lead, even of Louisville; the latter city was apparently of the opinion, at that early day—an idea she has ever since retained—that she could get along better without railroads than railroads could without her. An article in the Lexington *Observer*, in May, 1832, predicts that when the road is completed to the Ohio River, Lexington will not only equal, but will surpass Louisville in the amount of her trade and business, as she will stand at the *head* of the railroad.

The work progressed slowly but steadily. The particular pains taken to form a solid and durable road-bed, and the tedious work of laying the stone sills, compared with railroad building of the present day, was slow in the extreme. The contract for preparing and laying the stone sills was given to Messrs. Holburn and Benson, who received "great praise for executing their work so faithfully, and in a style of beauty and elegance which excited the admiration of all who examined it." By the 1st of August, 1832, one and a half miles of the road were completed, and a "splendid car" put on, and on the 14th the road was formally opened; the car "leaving its moorings at 12 o'clock, with about forty people aboard, among whom were Gov. Metcalfe and other distinguished persons." Six and a quarter miles were completed by the 1st of January, 1833, and "the car" made two regular trips daily for the accommodation of the people. The Lexington *Intelligencer*, of January 27, 1835, says that the locomotive was put on a trial trip carrying a train to the "villa," a distance of six and a quarter miles, in eighteen and a half minutes. The article closes as follows: "We cannot refrain from congratulating our fellow-citizens of the town and country adjacent upon the new and brilliant prospects which the railroad and introduction of steam power have opened upon us. It is the beginning of a new era to Kentucky and to this part of the Union—an era in which the population of the interior country may and will enjoy the commercial facilities which hitherto have been the exclusive property of the seaboard and river populations. Interior cities need only to exert their strength and enterprise, in constructing works of internal improvement, in order to compete, with certain success, with the most favored of river and seaport towns."

But to follow this road through all of its

eventful history would be tedious, and the matter would form quite a volume of itself. Much opposition was encountered "all along the line," by men who continued to oppose the project of railroad-building as premature, and far ahead of the times. They believed somewhat like President Jefferson, that the time for such improvements had not arrived. When the New York Gran begun, Gov. Clinton, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, asked his opinion of the undertaking. "'Tis a noble project," replied Jefferson, "but you are a century too soon." A few years passed, and a second letter from the same gentleman announced its completion, with a further query —"What do you think of it now?" His reply was, "I now perceive, that in regard to your resources and energies, I committed an error of one century in my calculation." Just so it was with these men, who believed that the world was not old enough for the successful construction of railroads, and were ready, at the slightest indication of failure, to exclaim, in chorus, "I told you so!" And hence, when the iron horse dashed into Frankfort, with a train of cars at his heels, drawn all the way from Lexington, they were forced to admit that, like Jefferson, they had erred in their calculation as to time. This event took place in December, 1835, and the union of Frankfort and Lexington by rail was appropriately celebrated, as was, a third of a century later, the connection of New York and San Francisco by the Union Pacific.

Hitherto, it had been known as the "Lexington & Ohio Railroad," but, during the session of the Legislature of 1847, a charter was issued to the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad Company and a company bearing that title was at once organized, which purchased from the State* that portion of the road between the cities of Louisville and Frankfort. The next year (1848), another company was formed, under the title of the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad Company. This new company purchased at once from the State the road between Lexington & Frankfort, and in 1851 the two divisions were fully completed and connected, and trains ran regularly through from Lexington. This system continued until 1857, when the two companies were consolidated, thus forming the Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington Railroad Company. Upon the building of the "Short-line" (which diverges from this road at La Grange, and runs to Cincinnati), an enterprise that has been consummated since the close of the late war, the charter of the road was again changed, and it is now known as the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company. Very recently (1881), it has been purchased by the Louisville & Nashville system, and henceforth (until another change takes place, at least), will be operated as a division of that gigantic corporation.

The old Lexington & Frankfort Railroad was built three times. The first time, the rails were soldered upon stone sills; the second time, the rails were spiked upon cedar logs; and the third time, upon the cross-ties, as railroads are now made. After using a locomotive for a time, it was thrown aside as impracticable, and when the road was built upon the cedar logs, it was so made that the cars could be drawn by horses, and was so operated for some time. But the horse of flesh and blood was superseded again by the iron horse, an animal that has at last succeeded in proving his efficacy beyond controversy.

*The Charleston & Cincinnati Railroad.*—A railroad project that excited as much interest in its time, in Lexington and Fayette County, but one that has never been carried to a successful termination, was the Charleston & Cincinnati Railroad. This trunk line was to ex-

*The Lexington & Ohio Railroad was sold at auction in Frankfort, on the 12th of January, 1842, to pay the State the sum of $150,000 and interest, which, as security, she had assumed. In this sale, the State became the purchaser of the road.

tend from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio, or from Cincinnati to Charleston (as might a pear to its friends most convenient and practicable), passing through Lexington, with diverging lines from the latter place to Louisville, Paris, Maysville, Newport, Covington, etc., etc., and almost every other town that wanted a railroad. The people took a lively interest in the matter, and flattering hopes were entertained of a successful and early completion of the road. The Lexington *Intelligencer* of October 13, 1835, thus eloquently speaks of the project: "The project is a magnificent one, whether viewed in reference to its commercial, geographical, political, civil or social influence. Carried into successful operation, it will form a bond of union between the States immediately concerned, which no ordinary political accidents or combinations can dissolve. Completed, it will make Charleston a great commercial emporium, rivaling, or, at least successfully competing with, her eldest sisters in receiving the Northwest trade. And if we could for a moment suppose that New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Mobile could allow themselves to be governed by a narrow, selfish and short-sighted policy, we might, from all these sources, anticipate strong and interested opposition to this truly majestic project. This anticipation, however, we will not indulge in, but will believe that the intelligent and patriotic of all sections will rejoice to see the whole country prosper.

"The road proposed is to run through, or near, Paris, leaving Lexington* not a direct participator in its immediate advantages. But this with us is no objection to its construction. It is said, and truly, that the charter of the Lexington & Ohio Railroad Company gives it the exclusive right to make a railroad from this city to the Ohio River, for a term of years; and it is hence inferred that no other charter which looks to the connection of Lexington and the Ohio can be obtained: hence the necessity of making Paris or some other place than Lexington a fixed point. We would respectfully ask if the consent of the present company might not be obtained, so as to leave the proposed company at liberty to go through this city with their continental work, if they should, on survey and examination, desire to do so. At any rate, should the work be made, without touching Lexington, the powers of the present company would undoubtedly be so enlarged as to authorize a continuation of the present railroad to connect with the great work proposed."

In February, 1836, the bill chartering the Charleston & Cincinnati Railroad, passed the Kentucky Legislature. A provision of this bill or charter gave the right to "run a branch to Louisville, to Lexington, branching at the latter place to Maysville, and the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati." When the news reached Cincinnati that the bill had passed the Kentucky Legislature, the Mayor issued his proclamation for an illumination of the city, and a general rejoicing at the happy event. The joy and excitement in Covington were also great at the liberal act of the Legislature. Several changes and amendments were made to the charter, but none which very materially affected Lexington or the county, and the excitement was kept up, and the "wind work," as the saying goes, was all done toward building the road immediately. A convention, in the interest of the road, was called to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 4th of July, 1836. On the 13th of June preceding, a meeting was held in Lexington for the purpose of selecting delegates to this convention. The following gentlemen were chosen: Hon. Robert Wickliffe, Benjamin Taylor, William C. Rich-

*The charter was afterward amended, making Lexington one of the many objective points.

ardson, Henry C. Payne, Leslie Combs, T. C. Turner, Thomas A. Russell and Henry Beard. When the convention met in Knoxville, nine States were represented, and the entire proceedings were altogether harmonious. It was believed the work would proceed without interruption or delay. A charter had been granted for the road by the States of South and North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, under the name and title of "President and Directors of the Charleston & Cincinnati Railroad Company." As the charter was granted by our Legislature, its provisions had made it obligatory upon the company, after reaching the State line, "so to construct their road that a branch should be made to Louisville, and the main road so constructed as to pass through the city of Lexington, and thence to the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati; and that another branch or prong of said road be constructed from the city of Lexington to the city of Maysville on the river." Resolutions were adopted in the Legislature highly approving the early construction of the road; that it was of national importance, and requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure an appropriation from the national treasury.

So much interest did Lexington take in the stupendous enterprise that at a meeting of the Council held in October, it subscribed, on behalf of the city, for $100,000 stock—a very liberal subscription to a railroad as far back as 1836. By the middle of November, sufficient stock had been subscribed to warrant the organization of the company, and at a preliminary meeting, Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was recommended for President of the road. After a formal organization of the company, under the title of "Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad," a meeting was held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 9th of January, 1837, for the purpose of electing officers and Directors. This election resulted as follows, viz.: E. D. Mansfield, W. Green and J. Bonsall, of Ohio; Robert Wickliffe, William C. Richardson, of Lexington; James Taylor, John W. Tibbatts, of Newport; J. L. Ludlow, J. B. Casey, 'Covington; John Williams, J. C. M. Ramsay, Alex E. Smith, Tennessee; Robert Y. Hayne, Mitchell King, James Hamilton, Charles Edmondson, J. W. Simpson, B. T. Ellmore, J. C. Calhoun, A. Blanding, B. G. Mills, South Carolina; and James Hardy, T. H. Forney and P. Roberts, North Carolina, were elected Directors of the company, and of the Directors, Gen. Robert Y. Hayne was unanimously elected President. Surveys were ordered made of the different routes, and all preliminary steps taken toward inaugurating the work.

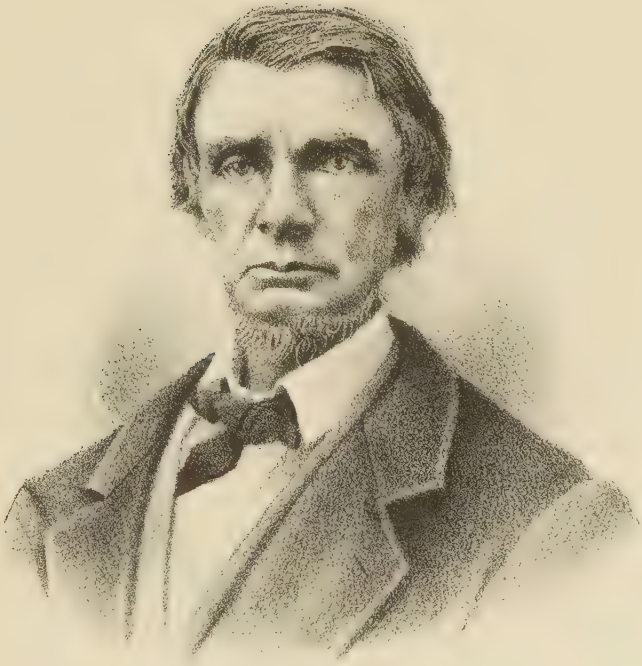
An amendment to the charter was defeated in the Legislature of Kentucky at its session of 1836–37, which was for the purpose of relieving the company from building the Louisville branch. The latter city opposed the amendment, and succeeded in defeating it for the time, and for doing so was accused by the Lexington papers of having killed the entire project of building the road. The next week after the defeat of the amendment, it was reconsidered, and finally adopted, thus abolishing the Louisville branch of the contemplated work. Whether this killed the enterprise, or had anything to do with its death, we are unable to say, but interest gradually subsided in it, and the project finally died a natural death.

*The Kentucky Central Railroad.*—The road now known as the Kentucky Central was agitated as early as 1848. In March, 1851, Lexington voted $200,000 toward building a road to Maysville, known as the "Lexington & Maysville Railroad." In September of the same year, a like amount was voted in a road to Covington, styled the "Lexington & Cov-

ington Railroad." The first Board of Directors of the Lexington & Maysville road were Henry Waller, J. W. Cochran, F. T. Hord, A. J. January, W. S. Allen and Christopher Shultz. The road was completed from Lexington to Paris in 1853, and the first train passed over it between those two points on the 22d of December of that year. In the fall of 1854, the Lexington & Covington road was completed from Covington to Paris, and trains ran through to Lexington. The title of this road had been changed into the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, and as such finally purchased that part of the road from Lexington to Paris, thus forming a direct line from Lexington to Covington. When the road was completed to Maysville, it became a branch of the Kentucky Central. For years it has been operated under the title of Kentucky Central Railroad. And, though a good paying road, it has not always been managed with as much wisdom and foresight as it might have been. It has recently been purchased by Mr. Huntington, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, who has vastly improved it, and it is in better condition at this time than it has ever been, perhaps, since its completion. It forms an important line of his system, and is his main connection with Cincinnati and the North.

*The Lexington & Richmond Railroad.*—This project has been agitated for a number of years, and is one that, had it been carried through, would have proven the best railroad in which Lexington has ever taken an interest. But it is a misfortune of the human race that it is not enabled to see before with as much distinctness as behind it, and Lexington thus let a golden opportunity pass. In 1866, a sufficient subscription had been obtained to this road to admit of organization. This was virtually an extension of the Kentucky Central, and it was intended to finally carry it to Knoxville, Tenn. The Kentucky Central Company subscribed $300,000 in the Lexington & Richmond road, which had been duly organized, with Mr. John B. Wilgus at the head of its management. He succeeded in getting a subscription from the city of Lexington and Fayette County, of $500,000. The validity of the subscription however, was questioned, and a law-suit followed, the result of which was the canceling of the subscription. In the meantime, two propositions agitated the people of Richmond and Madison County, viz.: The road from Lexington to Richmond, and the Richmond branch of the Louisville & Nashville system. Many of the solid old business men of Richmond, through the influence of Mr. Wilgus, favored the former road, while the younger men, headed by Gov. McCreary, were in favor of the Louisville road. The young and hot blood of the latter party prevailed over the more staid and experienced judgment of their elders, and the Louisville road was built, receiving from Richmond and Madison County a subscription of $300,000, while the Lexington & Richmond road was defeated.

Mr. Wilgus took an active part in making Knoxville the southern terminus of the Cincinnati Southern road, in the place of Chattanooga. He went to Cincinnati, where he strongly advocated the former route, and succeeded in having five Trustees appointed for the purpose of locating the route. Their first vote was two for Chattanooga, two for Knoxville and one for Memphis. Upon a second vote, the Memphis man changed his vote to Chattanooga, which settled the matter. The Knoxville route has all the appearance, to a disinterested spectator, of being the most practicable, and also the cheapest route. Wilgus had conditionally purchased the Kentucky Central for $3,150,000, a road that at that time had a net earning capacity of $400,000



W. L. Barkley

per annum, and with it the road to State line would not have cost much exceeding $7,000,000. As finally constructed, it cost about $14,000,000 to Chattanooga. Under Wilgus' plan, the Lexington & Richmond was to form a part of the road, and at State line was to meet and connect with the Knoxville & Kentucky road, thus forming a grand trunk line from Knoxville north. This road would have passed through, according to geological surveys, as fine coal fields as there are on or in the earth. But the road was diverted to Chattanooga, and the most valuable of these fields still remain undevloped. The Lexington & Danville Railroad project was agitated about 1850–51, and to the building of it Lexington and Fayette County voted $200,000. This road, or this route, now forms a part of the Cincinnati Southern road, and thus has resulted in more than the Lexington & Richmond ever has, or, from present indications, ever will.

*Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad.*—This road was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in the winter of 1851–52. The following persons were appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock: Robert Wickliffe, Thomas B. Megowan, D. C. Payne, Jacob Hughes and Thomas Hughes, of Fayette County; Joseph A. Richards, A. Trumbo, John W. Barnes, M. R. Conner and John W. Richards, of Bath County; B. J. Peters, W. H. Smith, Peter Everett, Joseph Bondurant and Burwell S. Tipton, of Montgomery County; George W. Crawford, R. G. Carter, J. B. Ward, J. N. Nord and D. K. Wies, of Carter County; William Hampton, John Culver, William T. Nicholls, William Geiger and Hugh Means, of Greenup County. In September, 1852, the company was formally organized, with Hon. R. A. Apperson as President, and on the 18th of the month, Lexington subscribed $150,000 to the enterprise. The work was commenced at Catlettsburg, in November, with every prospect of an early building of the road. The company, in the summer of 1854, applied for the bonds of the city of Lexington, which was refused on the ground that the railroad company had not complied with its contract. Suit was brought by the company in the Circuit Court, which high tribunal ordered the issuing of the bonds. This was done under protest by the city authorities, July 6, 1854. The company finally failed, the amount invested in the project by the city was lost, work ceased, and in 1860 the road-bed, right of way, etc., was sold to a few gentlemen for $60,000. The project was now substantially abandoned, and remained dormant for a number of years, when it was finally revived under the charter of the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad. This company bought the old road-bed of the former Lexington & Big Sandy road, and, on the 2d day of August, 1869, the city of Lexington and Fayette County each subscribed for $250,000 stock in the new company. Montgomery County voted $250,000, and Clark County $200,000. These subscriptions were all made with the understanding that $2,600,000 should be raised in bona-fide subscriptions before a single dollar be expended. A contract had been made with Cutler, Jones & Co., of Marietta, Ohio, to build the road from Lexington to the mouth of Big Sandy, at $30,000 a mile. The firm subscribed in work $1,000,000 to the capital stock, which, added to the sum already subscribed, raised the amount to $1,950,000, a sum still $650,000 short of the stipulated amount. Mr. Wilgus, who was one of the most energetic workers in the enterprise, endeavored to argue Lexington into subscribing for the remaining $650,000, but she would not see the advantages to be thus derived, and, as she had done on several former occasions in her railroad history, suf-

fered another golden opportunity to pass unimproved. Thus the matter stood when the far-seeing Huntington beheld his chance of securing an important link in his trans-continental line, and stepped in, subscribed the $2,600,000, and thereby became the virtual owner of the entire road. Under his control, it is being pushed on to completion, and ere-long Lexington will have another trunk line road—a road in which, but for a little short-sightedness, she should have had the controlling power.

Another bit of Lexington's bad management in railroad matters was her refusal to contribute $200,000 to Huntington to induce him to build a road from Lexington to Richmond, which he offered to do if she would take that amount of stock in the enterprise. As a result of that refusal, he is building from Winchester to Richmond, which, in all probability, settles forever the project of a road from Lexington to Richmond, as it is not likely that such a road will now be built.

*The Cincinnati Southern Railroad.*—This road has already been frequently alluded to in these pages, and many facts pertaining to its construction through Kentucky noted. The charter was passed by the Kentucky Legislature, and the right of way through the State granted in the latter part of January, 1872. The completion of this great trunk line between North and South is to some extent the culmination of the old project already extensively noticed in this chapter—the Charleston & Cincinnati Railroad, as it covers a considerable portion of the route designed by the latter road. There are few roads in the United States (none of equal length), the construction of which has involved the outlay of a like sum expended on the Cincinnati Southern, and which, as we have already stated, is but little short of $14,000,000. Its cost has been enormous, and, while it should and must, in time, become a great highway of travel and traffic, yet it will be long before it pays an extremely large per cent upon the amount expended in its construction.—*Perrin.*

## CHAPTER VII.

FRONTIER CHRISTIANITY — PIONEER MINISTERS AND CHURCHES — SCHOOL HISTORY — EARLY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION —THE PRESS — VALUE OF COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

WITH the trials incident to the settlement of a new and undeveloped country, and the numbers of rough and vicious men who always seek the frontier settlements to practice their nefarious callings, it is a fact highly commendable to the pioneers of the county, that they were a God-fearing people, and, that the teachings of the Christian religion were felt and realized by them cotemporaneously with their settlement in the most remote sections. Without hope of the least temporal remuneration, the pioneer preachers exposed to disease, and "danger from flood and field," subject to the severest trials and most painful privations, those pioneer soldiers of the Cross went forth to labor in the vineyard, foregoing all the joys of home and the society of loved ones, only to be instrumental in the advancement of Truth and the salvation of men. The early preacher, with no companion but the faithful horse he rode, would start across the country, without other guide than his knowledge of the cardinal points, and, reaching the desired settlement, would present the claims of the Gospel to the assembled hearers, after the toilsome and lonely day's journey; then, after a night's rest in the humble cabin, and, partaking of the simple meal, he again enters upon the journey of the day, to preach again in the evening at a distant point. Thus, the circuit of hundreds of miles was traveled month after month; and to these men, and to their self-sacrificing devotion to their Master's cause, do we owe the planting of churches all over our land, and the hallowed influence of religion as seen and felt in society everywhere. Religion, however, has advanced, and kept pace with things temporal, so that, in this fast age, it may be adapted to our luxurious wants. The pure and unadulterated article, as proclaimed upon the Mount by Him who "spake as never man spake," has been improved by

> "* * holy men
> Who deemed it were not well to pass life thus."

and made to fill the broad and liberal views of the nineteenth century. But it is as it should be in this progressive period, and we have no fault to find that some of the more rigid tenets of Christianity have been modified.

Among the early ministers in Fayette County, when, as a county, its boundaries were almost interminable and undefined, were Rev. John Todd, the first Professor of Sacred Literature in Transylvania University; Rev. David Rice, Rev. Adam Rankin, Elder Lewis Craig, Rev. Francis Poythress, Father Stephen Theodore Badin (Catholic), Rev. James Moore, Rev. James Welsh, Rev. James Blythe, Rev. John Page, Rev. James O'Cull, Elder John Gano, Elder Payne, Rev. Thomas Allen, Rev. Lewis Hunt, Rev. Robert Stuart, Rev. John Lyle, Rev. George T. Chapman, Rev. Robert M. Cunningham, Rev. John Ward and a great many more, whose names will be given in the historical sketches of the different church organizations of the county. It is

difficult to say what religious sect was first in the field in this county. The Baptists, who are termed "the pioneers of religion in Kentucky," were represented in Fayette County as early as 1783, by Elder Lewis Craig. Elder Craig is reported to have organized a church society, on South Elkhorn, in Fayette, during the year above named, which is believed to have been the first Baptist organization in the State of Kentucky. A Presbyterian Church was organized in Lexington, in the year 1784, which was not only the first of that denomination in the town, but also within the limits of the county. A log church was erected on the corner of Walnut and Short streets, and Rev. Adam Rankin chosen Pastor. The first Methodist Church in Kentucky was erected, in 1787, at Masterson's Station, five miles from Lexington, and, a few years later, a church was organized in the town. In 1790, the first annual conference of the Methodist Church in Kentucky was held in the little church, at Masterson's Station, and over its deliberations Bishop Asbury presided. As early as 1794, a Catholic organization was begun, by Father Badin, the first Catholic divine in Kentucky. The Episcopal Church dates back, in Fayette County, to the year 1796, under the administration of Rev. James Moore. Thus, the different Christian denominations came into the county when it was little else than a wilderness, infested by wild beasts and "men as fierce and wild as they." As time passed on and the population increased, churches were erected in every community, societies organized, until every "tribe and tongue and kindred" were supplied with the teachings of the Gospel.

In the roll of great men, who owe their origin to Fayette County, or have, at some period, claimed it as their home, may be noted some very distinguished divines. Of these, we will mention Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, one of the ablest Presbyterian clergymen the country has ever known, and Bishop Henry B. Bascom, who ranked as one of the finest pulpit orators of the world. Many other able clergymen have been intimately connected with the churches of the county, and will be noticed in connection with the history of the different church societies in other chapters, where each will receive the full measure of his deserts.

The educational history of the county should interest every reader of this work, more, perhaps, than any other subject treated in its pages. In the early development of Kentucky, there were a great many influences in the way of general education. The settlements were sparse, and money, or other means of remunerating teachers, was scarce, as the pioneers of new countries are nearly always poor. There were no schoolhouses erected, nor was there any public school-fund, either State or county. All persons, of both sexes, who had physical strength enough to labor, were compelled to take their part in the work of securing a support, the labor of the female being as heavy and important as that of the men; and this continued so for years. In the last place, both teachers and books were extremely scarce. Taking all these facts together, the wonder is, that they had any schools at all. But the pioneers of Kentucky deserve the highest honors for their prompt and energetic efforts in this direction. Just so soon as the settlements would justify, schools were begun at each one. The teacher or pupil of to-day has no conception of getting an education under difficulties. There are, perhaps, however, a few aged people still living in Fayette County, who may remember some of the early difficulties that stood in the way of learning.

It may not be out of place to note some of the facts in this connection, which have finally led to our present school system. The reader

will find it of interest to learn where and when common schools originated. As early as 1647, the question of educating the masses through the medium of common schools was agitated in New England. In that year, an act was passed, to enable "every child, rich and poor alike, to learn to read its own language." This was followed by another act, giving to every "town, or district, having fifty householders, the right to have a common school;" and, to every "town, or district, having one hundred families, a grammar school, taught by teachers competent to prepare youths for college." A writer, in after years, commenting upon this act, states it to be the "first instance in Christendom wherein a civil government took measures to confer upon its youth the blessings of education." "There had been," he said, "parish schools connected with individual churches, and foundations for universities, but never before was embodied in practice a principle so comprehensive in its nature, and so fruitful in good results, as that of training a nation of intelligent people by educating all of its youth." When our forefathers, nearly a century and a half later, declared, in the ordinance of 1787, that, "knowledge, with religion and morality, was necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," they struck the keynote of American liberty. Science and literature began to advance, after the adoption of that ordinance, in a manner they had never done before, and the interest then awakened is still on the advance. The first steps of Kentucky, to extend the fostering aid of State patronage to the interests of general education, were taken more than three-quarters of a century ago. On the 10th of February, 1798, an act was approved by the State Legislature, donating and setting apart, of the public lands of the commonwealth, 6,000 acres each, for the benefit and support of Franklin, Salem and Kentucky Academies, and for Lexington and Jefferson Seminaries. Similar acts were approved, December 21, 1805, and January 27, 1808, embracing like provisions, and extending them to all the existing counties of the State. "Within twenty years," says Collins, "from the passage of the act of 1798, the following additional academies and seminaries were endowed with the grant of 6,000 acres each: Shelby, Logan, Ohio, Madison, New Athens, Bethel, Bourbon, Bracken, Bullitt, Fleming, Hardin, Harrison, Harrodsburg, Lancaster, Montgomery, Newport, Newton, Rittenhouse, Stanford, Washington, Winchester, Woodford, Somerset, Transylvania, Greenville, Glasgow, Liberty, Rockcastle, Lebanon, Knox, Boone, Clay, Estill, Henry, Greenup, Grayson, Warren, Breckinridge, Caldwell, Gallatin, Henderson, Union, Adair, Allen, Daviess and Pendleton."

One of the early laws of Kentucky, pertaining to the subject of education, was, "that all the lands, lying within the bounds of this commonwealth, on the south side of Cumberland River, and below Obed's River, now vacant, etc., shall be reserved for the endowment and use of seminaries of learning throughout this commonwealth." The County Courts of the several counties were authorized to have surveyed, located and patented, within their respective counties, or within the above reserve, or elsewhere in the State, 6,000 acres each, for seminary purposes, and all such lands were exempted from taxation. Noble as were the grants in purpose and plan, but little actual benefit was derived from them—at least, not half the benefit that should have been. Under subsequent unwise acts, the lands were allowed to be sold by county authorities, and the proceeds prodigally expended, and, in many cases, recklessly squandered. The proceeds from the sale of these lands, are, in some counties, wholly lost sight

of; in other counties, they remain in the hands of Trustees appointed, and forgotten or neglected by an indifferent public; while, in other counties, these funds are still held, by Trustees, for their original uses. "But, for the want of wise laws and more competent and guarded management," says a writer upon the subject, "a great plan and its means of success, for the establishment and support of a system of public seminaries of a high order, in each county, was rendered an accomplished failure."

Many laws were enacted providing for a general system of public schools, but most of them were so framed as to amount to little, or were altogether impracticable. In December, 1821, an act was passed, which provided that "one-half the net profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth should be distributed in just proportions to the counties of the State, for the support of a general system of education, under legislative direction; and, that one-half of the net profits of the branch banks, at Lexington, Danville and Bowling Green. should be donated to Transylvania University, Center College and the Southern College of Kentucky, respectively." The fund thus derived amounted to some $60,000 per annum, until the failure, some years later, of the old Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky. A writer upon our school system, makes this pertinent observation: "It is a singular phenomenon of the history of internal economy of our State, for seventy years, that our main attempts at internal improvement and public education, at State expense and under State superintendence, have been embarrassed, or defeated, almost wholly, by the misdirection and mismanagement of incompetent legislation."

The origin of our "permanently-invested school-fund," was somewhat as follows: By an act of Congress, approved, June 23, 1836, that body apportioned about $15,000,000, of surplus money in the Treasury, to the several older States, in the form of a loan, of which the share of Kentucky was $1,433,757. This fund was asked for and received by our State, with the expectation and intention of devoting it to school purposes, although no provision of the law imposed upon the State this obligation, yet, by different acts of the Legislature, the original fund was cut down until only $850,000 was finally set apart as the financial basis of our educational system. This is the origin of our school fund, and, for many years, we derived our only public school revenues from it, and a portion of it is still derived from the same source. By accumulations of unexpended surplus, from year to year, and the continual additions of this to the principal, this permanent fund is now about one and a half million dollars. This fund afterward suffered, however, by the ill-advised system of internal improvements, into which the State had embarked, and by which she was lavishing her finances on a multitude of isolated experiments, with little probability of finishing any of them. From this reckless fever of internal improvement, the revenues of the school fund were the first to suffer. As early as 1840, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund declined payment of the interest on the school bond, due by the State, when a deficit occurred in the Treasury, and the Legislature sustained the action on the plea, that, as it was in the nature of a debt due herself, by the State, there was no loss of credit in refusing payment or repudiation.

But, without going into a general discussion of the school laws of Kentucky, and the system of public education in the State, it is enough to say, and it is not out of place, either, that her educational system is lamentably deficient, and not to be compared with those of other States of the Union, whose nat-

ural resources of wealth are much less than Kentucky's, and whose native intelligence is no greater. There is no reason under the sun why the State of Kentucky should not have as good a sytem of education as any State in the whole Union. No other State of like area is richer in natural wealth; none of like population contains more eminent genius or more native intelligence. The writer, who has been all over Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and had abundant opportunities for observing their educational systems, has often thought that the Committee on Education of the Kentucky Legislature, might, in the systems of those States, find food for reflection, and receive items and hints valuable to the system of common schools in its own State. As an example, the last report of the Ohio Board of Education shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The receipts of school moneys for the year | $11,243,210 38 |
| Total expenditures for schools for the year | 3,531.885 14 |
| Leaving school fund balance | $7,711,325 24 |

The following exhibit of Kentucky's school fund shows the contrast between it and that of Ohio:

| | |
|---|---|
| State bonds, bearing 6 per cent int. | $1,327,000 00 |
| Bank of Kentucky stock | 73,500 00 |
| Total | $1,400,500 00 |

In addition to the above, the revenues of the school fund are increased by an annual tax, of 20 cents on the hundred dollars of property; a tax on the capital stock of certain banks in the State; fines, forfeitures, etc., and tax on billiard tables; a tax on dogs of $1 each, where a house-keeper has more than two; the proceeds of sales of certain carriers, over and above charges, amounting, in the aggregate, to near $1,000,000 more. With the vast resources of wealth, Kentucky, as a State, possesses, she might as well have a permanent school fund of $10,000,000 as to have the insignificant sum given above.

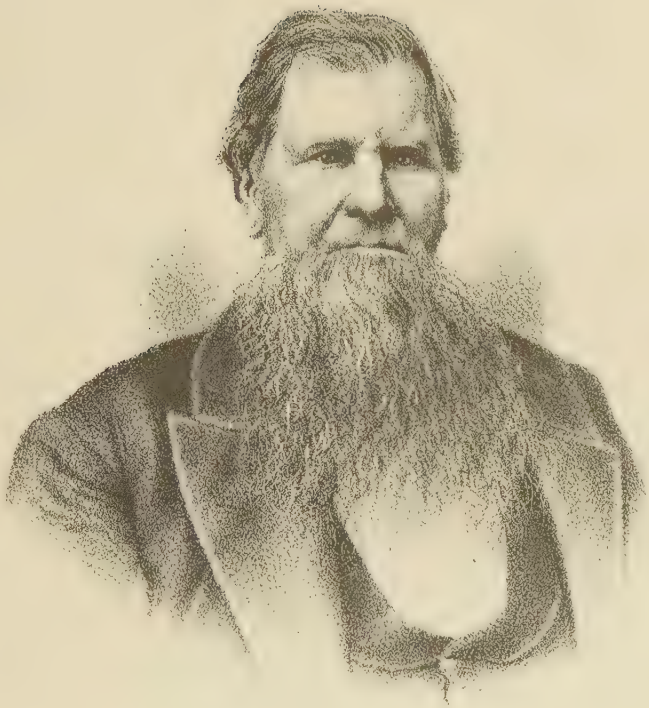
Notwithstanding the early disadvantages of the school laws, and the inconveniences under which the early settlers of Fayette County labored, schools were established without delay in the principal settlements. The first effort in the way of education we have any account of, was a school taught in the old fort at Lexington Station, in 1780—over one hundred years ago—by a man named John McKinney. It was composed of the children of the few people who lived in the fort at that time, and was as primitive in its policy and discipline, as in its general surroundings. The school-books were limited in "quality and quantity," and the few in use were as primitive as the school and schoolhouse themselves. Mr. McKinney, the pioneer teacher mentioned, also taught school in a log house erected for the purpose, on the north side of the public square, a little later, when the increase of population, and peace with the Indians, rendered it safe to venture beyond the walls of the fort.

Transylvania University, one of the first educational institutions established west of the Alleghany Mountains, was chartered by the Legislature, in 1780, and, after a few years existence, was permanently located in Lexington. As an eminent institution of learning, it was unsurpassed in the country, and, during a period of three-quarters of a century, numbered in its list of graduates as many brilliant men, perhaps, as any similar institution on the American continent. This venerable institution, however, will be treated of at length in the history of Lexington. Other schools were established, as necessity required them, in different parts of the county, until each settlement boasted of an institution of learning and educational facilities, extensive for that early day, were enjoyed by the pio-

neers and their children. At the present time, there are thirty districts in Fayette County, outside of Lexington, with an aggregate of school children, between six and twenty years of age, of 2,418, and in the city of Lexington of 3,188, making a total of 5,606 children in the county of school age. There are three Trustees in each school district, who have a supervising charge of the school, and make an annual report to the County Commissioner of Schools, and he, in turn, to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Besides the white schools, the county is divided into ten districts outside of Lexington, under the educational system inaugurated for the benefit of the colored people. The school age of colored children is from six to sixteen years, and they number in the ten districts named 1,195, and, in the city, 1,852 more, making a total of 3,047 colored school children in Fayette County. It is a fact, highly creditable to the colored people, that they are taking an interest, that is yearly increasing, in the cause of education. The fund from which their children are educated is derived from the taxes paid by the colored people of the State, and, great or small, their taxes all go into their common school fund.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson, in his last report as State Superintendent of Schools, has the following, which, for its sound, practical sense, is earnestly recommended for the perusal of all who feel an interest in the cause of education, and would see Kentucky take her proper place among the States in the matter of a good public school system. Mr. Henderson says: "No candid mind will refuse to concede that the common-school system has a firmer grasp upon the heart of Kentucky than ever before. It is discussed by every fireside, and on every street corner and highway; it is forced upon every candidate for legislative honors; it enlists the eloquent advocacy of our representative public men; it obtrudes upon the business of legislation; it burdens gubernatorial messages; it convulses the miserly tax-payer; it builds its monuments in every community; it has made the Superintendent's office a principal disturbing agent in canvasses for nominations and elections; it excites the ambition of scholarly men to aspire for the position; it lays tribute upon the press; and it confers large benefits upon multitudes, who would otherwise be deprived of the blessings of education. Ten years ago it was in an apparently dying condition. Now that re-action has set in, the patient is convalescent and strong enough to complain; and instead of the murmur and mutter of dissatisfaction being symptomatic of relapse or speedy death, they are the unmistakable indications of improving health and final vigor. At last, agitation has produced attention. Apathy has yielded to activity. The subject *must* be regarded. The Superintendent's office ranks only second to that of Governor. It wrestles with conventions. It enters into exciting campaigns. It becomes the gauge of battle and the prize of victory. Ten years ago, the people cared but little who was Superintendent. Nine men out of ten could not have told who were candidates for the position, or who held the office. The matter is reversed, and the Superintendent has become a central figure, around whom public interest surges and shouts. Ten years ago, a man in the blue grass country, worth $10,000, would as soon have thought of sending his children to the poor-house as to the public school. The public school was generally regarded as a charity devised for the education of paupers, but not to be countenanced by the rich, save as a benefaction to the poor. The schools were *common* in the sense of low, vulgar and inferior. The very accent with which the adjective was pronounced, indicated the contempt



Silas Marshall

in which men of means regarded it. Our citizens have learned to regard it as common, in the sense of a community of interest, as the laws are common—*the common law*—as the State is common—the commonwealth, the common weal. Now, the idea of conferring a benefit upon the indigent, has given place to the true one, namely, to prepare citizens for the intelligent exercise of their suffrages, and to protect society from the penalties of ignorance.

"The wealthiest counties are becoming its best friends, and tax-payers are voting levies upon themselves to improve the quality and to extend the term of the schools. Half a million dollars are annually raised, by the election of the people, to supplement the public bonus. Tasteful and comfortable school-houses are fast taking the places of those old shams and shames, in which the children of the poor erstwhile were corraled. Eighteen hundred have been built within the last eight years. A home supply of teachers, furnished from our best young men and women, are taking the place of impecunious tramps and shiftless natives. The system is no longer an infirmary for the lame and halt and feeble. Incompetents to be provided for, no more are pensioned upon the bounty afforded by the school fund. It is not now a 'stepping-stone' to professions, a temporary expedient, accepted until something better turns up, or is turned up. Men and women among us are choosing it for their life-work, and emulating each other in their aspirations and achievements of *a profession*, which confers honor, and whose prizes are to be coveted, and whose badges are to be worn with pride. Cities and towns vie with each other in maintaining graded schools better than our average Western colleges, with their half-starved faculties. School examinations and Teachers' Institutes have become occasions looked forward to with anticipations of pleasure, and enjoyed as feasts of soul. Communities bid for these convocations, and rival each other in the tender of hospitalities to their members. Gifted men star their talents at the night sessions. At them, teachers take on power and inspiration, for practical work when they return to their school-rooms, loaded with valuable suggestions and methods. Discriminating patrons witness the exercises to determine who among the instructors is best fitted for the post of district teacher. Citizens crowd to the polls to elect the officers of the system, and men are aspiring for the dignities of the Trustee's office. Aspirants for the County Commissionership are as eager for its honors as candidates for County Judgeships. Calls for the Superintendent are loud and frequent from every part of the State. When he speaks, great crowds assemble to hear him deliver his views.

"He who fails to see these tokens of revived interest is willfully and wantonly blind. These and other signs of the times augur that an auspicious period is at hand, when the benefits of education will crush the bale of ignorance, and intelligence hold the ballots that fall into the Nation's urn of fate. The importance of our common-school system is apparent, when it is remembered that there are only 35,000 pupils in all the universities, colleges, seminaries and private academies of our State, while a quarter of a million of children flock to our seven thousand public schools. In half the counties, no schools are taught but common schools. In some of our counties of wealth and refinement, the public schools have absorbed all private enterprises, because co-operative effort furnishes a superior quality of education. If our colleges decline in the number of matriculates, the cause is not to be found in diminished interest in education, but in the fact that our public

schools are affording at home advantages formerly sought abroad.

* * * * *

"The State plants its right to educate upon the foundation, that intelligent citizenship is the bulwark of free institutions. It educates for its own protection. Each free elector holds in the ward of his ballot the measure of the State's interest. 'An uneducated ballot is the winding-sheet of liberty.' The principle of sovereignty in a republican government resides in the individual citizen. The expression of the popular will by a majority at the polls, in a fairly conducted election, is but the aggregate expression of American sovereignty. The people, by their votes, determine who shall represent their sovereign will. How to wield this power for good is the supreme question for the State. An ignorant people, manipulated by corrupt leaders, become the worst of all tyrants. The idea that the majority can do no wrong, is only equaled by that monstrous political dogma of imperialism, 'the king can do no wrong.' Nothing is so wrong as a deluded, demogogue-directed majority. It holds power, and, when it determines to run riot, over the peace and prosperity of society a political wolf howls hungry for prey along our highways, and a ravening leopard keeps ward and watch at the crossing of the streets, in our towns and cities. No maxim ever embodied a more pernicious error than the pert or trite proverb, 'The voice of the people is the voice of God.' This would be true if the people were God-like. This can only be true when intelligence determines public questions, and patriotism executes its verdicts. See what corrupt ignorance, introduced to power, did for the States of the South! Consider what negro supremacy entailed upon South Carolina! Color and latitude work no changes in the capacities of venal ignorance for harm, when intrusted with the reins of power. The greatest crime of the century was the sudden enfranchisement of 4,000,000 of unlettered Africans. Those who perpetrated this outrage upon our republican institutions, did it in the face of all the social science they had propagated. The North had emphasized the doctrine, that 'virtue and intelligence are essential to the perpetuity of the republic;' and yet, in an ill-advised hour of heated passion, rendered hot by the fires of civil war, they made a horde of ignorant slaves the peers of their intelligent masters, and thus provided the conditions that prostrated the South, and subjected its people to the most destroying despotism that ever ground into the dust a free citizenship. The only indemnity for this stupendous wrong is their education at the National expense. To require the people they impoverished by this act of folly to bear the burden of their education, would be a continued piece of injustice, which no political casuistry can justify, no species of sophistry disguise, and no maudlin philanthropy dignify with a decent apology.

"But Kentucky has 40,000 white voters who cannot read. Add to these 55,000 enfranchised negroes, and we have 95,000—one-third our entire electoral population—ignorant of the very means by which to acquaint themselves with the merits of questions submitted for their decision at the polls. Let this mighty census of ignorance increase, until it becomes the dominant majority—and grow it would, if left to itself, without State encouragement for its own improvement—and seat itself in power, and we have no reason to expect that Kentucky would escape the same or like disasters that have overtaken and overwhelmed every people that ever dared the fearful experiment. * * * The governing power in every country upon the face of the globe is an educated power.

Can we think of the Czar, ignorant of international law, of domestic affairs, of finance, commerce and the organization of armies and navies, holding under the sway of his scepter, 70,000,000 of subjects? An autocrat must be intelligent and virtuous, or only waste and wretchedness and wreck can wait upon his reign. With what scrupulous care does England foster her great universities for the training of the sons of the nobility for their places in the House of Lords, in the army, navy and church! Well, what ought to be the character of citizenship, in a country where every man is born a king and sovereign heir to all the franchises and trusts of the State and Republic? An ignorant people can be governed, but only an intelligent people can govern themselves; and that is the experiment we are trying to solve in these United States. * * * The growth of agrarianism and communism—twin brothers of ignorance--has appalled statemanship, and rang the alarm-bell in the dull ears of a people threatened with impending ruin. The great army of tramps marching through the land, sapping the resources of its productive industry, and disturbing our domestic tranquillity and moral safety, furnish another element to the problem confronting those who yearn for a solid and stable peace, and seek for the security assured by a permanent government. We are not safe. Intelligence wedded to virtue constitute the palladium of the Union. Relaxation of vigor in the effort to improve the quality of our citizenship, will result in certain ruin. From all the towers of the Republic, the watchmen cry, 'Educate! Educate! Educate!' * * * * *

"Nothing for which the State pays money yields so large a dividend upon the cost as the revenue expended upon education. With it she supports more than 7,000 teachers, who impart instruction to 250,000 of her children. The influence of these school-rooms is silent, like all the great forces of the universe. The sun shines without shouting, 'Behold the light!' Gravitation spins the planets in their paths, and we hear the creaking of no heavy timbers and the grinding of no great iron axles. So, from the humble scene of the teacher's labors, there are shot into the heart of society the great influences that kindle its ardors for activity, which light civilization on its widening way, and which hold the dearest interest of humanity in its hand. The statistics are the smallest exponents of the worth of our schools. There are values that cannot be expressed in dollars and cents, nor be quoted in price-currents. * * * * * *

"It will not be doubted that educated men govern nations, and educated men govern the world. Every observing student of the biography of our representative men, has been struck with the preponderance of those who received their education in the 'old-field schoolhouse.' They are designated, 'self-made men;' but the aspirations that have enabled them to mount to prominence and distinction are most often the product of inspirations awakened by the studies that put the key that unlocks the wards of knowledge in their 'prentice hands. It has been quoted until it has become stale, that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing;' but there has been a period in the history of every scholarly mind when its attainments were small. The superiority of communities in which learning is fostered, over those in which ignorance reigns, has been the subject of pleasing reflection to every man who appreciates the advantages of intelligence. The transforming power of a good school, upon any neighborhood hitherto without one, or possessed of an indifferent one, has shown, in every case where the experiment has been tried, the happy effects ensuing, which mark the transitions and the

consequences that wait upon the flights of a single decade of years. In such, the children of the poor, competing with the scions of wealthy families for the rank and prizes accorded intellect, have been able to surmount the privations incident to poverty, and to find their way into a society and pursuits otherwise impossible. Thus, the rich, who would have borne themselves with a haughty disdain toward the sons and daughters of their less fortunate neighbors, have been compelled to accredit an aristocracy of the intellect, and to honor with social respect those who, but for common schools, would have ever remained the subjects of a purse-proud neglect."

The good sense contained in the foregoing extracts, are the only excuse necessary to make for their publication in this connection. The writer drives the truth home in every sentence, and his views, thus officially given, are worthy of the most earnest consideration. A few general observations from another writer, on "Education in the Public Schools," are pertinent to the subject under consideration, and given as a matter of interest to public educators. He says: "As the pupil masters words and their meanings, he is getting into his possession the tools with which he may dig into books for further knowledge, make his own knowledge more useful to him as a social being, and secure a body for his thoughts, without which incarnation they are as little subject to control as the wierd fancies of a dream. The art of silent reading deserves more attention in school—practice in grasping the meaning of a passage, in the shortest possible time, and reproducing it with pen or tongue. But along with this, in its earlier stages, and for a short time preceding it, is the oral reading exercise, wherein the reader must serve as eyes to the listeners, so that they may, through his voice, *see* the printed page. How much inspiration is there in this work, when each listener has the page before his own eyes! The translation of a written sentence into a spoken sentence, is much more than the mere translation, in their right order, of the words of the written sentence; and to do this well, requires, besides the names of the written characters, culture of voice, training of eye, quickening of emotion. To serve as a medium through which others may know the printed page, catching its syllables upon the ear, is not low art. To breathe life into dead words, and to send them into the depths of the moral and intellectual nature of the hearer, and that with power to convince, to arouse, to subdue, greater than if the hearer had been his own interpreter, is high art indeed.

"Another language lesson of great value, is committing to memory—learning by *heart*, well phrases it—choice selections, gems of thought and expression, culled from the best writings of the best writers. These should be judiciously selected, so as not to be too much beyond the easy comprehension of the pupil. They should, above all other requisites, be pure, healthful, inspiring. The teacher should add interest to the work by relating incidents in the life of authors. We know with what tenacity the memory clings to the simple rhymes learned in childhood. If this work be continued as it should be, who can deny its lasting effects upon life? A refined taste and quickened intellect may be hoped for as the result of drinking in and assimilating beautiful thoughts in chaste, musical language—words of warning or of approval, flashed by the memory upon the judgment in the time of temptation, of resistance thereto.

"One very good result of increased attention to literature in the schools, is the marked increase in the amount of wholesome reading—history, biography, travels, poetry, popular science, and the lessened demand for dime

novels and other low fiction. Few questions, are, in their bearing upon the future of our country, more important than this: *What are the boys and girls reading?* I would not have less time spent in our schools upon language, but teachers may well look into the subject, and see whether that time is spent to the best advantage.

"The public regard arithmetic par excellence, as *the* practical study. It is the practical educator's strong tower, and we have it taught in season and out. The nine digits seem to have taken the place of the heathen gods, and their demand for offerings know no cessation. Measured by any definition of the practical, as a means, either to fit one directly for bread-getting in the common business of life, or as a means for mental culture and discipline, a large part of arithmetic, as found in our books and taught from them, falls short. Instead of introducing, at an early stage, the science of geometry, we fritter away valuable time upon annuities and allegation and progression; and, as for interest, one would think that mankind in general made a living by shaving each other's notes. Children begin early to develop the science of numbers. It concerns matters of their daily life. The elemental steps of writing and reading numbers, or the symbols of numbers, naturally follow, and usually, are not difficult of acquirement. But there is such a gap between the conditions needed for the ready learning of these things, and the more mature judgment, and that knowledge of business and the world, demanded in the intelligent solution of ordinarily-difficult problems in discount, and certain other branches of applied arithmetic. Back and forth across this stretch the boy's mind must swing like a pendulum, repelled by what it cannot comprehend, and by what it has grown tired of. He marks time when he could so readily oblique into some other study, and march forward. Then, by and by, if these advanced parts of arithmetical science are needed, their acquisition would be easy. Meanwhile, the child may give increased attention to literature, and be learning interesting and profitable lessons about this world into which he has come, and in what body he came, and how to take care of it. While these priceless practical lessons are in progress, one can fancy that the arithmetic itself would enjoy the rest.

"In the time which can be saved, also a few short steps could be taken in some other branches now much neglected. The reason for and the practical mode of doing many things which are to be done in real life by the citizen, the man of business, the manager of a household, might be taught in the schools. Something of the nature of the materials which we eat, drink and wear, and economy in buying and using, would be excellent lessons. If he is a benefactor of mankind who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, the language does not furnish a name for him or her who shall cause the laboring man to know how to make $1 produce the good results for which he must now expend two. No matter whether we regard the school as established primarily for the good of the children, or for the preservation of the State, we must admit that the most valuable result of all education, is the building of good characters. This, to speak definitely, is to instill correct principles and train in right habits. Citizens with these 'constitute a State.' Men and women with these, are in possession of what best assures rational happiness, the end and aim of human life. Pure sentiments, generous promptings, love for God and man, should be the fruits of a liberal education. If the child grows into this inheritance, he has riches which he can keep and yet give away, which he will carry out of the

world, yet leave behind, to build his noblest monument. These truths aid in forming an idea of what a teacher should be, and, when possessing these noble qualities, what their pupils will naturally be."

The wisdom of the foregoing lengthy extracts, is sufficient excuse for their publication in these pages. If we would have wise legislation, good government, a pure state of society and a happy and prosperous people, we should educate the masses. This can only be thoroughly done through a more perfect system of education than we at present enjoy. Schools and schoolhouses, not only in Fayette County, but throughout the State, sadly need attention. If need be, "compulsory educational laws" should be adopted, that the early idea of our forefathers may be carried out, in "educating all our youth." Upon the subject of compulsory education, a subject now attracting considerable attention in several of the States, the following, from the annual report of the State Commissioner of Schools in Ohio, for 1878, is pertinent, and given in conclusion of our educational sketch. He says:

"Concerning the right of State or Government to pass and carry into effect what are known as compulsory laws, and require parents and guardians, even against their will, to send their children to school, there does not appear to be much diversity of opinion. Concerning the policy thereof, dependent upon so many known and unknown conditions, there is the widest diversity. I can write no history of the results of the act of March 20, 1877, for it does not seem to have any. A great good would be wrought if the wisdom of the General Assembly could devise some means which shall strengthen and supplement the powers of boards of education, and enable them to prevent truancy, even if only in cases where parents desire their children to attend school regularly, but parental authority is too weak to secure that end. The instances are not few in which parents would welcome aid in this matter, knowing that truancy is often the first step in a path leading through the dark mazes of idleness, vagabondage and crime.

"Whatever may be said of young children working in mills or factories, youthful idlers upon the streets of towns and cities, should be gathered up by somebody and compelled to do something. If they learn nothing else, there will be at least this salutary lesson, that society is stronger than they, and, without injuring them, will use its strength to protect itself. While we are establishing reform schools for those who have started in the way to their own ruin, and have donned the uniform of the enemies of civil society, it would be a heavenly importation to provide some way to rescue those who are yet only lingering around the camp."

The newspaper and the printing press of the present day constitute one of the most important features of the time, and of the country, and a chronicle that said nothing of their power and influence would be considered, at least, incomplete. The daily paper, by the aid of the telegraph, which connects all points of civilization like spider-webs, gives us to-day all the news that transpired yesterday in the uttermost parts of the earth. The decrees of the Czar, the diplomatic policy of Bismarck, or the womanly wisdom of the English Queen, are known to us almost as soon as to their own subjects. And the county press, the faithful exponent of the county's interest, is the intellectual criterion for the masses, and the most popular channel of general information. It is also a true record of the county's history; the very advertisements in local papers eventually become historical facts, and it is to be regretted that

so few persons seem to appreciate the value and importance of their county papers. Said Daniel Webster: "I care not how small and unpretending a newspaper may be, every issue contains something that is worth the subscription price." And to-day journalism is recognized as a power in the land, a power before which the evil-doer and the corrupt official stand in awe. The legitimate press, holding as it does this acknowledged position, its history forms an interesting and worthy part of the history of the county. The subject, however, will be but briefly referred to in this chapter, and that in general terms, leaving the more minute details to be given in the history of Lexington, where the press more properly belongs.

As a county institution, it is appropriate to say of the press in this connection, that the first newspaper in Kentucky, and the second established west of the Alleghany Mountains, was established in Fayette County, and on the 18th of August, 1787, the first number of the *Kentucke Gazette* was issued to the public and to the world in general. A few numbers of the first volume of this first newspaper may be seen in the Lexington Library, and, as compared to the papers of the present, form a rather striking contrast. The *Gazette* was edited by John Bradford, a Virginian by birth and a useful man, whose name is closely linked with the early history of Lexington and Fayette County. The paper, established in the western wilderness by him, existed for nearly seventy years, and exerted great influence in molding the early society of both city and county, and giving them the high standard of intellectual and moral worth they have always enjoyed and still retain.

As already stated, a complete history of the press will be given in the history of Lexington, as it more appropriately belongs to the city than the county. We will only add further, that the press of the county, at present, consists of the following papers: The daily and weekly *Press;* the daily and weekly *Transcript;* the weekly *Gazette;* the *Sunday Observer;* the *Kentucky Republican;* the *Live Stock Record;* and the *Apostolic Times.* These are all ably-conducted papers, and well worthy of the support of the people of Fayette County and surrounding country.—*Perrin.*

## CHAPTER VIII.

AGRICULTURE—ITS PROGRESS IN FAYETTE COUNTY—INFLUENCE OF NEGRO SLAVERY ON AGRICULTURE—THE DIFFERENT CROPS PRODUCED—COUNTY FAIRS AND ASSOCIATIONS—OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—THE PRESENT FAIR GROUNDS, ETC., ETC.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

THE agriculture of a country actually begins with its settlement by an intelligent and civilized people. The pioneers who came here a hundred years ago laid the foundation stones of the science in Fayette County, the agricultural center of the Blue Grass Region. Many of them were Revolutionary soldiers, who received military land warrants for their services in the army, and sought the Western wilds for the purpose of finding homes. They were mostly poor, and had no other means of livelihood than tilling the soil and hunting the wild game that abounded in the forest. It required brave hearts and stout arms to face and conquer the difficulties with which they had to contend. The country was open to the raids of a savage foe. From this, however, they did not quail, for they had been born amid warfare and educated in the Revolution. But a still more formidable difficulty presented itself in the support of their families until houses could be built, land cleared, crops planted and cultivated; and in the meantime, supplies had to be brought from east of the Alleghany Mountains. The first settlements were in stations or forts, where small communities congregated for mutual protection, and around these places the first land was opened for cultivation. It often occurred that, while one-half of the male members were at work clearing the land or tending their small crops, the other half, with guns in hand, were standing guard to protect the laborers from the hostile savages. The procuring of supplies from the surrounding woods was somewhat uncertain, and often entailed much labor and hazard; a reliable supply could only be obtained in the cultivation of the soil.

The tools and implements with which the pioneer farmers had to work were of a crude kind. They were, it is true, some improvement upon those of the ancient Egyptians, yet were very inefficient, and limited in number. They were heavy to transport, and only those which were indispensable were brought to the new settlements west of the mountains. The plow was the old "bar-share," some with and some without coulters; all had the wooden mold-board, and long beam and handles. Generally, they were of a size between the one and two horse plows, for they had to be used in both capacities. The hoes and axes were clumsy implements, and were forged and finished by the ordinary blacksmith. The hoes had no steel in them, and there was but little in the axes, and that little often of an inferior quality. If any of these were broken beyond the ability of the smith at the station to repair, a new supply had to be procured from the older settlements of the East. There was some compensation, however, for all these disadvantages under which the pioneer labored. The virgin soil of the now well-known and famous Blue Grass Region was so fruitful that it yielded bountiful crops, even under poor preparation and cultivation. The first little crop consisted of a "patch" of corn,

Richd. A. Spurr

potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and in some cases a few other "eatables." A small crop of tobacco was almost indispensable, and, if possible, a "patch" of flax was grown, from the lint of which the family clothing for summer wear was manufactured. This brought into use the spinning-wheel and the loom, implements which had been brought to the country by the pioneers, and which constituted the most important articles of housekeeping, as all the women and girls could spin and weave —accomplishments they were as proud of as the modern girl is of pounding on the piano. But few, if any, sheep were introduced by the early settlers, as they were almost certain to be destroyed by the wolves; hence it became necessary to dress the skins of game killed for food, that it might be made into clothing. The men and boys wore buck-skin hunting-shirts, pants and moccasins, with caps made of the dressed skin of some furred animal. At a later period, when sheep had been introduced into the new settlements, the winter clothing was mostly manufactured from wool, the cloth being made in the family. The wool was carded into rolls upon hand-cards, spun into yarn on the "big wheel," and wove into cloth on the family loom. The necessity of making a subsistence was so great that all had to work who possessed the physical ability; idleness was almost unknown in the community.

Surrounded as these early pioneers were by dangers and hardships, they became a hardy, fearless, self-reliant people. Fresh from the scenes of the Revolutionary struggle—a free people—their manhood elevated, they shrank from no difficulty, but, with a stern, unflinching purpose, they went forth to subdue the wilderness and subject it to the use of man. They were favored by the mildness of the climate, the abundance of wild game, and the wonderful productiveness of the land when brought into cultivation. An anecdote is related of Gov. Scott, one of the early settlers of the Blue Grass Region, illustrative of the fertility of the soil. Upon his return to Virginia, after a few years' residence here, he was asked as to the richness of the country, when he made the following reply: "Last summer, in walking through my field, I stuck my cane in the ground by a hill of corn, to see how fast it (the corn) grew, and forgot it until gathering time, when we found that every stalk bore two ears of corn, while the cane had a 'nubbin' on it." The extravagance of this reply was almost warranted by the bountiful crops produced in the early years of the country. A great waste of timber took place in clearing this land into farms. Nothing but the most choice timber was used for fencing, or building houses; all other was cut into proper lengths for handling, rolled into heaps and burned. The finest black walnut, blue ash and burr oak were destroyed indiscriminately. There was no prairie land here; every acre cultivated had to be cleared of its timber, and even before building a house, the site upon which it was erected had to undergo the same process. The surface of the country was gently undulating, no flat nor wet land, except small bottoms along the larger water-courses. All branches and creeks had solid bottoms, flowing springs were abundant, and one of the most important features in locating land was the close proximity of a never-failing spring. Around these springs the early improvements were made, but the outlines were laid down without any regard to the cardinal points of the compass. This want of system was later the cause of much litigation, surveys often overlapping each other, and great trouble and annoyance was the result.

Another great difficulty in the way of the early settlers was a mill, or rather the lack of one. After the corn had been raised and har-

vested, there were no mills to grind it into meal. For a time, it was pounded in a mortar, if the family had one, or ground in a coffee-mill, making very coarse meal. It was not long, however, until some enterprising individual, actuated by necessity—which is said to be the mother of invention—procured a couple of limestone rocks and fashioned them into a pair of small buhrs, and then constructed a hand-mill, which was permanently placed by the side of the house. When meal was required, two persons would set themselves at the mill; one, taking hold of the shaft, would put the upper stone in motion, while the other would feed the mill with three or four grains of corn at a time, until enough was ground for present use. Of course this had to be repeated at each recurring meal, but, often as otherwise, probably, the meat was eaten without any bread. The writer was informed by an early settler, now long dead, that one of the happiest moments of his frontier life was when he was enabled to procure a bushel of salt in exchange for a hundred pounds of hemp. This was long subsequent to the period when a little commerce had sprung up between the East and the West, by the way of the Ohio River. Every exchange of goods was by barter, as money was very scarce. There was a large amount of Continental money in the country, but it was of no value; a thousand dollars would not pay for a meal of victuals. There were as yet no surplus productions of the soil; all that was produced was required to supply the wants of emigrants, who were coming in rapidly The amount of live stock introduced at first was very small, but, by proper care and treatment, it increased at a lively rate, and did well generally. The pasturage was good, being principally composed of the wild pea-vine in summer, and young cane in winter. The stock was liable to depredations from wild animals, while the horses were always in danger of being stolen by Indians, who, in small bands, continued to enter the country for some time after they had abandoned all hope of wresting it from the white man. While these incursions continued, the horses had to be secured in a strong stable near the house every night. It is said that domestic animals, especially horses, entertained a great dislike to Indians, and often gave the first warning of their approach. If the farmer, when quietly plowing, observed his horse becoming suddenly restless, and loth to go forward, he at once unhitched him and sought shelter, well knowing that danger was lurking near. At other times, the stock running at large would come rushing from the woods in affright, which was sufficient warning to the frontiersman to be on the alert and to make all secure. Thus surrounded by difficulties and dangers did the early settlers labor in improving the land and bringing it into subjection. Step by step did the hardy pioneer make his inroads upon the forests, and increase his flocks and herds, until he had a surplus beyond his immediate wants and those of his family. This directed attention to the question of markets, which hitherto had been confined wholly to the Eastern cities, only accessible by overland transportation. But now the navigation of the Mississippi was agitated, and looked to as a means of obviating these difficulties. The navigation of it, however, was controlled by a foreign power, disposed to look on us with a jealous eye; yet there were daring, enterprising men among us who determined to make the venture. On the banks of the Kentucky River, flat-boats were built and launched, and at the spring-time were loaded and floated out into the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi, and so on to New Orleans. The usual cargo of these boats was corn, oats, potatoes, bacon, lard, whisky

and tobacco; the entire load perhaps not exceeding in value $1,500 or $2,000. The dangers to these adventurous spirits were many. There were no educated pilots for the river, or for the falls of the Ohio; no snags had been removed from the Mississippi River, and an almost unbroken wilderness lined the route the entire distance. The first boat thus taken out of the Kentucky River is believed to have been in the charge of Gen. Wilkerson, and to have gone out in 1787, but at this distant day it is conjecture alone. For years this system of navigation was kept up by the people from this section, and New Orleans was our principal market. After the cargo had been disposed of there, the boatmen generally returned by land through the Southern States, then inhabited by a number of tribes of Indians, which rendered the trip somewhat dangerous, notwithstanding the Indians were then at peace with us. After the victory of Gen. Wayne, in 1794, which finally expelled the Indians from Kentucky, the country rapidly settled up, and markets for the surplus products were thus formed in our midst, and the long and dangerous trips to New Orleans by water were mostly abandoned.

Corn-huskings in the early times were common. The corn was not then cut up as it is now, but the blades were usually pulled off below the ears, cured, tied in bundles and put away for horse-feed during the winter and spring. When this was completed, the tops of the stalks were cut off just above the ears, and put up in shocks, and of these "tops" would be built "fodder-houses," in which was stored the crop of pumpkins and the husks taken from the ears of corn. Toward spring, when these were exhausted, the ewes, with their young lambs, were given shelter in these houses, and a more comfortable place for them could not be desired. In the fall, when the time arrived for gathering the corn, it was pulled from the stalks, husk and all, and thrown into a large pile convenient to the "fodder-house," and the neighbors all invited to come and help husk it. After they were congregated, two captains were chosen, the huskers divided into two squads, and the pile of corn equally divided, when, at the word of command from the Captains, all went to work with a will. This was then a busy time, with no interruption, except when the bottle and bucket of water were passed around. The whole would be enlivened by negro melodies, some well-known darky leading the refrain, and at the end of each line, all joining in the chorus, with voices that could be heard for miles. It was a joyous time—the "harvest home" when all were happy and in good humor. The following may be taken as a sample of the negro melodies produced on these occasions:

"De little bull come down de mountain;
CHORUS.—Arang go, jang go, hey;
And he rubbed his horns agin a tree;
CHORUS.—Arang go, jang go, hey;
And he pawed de dust in de heifer's face;
CHORUS.—Arang go, jang go, hey," etc.

The work of husking the corn and putting away the husks was usually finished by 10 or 11 o'clock, when supper was announced. This was a feast for the gods! Three things were never forgotten in the bill of fare on these occasions, viz., chicken pie, doughnuts and pumpkin pie. All ate to satiety, and at the close of the meal, the violin was brought out, when the negroes would have a rare time dancing on the lawn. When no violin could be obtained, some negro, well skilled in the art, would, with his hands and feet, "pat Juba," keeping excellent time, to which others would dance the "pigeon-wing," or other high, vaulting figures. Those happy days for the darky are gone, never to return. Wherever he moved, there he could be heard for miles, singing his soul-stirring melodies. Now his

voice is silent in the land (and alas! too, in the halls of Congress), and he moves about at night with a stealthy step.

The negro has been so intimately identified with the rise and progress of the agriculture of the county that its history would be imperfect without some notice of the important part played by him. The subject, too, of negro slavery, as it existed here among our fathers, and was handed down to us, may not be out of place in a work intended for a true history of our county; that after generations may not be left to draw their opinions of it from reading Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and other kindred works. These publications had in view the attainment of a certain end, and, though of questionable character, the end at which they aimed was fully accomplished, but at a fearful cost in strife and bloodshed. Without the labor of the negro, this region would have made much slower progress in its settlement, and the character of its population would probably have been radically different. To negro slavery we are largely indebted for the chivalric character and open-handed hospitality of our fathers. A large portion of the emigrants from Virginia and Maryland brought negro slaves with them, who were obtained either by inheritance or were purchased with their money. They were considered as much a part of the property of the owner as anything else which he possessed, and as such were as carefully protected as any other part of his estate. Among the negroes thus brought here were many who had just been imported from Africa, and their jargon was wholly unintelligible, rendering them incapable of being communicated with except by signs. Some of these claimed to have been princes in their native country, or great conjurers, and were held in awe by the other negroes, who always wished to conciliate them through fear of having some spell put upon them, or being harmed in other ways. They were all filled with superstitious notions, and infused into the minds of the white children many of these ideas, the impress of which is yet to be found in our population. While the negro, as a slave, had some weaknesses, such as a lack of proper respect for the truth, a propensity to petty pilfering, and a great fondness for alcoholic drinks, yet the masses were faithful to their owners, industrious and economical, and had at heart their welfare, prosperity and good name. They were good operatives on the farm, and as a rule were intrusted with the execution of the work to be done in the absence of the proprietor, taking great pride in accomplishing more and better work than was expected of them; the wife and children of the master were always safe under their protection. Where a man's circumstances compelled him to labor, he would make a "hand" with the negroes, requiring no more work of them than he performed himself. The negro had his house to himself and family, all of whom were well fed, well clothed in domestic cloth, attended to in sickness by the family physician, and as carefully nursed as any other member of the family. Their supply of fuel for winter use was unlimited, and during cold weather they kept up rousing fires both day and night. Nearly all of them had their "truck patches" of from a half to an acre of ground, and could raise such produce as suited their taste, sweet potatoes, tobacco and melons being their favorite crops. Saturday afternoon was usually given them to work their "patches," and at night the more thrifty would "cobble" shoes, make brooms, cut cord-wood, and do other odd jobs to make money, which, unfortunately, was too frequently spent for whisky. Flagrant violations of domestic law were occasionally visited with stripes; this punishment, however, was rarely resorted to, except here and there by a

fiend in human shape, who had no fear of God nor respect for the opinions of men. This class were few in number, and were frowned upon by the more respectable class of society. Persons who had not known anything practically of slavery until they came to the country, so soon as their circumstances would permit, became the owners of slaves, and almost invariably proved to be the hardest task-masters.

The slaves, with no cares pressing upon them, were the happiest people to be found in any community. A failure of the crops, loss of stock, or pecuniary troubles, while sympathized in by them, caused none of that anxiety which the owner experienced. They were all, men and women, raised to habits of industry. They are *now* all FREEMEN, and the older ones, educated and accustomed to work, are rapidly passing away, while a new generation is coming on; reared with no restraints, they look upon work as one of the relics of slavery, and prefer anything, almost, to honest labor. Under this state of things, their future is not very bright nor flattering. Many of the slaves, belonging to the more conscientious of our citizens, were sufficiently educated to enable them to read the Bible, but the mass received no scholastic training. Their religious instruction, however, was not neglected. At family worship, they were brought into the house, the Scriptures read and explained to them, and encouragement to attend church given them. Many of them united with the various churches, whose records still show a considerable number of the colored population among the early membership, a majority of whom were noted for their strong abiding faith and strict moral deportment. The writer remembers one old negro man, long since gone to his reward, than whom no man bore a higher reputation for true piety and a warm devotion to his church. Old "Uncle Dick," as he was called, has left us for a home in that "sun-bright clime," but his example remains, and his memory is revered by all who knew him. There were cases in which servants proved incorrigible, and sooner or later this class found their way to the cotton-fields of the far South. Negroes were never reared here as an article of merchandise, but for the use of their owner, and, if true and trusty, were very seldom parted with. Men were encouraged to take their wives at home, if a suitable woman was in the family. If not, they generally found one in the immediate vicinity, when they were allowed to go to see her every night in the week, and as a general thing they were more steadfast to their families than they are now. Husband and wife were always kept together when possible, and often at great sacrifice. When the owner of either husband or wife were about removing to a distant place, some trade would be made, either by purchase or exchange, to prevent their separation. In such cases, a man or woman would be parted with by the owner that otherwise money could not have bought.

That bad men were the owners of slaves, and treated them brutally, is a fact not to be denied, but such cases were not common in this portion of the country. Where, in the history of the past, has there been a theater of action without more or less of bad men among the actors upon it?

"Christ was betrayed by the treason of a man."

And, during our Revolutionary struggle, a traitor to the cause of liberty was found in Benedict Arnold. Recently, too, a cold-blooded assassin has turned up, who, though never a slaveholder, but, on the contrary, of Puritanic instincts, was vile enough to coolly and deliberately murder our great and good President. As long as man is what he is, in every walk of life, in church and in state, assassins, thieves and brutes will be found.

Wheat was one of the early productions of the farmers in this region. At first, there was a market for the small surplus found in the new-comers, and afterward it was shipped to New Orleans by flat-boats. The price usually varied from 25 to 50 cents a bushel. The crops were irregular then, as now, yielding some years largely, and other years failing almost entirely. One variety of wheat would for a time seem to be regularly successful, and would then fail, and new varieties would be introduced; so it has continued to the present day. Some extraordinary crops would occasionally be produced, but at irregular periods. Wheat was sown, either in standing corn and plowed in with one-horse plows, or in fallow land, which latter produced the best crops. In harvesting the wheat crop, the sickle, or "reap-hook," was used, each operator cutting about four feet, and, when across the field, would throw the sickle across his shoulder and bind the cut grain back to the place of beginning. Each hand would reap and bind about one acre per day, the wages for which would average from 50 to 75 cents. As many as twenty men would often be seen reaping side by side in the same field, and occasionally a woman would relieve the monotony; they were usually better reapers than the men. If the farmer had a barn, which was not common with those who came from Virginia, the grain was hauled to it and stored away until frosty winter, when it was threshed out with the flail or tramped out by horses; two hands would thresh with flails and clean up twenty bushels in a day. Those who had no barns stacked their grain on a hard piece of ground, where a space was cleaned off, and, at a leisure time, the grain was tramped out as above and stored away. All small grain continued to be cut by the reaphook until about 1820, when the "cradle" was first used. This implement was really no advance over the sickle, for it required a boy with a rake to gather the grain into bundles, and a man to bind them. While the area of grain cut over was larger than with the sickle or reap-hook, the waste of grain was fourfold above the latter system. The cradle, however, was thought to be a labor-saving machine, and to expedite the harvesting of a crop, but the same force with a sickle would have saved more grain, and cut over an equal area per day, and in all respects the work would have been done better. Until the introduction of the self-binder, the sickle would have been really the cheapest mode, all things considered, of harvesting grain.

About the year 1840, the reaper, drawn by horses, was introduced. Crude and imperfect at first it came to us, represented by oily-tongued men, who induced our farmers to buy it. The early harvester was a heavy tax, costing the farmer dearly and doing poor work. The improvements upon harvesters have all been paid for by the farmer, and not by the manufacturer; the latter made and sold them at a profit; the farmer bought them, but soon saw something that suited him better, when he would buy it, throwing his old machine aside. The harvester, while costly, enables us to raise a larger acreage of grain, but probably at an equal cost per acre as when the sickle was used exclusively in harvesting. The manner in which the early farmers worked their land for wheat and corn was of incalculable injury to it, the heavy rains of summer carrying away much of the loose soil. The land, however, in this region, has wonderful recuperative powers. As an evidence of this, the following incident is given: The land immediately around Masterson's Station was cultivated for many years in grain, without any rest. One who had lived for years in the station informed the writer that, when he had built a cabin

upon his own land, he still rented one of the fields around the station for a number of years, which he cultivated in corn until apparently worn out. It was then turned out into the commons, as was all the land first cleared around this station. The writer has since, upon this same land, produced many crops of the finest hemp, and to-day, with the exception of some loss of soil upon the slopes, it is as productive as other land near by brought into cultivation fifty years later.

The history of the grasses of the county would be interesting if it could be relied on as authentic. Of the famous blue grass, all that is known of its origin and introduction into this section is given in a preceding chapter; of native grasses, there were but few varieties found here by the early settlers, and these were such as would grow under a dense shade. At this time, we know of but two that remain—one a variety of rye grass, sometimes called "wild rye." This may be seen occasionally, mostly along fences, where the soil is very rich and shaded. The second is still known by the name of "nimble-will," and was never of much value. If clover may be termed grass, a third variety was found here, and of which we now sometimes see a specimen, was called "buffalo clover." This has a large white blossom, is intermediate between the common white and red clover, and is only to be found in very shaded places. It will not grow in open ground, and is of but little value for animal food. Red clover was brought from the Eastern States somewhere between the years 1800 and 1810. The most authentic tradition in regard to its introduction is that it was brought here by Oliver Cromwell—not the famous Roundhead warrior, but a common farmer—who came from Pennsylvania. On a visit to his native State, he brought back with him, on his return to Kentucky, a small bag of the seed. He was successful with it, and in a few years was enabled to supply his neighbors with seed. For thirty or forty years, all the clover raised here was originally from this little bag of seed. We have had no such clover as this since we ceased making our own seed. It had become entirely acclimated, made an earlier spring growth, was much more luxuriant, and was extensively cultivated. The common white clover, it is believed, is not a native of this soil, but, by some means not now known, found a foothold here. Timothy, herd's grass, orchard grass, fox-tail, crab grass, etc., etc., were all brought here, either accidentally or otherwise. In the early part of this century, rye was largely produced, with a threefold object in view. First, for its valuable pasturage during the winter and early spring for the young stock; then to make a crop of grain to be fed down to hogs for the early markets; and when not thus disposed of, it was cut, and the grain made into whisky—that deadly foe to Christian civilization. The fattening of hogs for early market was always commenced on rye, and finished by turning them upon a corn-field as soon as the corn was sufficiently matured, to continue the fattening process. Traders bought them and drove them to market on foot, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia being the principal markets. It was a long and tiresome trip, the average day's travel being from four to five miles. A large percentage was always lost on the way, from giving out, straying into the bushes, or being drowned in swimming the streams, and from other casualties. The price of hogs, from 1824 to 1828, was $1.50 and $1.75 per hundred, in Commonwealth Bank paper, which was equal to from 75 to 87 cents in silver, rarely paid until the return of the drover from market. Horses and mules all went to the Southern markets, and were taken hence on foot; mules were always a good price. We

then had nearly a monopoly of this trade, there being no competition from west of us. Cattle found a market mostly in the East, some few going South, but their liability to disease in a hot climate kept the larger quantity of them from going there.

When the production of hemp was commenced in this community, the crop was pulled by hand, in the same manner as flax, one-fourth of an acre being considered a good day's work. It was manufactured into bagging, rope and twine, for baling cotton, and found a market in the Southern States. Before the age of turnpikes, railroads and steam navigation, the marketing of hemp was a heavy undertaking the usual mode being by wagons to Knoxville, Tenn., Decatur, Ala., Greenville, S. C., and other points, from where the wagons returned loaded with cotton. The first implement used in harvesting hemp was called the "strike-hook," somewhat like the grain sickle or reap-hook. About 1832, this was superseded by the "drag-hook," an implement still much in use. Hemp cradles have been tried, but have proved failures. Mowing machines are now considerably used, and with apparent success when in careful hands.

The water-rotting of hemp was prosecuted to some extent at one time, Mr. Clay leading in the enterprise, but it was soon abandoned on account of the work being so dirty and laborious. Previous to the water-rotting process, an effort was made to break unrotted hemp, but it was never successful, as the cordage made from such an article of hemp did not hold tar well, and was very liable to decay in warm climates. Many efforts have been made to get machinery that would economically break hemp, but none has been invented yet that proved successful, and the old "hand-break," now, as in the past, is principally relied upon. Hemp was sometimes "milled," or beaten soft, hackled, spun into thread upon the domestic spinning-wheel, and woven into cloth for family use.

In the early history of the county, and up to the year 1830 or thereabouts, nearly the entire amount of sugar used in the community was made from the sugar maple. The trees were tapped about the middle of February, and the work began. This was a busy time, and, although there was much hard work attending sugar-making, all enjoyed it. A family that could make two barrels of sugar and ten or fifteen gallons of molasses, had a sufficient supply for a year. It was the only sugar used except now and then a family had a loaf of white sugar, which was only used on special occasions. For years after the war of 1812, a few pounds of coffee were made to last a family an entire year, rye being used as a substitute. Only those who were well off could afford to use pure coffee, the price of which was from 75 cents to $1 per pound. Since the building of turnpikes and railroads, thus affording us cheap transportation, the effect has been to stimulate the farmer to produce a surplus of stock and grain, for which he now receives fair prices, and is enabled to obtain those comforts and luxuries to which our fathers were strangers. Compared with the period from 1812 to 1830, the farmers of the present day have an easy life, and ought to be a happy people. There was but little money then, poor markets, and the products of the farm brought low prices. Now, we receive good returns for our produce, and, by the grand system of railroads, have a market at our doors.

There has always been a marked difference in the agriculture of the eastern and western portions of the county. In the eastern part, at an early day, tobacco was the main product. This was abandoned at a later day, and attention very largely given to stock, cattle particularly being raised, and the lands being

"CANELAND," Res. of E. S. MUIR, Breeder of Trotting Horses, Donerail, Ky.

largely put down in grass. The western part confined itself at an early period to the production of grain, and at a later date to grain and hemp. The principal grain was corn, which was usually fed to hogs, and but few cattle were handled. Some fields were cultivated in corn for years without rest, except an occasional crop of clover, which was invariably plowed under a year too soon. The result has been that, since the abandonment of tobacco-raising by the eastern portion of the county, and the substitution of blue grass and the grazing of cattle upon it, they have become a very prosperous people, being enabled, by the value of the surplus products, to greatly increase the extent of their farms. In the western portion of the county, the opposite of this has been the result. While a few shrewd men there have prospered, the masses have done but little more than make a living. Their expenditures for labor have exceeded their income, and this course of farming is still pursued in that section, notwithstanding the examples to the contrary of a different system.

The breeding and rearing of fine stock of all kinds has from an early day been a favorite pursuit of our people, and has given to Fayette County and the Blue Grass Region a world-wide reputation. The subject of blooded stock will, however, be taken up in another chapter, where it will be treated at length by men who have spent years in its study, and are qualified to do it justice. A few words upon our sheep and hogs, and we will pass to another part of our work. Soon after the close of the war of 1812, an effort was made by Lewis Sanders to improve the breed of sheep, by the introduction of the Spanish merino. Nearly every flock had more or less of this blood infused into it, and some breeders kept entirely pure flocks of this blood. They were never, however, very great favorites with the masses. The merinos were followed by the Bakewell, a breed having a large carcass and long wool. About the same time, the Saxon, a short, thick and fine-wool sheep, was brought here. Both of the latter were good sheep, but soon had to give way to the more desirable Southdown and Cotswold, which are the favorite sheep of the present day. From the earliest period of the introduction of hogs, great care has been taken to improve them, and each of the better-known breeds has had its admirers. But it has always been found that good keeping had almost as much to do in making a fine hog as the breed itself.

*Agricultural Societies and Fairs.*—This chapter, devoted, as it is, to the rise and progress of agriculture, would not be complete without some notice of the different agricultural societies that have had an existence in the county from time to time. The first fair, so far as we can find any account, was held at Fowler's Garden, near the city limits, in 1814. It was called the "Kentucky Agricultural Society." The following notice of the approaching meeting was published:

A meeting of the members of the Kentucky Society for promoting Agriculture will take place at Fowler's garden, on the last Thursday in next September, and continue for three days, at which time and place the Society will award twenty-three silver cups—one to each of the articles named below. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. To the best gelding; to the best sucking colt; best imported or country-raised bull; best imported or country-raised cow; best stall-fed bullock; best country-bred bull; best country-bred bull between three and four years old; same, between two and three years old; same, between one and two years old; best bull calf not exceeding twelve months old; best cows and heifers of same age; best carpet manufactured in private families; best hemp or flax-linens made in private families; best table linen; best cloth; best cassinett or jeans, all of domestic production; best whisky, not less than one hundred gallons of this year's make; best cheese of this year's make; best wheat, quality, quantity and ex-

cellence of crop to be considered. It is confidently believed that much fine stock will be exhibited, and much bought and sold within the three days of the fair; therefore those who either wish to sell or purchase will do well to attend.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR, JAS. SHELBY, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, ROBERT CROCKETT, E. WARFIELD, } *Committee.*

The above is about all the account we have of this association. How long it existed we do not know, as there has been no record of it preserved. In 1832, a fair was organized by the Kentucky Racing Association, but, like the one above mentioned, there are no records of its doings. In September, 1834, the first of a series of fairs was held on the Racing Association's course, under the management of Benjamin Warfield, James Shelby, Thomas Smith, John Brand and Walter Dunn. On Friday of this fair, the following awards were made: To "President," the property of I. C. Talbott, first premium; to "Melville," the property of E. Warfield, second premium; to "Pioneer," bred by Ben Warfield, first premium; to "Slider," bred by James Garrard, second preminm; to "Clay," bred by B. Warfield, first premium; to "Mordecai," bred by Lewis Sanders, second premium; to "Accident," bred by B. Warfield, first premium; to bull calf, bred by Henry Clay, second premium; to imported "Lady Caroline," a cow of the Holderness breed, the property of Walter Dunn, first premium; to "Lucilla," got by imported "Memnon," dam "Virginia" (begotten in England), the property of George N. Sanders, second premium; to "Cleopatra," bred by Sam Smith, first premium; "to Silvia," bred by Dan Boyce, second premium; to "Helen Eyre," bred by Ben Warfield, first premium; to "Pocohontas," bred by Sam Smith, second premium; to "Anna Fisk," bred by Ben Warfield, first premium; to "Mary Gilford," bred by Walter Dunn, second premium; to Mr. Boyce, the premium for oxen; and to John King, the premium for fat bullocks.

These awards are indorsed as follows:

We, the subscribers, appointed judges to award prizes to cattle on the 12th of September, 1834, have adjudged the proceeding.

(Signed) H. CLAY, JAMES RENNICK, JACOB HUGHES, ISAAC VAN METER, WILL P. HEINORE, } *Committee.*

On the next "horse day," "Lance" took first premium, and "Woodpecker" second premium; "Susan Hicks" took first premium, and "Letitia" second premium; W. H. Earnes' gelding beat J. L. Downing.

This organization continued in successful operation until 1840 or later, sometimes holding their meetiugs on the race-course, and sometimes at Maxwell's Spring. In 1838, the meeting was held for four days, and in 1840, two days. The excessive stringency in money matters probably arrested any further exhibitions until 1850, when a new and more permanent organization was formed, and which, with some changes, is to-day in prosperous existence.

Under the new organization, the following officers were elected, April 13, 1850: Benjamin Gratz, President; H. C. Payne, Vice President; J. A. Harper, Secretary; D. A. Sayre, Treasurer; R. J. Breckinridge, Abram Van Meter, H. T. Duncan, Ed Oldham, James Wasson, Charles Innes, James Kinkead, J. O. Harrison, Isaac Shelby and Richard Allen (the latter of Jessamine County), Directors. The Board of Directors were instructed by this meeting to procure grounds, by purchase or otherwise, on which to hold a meeting in the following autumn, and at their first meeting a committee was appointed for that purpose. This committee reported in favor of purchasing the Maxwell Spring property, containing twenty-four and one-half acres, for

$5,000, to be made in three payments. This sum, together with $1,000 for improvements, was divided in to 200 shares, at $30 each, and a committee appointed to raise the money. The property, when paid for, was to belong to the stockholders, and was afterward known as the "Maxwell Spring Company." The Fair Company was to pay to the stockholders 6 per cent interest upon their stock for the privilege of holding its fairs upon the grounds. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, it was resolved to invite Daniel Webster to deliver an address at the opening of the coming fair, September 10, and, in the event of his non-acceptance, to extend the invitation to Lewis Cass. The following prices of admission were settled upon: Private two-horse carriage, per day 50 cents; the same per week, $2; private one-horse buggy, per day, 30 cents; the same per week, $1.20; single horseman, per day, 10 cents; hacks, per day, $1; per week, $4. The booths were ordered to be publicly rented, and no hucksters were to be permitted on the grounds. At a meeting held on the 4th of October, 1850, it was unanimously resolved by the Board of Directors to offer "the use of the fair grounds to the friends of the Union of both political parties, for the purpose of giving a public dinner to Hon. Henry Clay, in consideration of his distinguished services in behalf of the Union; the dinner to be given on the 17th day of October, 1850." On the 5th of October, among many other acts of the Board of Directors is the following, viz.: Resolved that Mr. Skinner, editor of the *Plow, Loom and Anvil*, Philadelphia, Col. Josiah W. Ware, of Clarke County, Va., Charles Henry Hale, New York, A. J. Downing, New York, and A. B. Allen, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, New York, be elected honorary members of this association.

At a stockholders' meeting, held on the 3d of May, 1851, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Benjamin Gratz, President; H. C. Payne, Vice President; J. A. Harper, Secretary; E. D. Sayre, Treasurer; and James O. Harrison, Charles W. Innes, Joseph Wasson, J. G. Kinnaird, Edward Oldham, Joel Higgins, Samuel Bryant, William Warfield, Abram Van Meter and Richard Allen, Directors. The next fair was to be held in September, beginning on the second Tuesday of the month. The following report was made by the Treasurer, May 1, 1852, at the annual meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipt for 1850 (first year of the fair) | $3,501 17 |
| Expenditures | 3,346 22 |
| Balance | $ 154 95 |
| Receipt for 1851, including balance 1850 | $3,955 48 |
| Expenditures | 3,907 14 |
| Balance | $ 48 34 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Note to John McMurtry, due Sept. 30, 1852 | $1,296 00 |
| Note to F. Montmollin, due Aug. 22, 1852 | 416 79 |
| | $1,712 79 |

The folllowing persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: B. Gratz, President; H. C. Payne, Vice President; E. D. Sayre, Treasurer; J. A. Harper, Secretary; and J. O. Harrison, Joseph Wasson, C. W. Innes, S. P. Kenney, Samuel Bryant, Joel Higgins, J. G. Kinnaird, Nelson Dudley, H. T. Duncan and R. Allen (of Jessamine County), Directors.

The merchants of Lexington, for the fair in 1852, offered the following premiums: For the best silk quilt, $60; for second best, $30; for best worsted quilt, $25; for second best, $12; for best cotton quilt, $20; and for second best, $10. It was resolved, at a meeting of the Directors, that a sale take place every evening during the fair, of such articles as the owners may wish to dispose of publicly, and which have been exhibited. Among the

awards made at the second fair, the records show the following: To C. W. Innes, E. G. Bedford, J. A. Gano, Benjamin Warfield, Jr., J. G. Kinnaired, J. S. Matson and William Warfield, on cattle; to B. J. Peters, William Nutter, L. B. Talbott, J. C. Lemon, P. R. Downing, George W. Smith, J. Cromwell, John Hutchcraft, David Harper, Vincent Cromwell and P. M. Downing, on horses; wheat, five acres, to Jacob Hughes, thirty-seven bushels and two pounds per acre; oats, five acres, to R. J. Breckinridge, 104 bushels per acre; timothy hay, to John McCracken, three and a half tons per acre; harness horses, E. R. Smith, P. H. Hedges, Thomas Darnaby, G. D. Hunt, H. C. Mayer, J. G. Ware, Lewis Castleman, William M. Kenney, R. Childs, Logan Railey and Edward Allen. At the annual meeting in May, 1853, the Treasurer's report showed a balance of $22.74; the old officers were re-elected, with the following Board of Directors: Ed Oldham, Joel Higgins, S. P. Kenney, James Foley, C. W. Innes, John Curd, J. G. Kinnaired, Nelson Dudley, William Warfield and A. Van Meter. At a meeting of the Directors held in June, 1853, it was resolved "that, in the opinion of the board, it is important to establish a journal in Lexington, for the promotion of the interests of agriculture, mechanics, etc., as connected with the general interests of those branches of public industry, and the prosperity of this association as connected therewith, and that a committee be appointed to consider the matter and report." The subject also of the purchase of eight acres of land of William Long, at $200 per acre, was considered, and a committee appointed to make the purchase. The committee reported the purchase of nine and one-half acres of ground, which was confirmed, and a note for the same executed, payable in twelve months, for $2,042.55.

In July, an agreement was made with the Maxwell Spring Company, whereby the Agricultural and Mechanical Association was to have complete control of the Maxwell Spring property by the payment of an annual rent of 6 per cent upon the purchase money of said property. In August, three acres more were purchased of Robert Frazer, at $250 per acre, and a contract made with John McMurtry for erecting buildings upon the new grounds. A petition was drafted for presentation to the Kentucky Legislature, asking for a geological survey of the State to be made, and that Dr. Peter F. K. Hunt and B. Gratz be appointed a committee to act in conjunction with Philip Speed, George Hancock and Arthur Peter, of Louisville, to carry their resolution into effect. At the annual meeting held in May, 1854, the Treasurer's report showed $50.24 in his hands. The old officers were re-elected, except Eben Milton, who was elected Secretary in the place of Harper. The next fair was to begin on the 12th of September and continue four days, and the 15th was set apart for a public sale of stock. In June, at a regular meeting of the Directors, the following persons were elected Honorary Vice Presidents: John Garrett, of Woodford County; R. W. Scott, of Franklin; R. G. Ford, of Scott; J. C. Willmore, of Jessamine; R. R. Stone, of Madison; J. S. Williams, of Clark; Oscar Burbridge, of Bourbon; William Thompson, of Mercer; J. P. Fisher, of Boyle; Gen. Desha, of Harrison; J. W. Grigsby, of Lincoln; Thomas Anderson, of Jefferson; Edward Payne, of Shelby; and S. O. Dupey, of Henry. The Dr. Peck property was purchased for $8,000, and the building committee directed to have 100 stalls erected for cattle and horses, and twenty pens for sheep. At the September fair, a shooting affray occurred on the grounds, and at a meeting of the Directors next day, strong resolutions were adopted condemning it, and forever excluding all engaged in it

from admission to the grounds. At the annual meeting held May 5, 1855, the Treasurer made the following report:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount received from subscribers | | $19,130 03 |
| To amount received from S. Grimes | | 21 83 |
| To amount received from 447 life subscribers | | 11,175 00 |
| | | $30,326 88 |
| By interest paid Maxwell Spring Company | $ 285 00 | |
| By premiums paid | 5,319 78 | |
| By improvements paid | 17,586 74 | |
| By expenses paid | 5,828 02 | |
| By real estate paid | 10,942 45 | |
| By cash on hand | 44 85 | |
| | $40,006 84 | |
| Debt at interest | | $9,679 96 |

The old officers were re-elected, and A. Allen, G. W. Johnson, W. Warfield, S. P. Kenney, G. D. Hunt, A. Van Meter, James Garrett, J. Foley, J. Higgins and N. Dudley were elected Directors. At a meeting of the board on the 8th of September, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Apologies in writing from Thomas Buford; A. Buford, and G. H. Thomas, and a verbal apology from ——— Ferguson through his counsel, Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, have been received for their conduct on the fair grounds during last fair; therefore,

*Resolved,* That the order of this Board excluding said persons from the fair grounds be rescinded."

The sixth annual fair was held from 11th to 14th of September, inclusive. At the annual meeting April 26, 1856, the Treasurer's report showed the debt to be $10,573.50; cash on hand, $21.57. Perpetual memberships were created, a life member by the payment of $20 additional became a perpetual member, and authority granted to issue certificates of perpetual membership to persons not life members upon payment of $15, such memberships not to exceed in the aggregate 117—this privilege to cease on the 30th of September next.

The following resolution was also adopted:

*Resolved,* That the beneficial interest of all the corporate property, subject to the provisions of the charter, and the rights and privileges of the life members as now existing be vested in the perpetual members; and they and their successors upon the termination of life memberships, shall be the sole stockholders of the association.

The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

At the annual meeting in May, 1857, the Treasurer's report showed the indebtedness to be $5,500, and a balance of cash on hand of $113.52. B. Gratz was elected President; G. D. Hunt, Vice President; A. Lawell, Treasurer; D. W. Standeford, Secretary. A committee was appointed to obtain plans and estimates for erecting on the grounds floral and agricultural halls. At the annual meeting in 1858, the old officers were re-elected. The report of the Treasurer showed the liabilities of the association to be $5,500, with a cash balance in his hand of $189.75. The number of perpetual members was 271, and of life members 301. Joel Higgins was elected an Honorary Vice President. At a stockholders' meeting, December 4, 1858, a resolution was adopted, with one dissenting vote, to "tender to the State society the use of the property of the association for the purpose of holding the next State Fair at this place, and that the members of this society waive all privileges." Upon the meeting of the board in annual session, in 1859, the terms upon which the State Fair would be held here were stated, and, a vote being taken thereon, the terms were unanimously concurred in. The old officers were re-elected, except the Treasurer, and to that office E. D. Sayre was again elected. The Treasurer reported that the debt of the association had been reduced to $4,950, and that the association was in debt to the Treasurer $25. The following amounts had been received for membership since 1850: From

life members, $12,075; from annual members, $35,299; from perpetual members, $6,690. During this year, a floral hall was built, which, with other improvements, cost $4,318. The net profits from the State Fair was $2,400, and the indebtedness of the association was increased to $6,700. At the annual meeting in 1860, Benjamin Gratz was re-elected President; R. A. Alexander was elected Vice President; and D. W. Standeford, Secretary and Treasurer. The fair this year was a financial success, the net profits amounting to $2,100; the debt was reduced to $4,920.

At the annual meeting in 1861, the Treasurer's report showed that the cash receipts for life memberships were $12,075; for perpetual memberships, $7,005; for annual memberships, $43,498; expenditures for real estate, $12,446; for improvements, $23,665; cash on hand, $52.34. Benjamin Gratz was re-elected President; R. A. Alexander, Vice President; and P. B. Hunt, Secretary and Treasurer. No fair was held this year, the state of the country and the occupancy of the grounds by Federal troops preventing it. With a vandalism for which there was no excuse, but which characterized many of these troops who came into this State from the other side of the Ohio River, all the fencing was destroyed, the fine shade trees, without an exception, were cut down and burnt, and, to cap the whole matter, on the night of December 18, 1861, the beautiful amphitheater was burned to the ground, leaving nothing upon the premises but a wrecked cottage. The Floral Hall, a beautiful brick structure, was razed to the ground, and the destruction of the premises for fair purposes was complete. After long years of persistent application, at heavy expense from agents, the United State Congress allowed $25,000 for damages, one-fourth of which sum was expended in commissions for collecting the claim. From the destruction of the grounds in 1861, until 1866, a mere nominal organization was kept up, with William Warfield as President, and R. J. Spurr, Vice President. In 1864, the debt had increased to $6,438.50. At the annual meeting in 1866, W. B. Kinkead was elected President; R. J. Spurr, Vice President; and E. Brennan, Secretary; William Warfield, W. T. Hughes, O. P. Beard, J. R. Viley, W. R. Estill, E. Oldham, J. F. Payne, J. W. McIlvaine, S. P. Kenney and R. S. Taylor, Directors. A fair was held this year, continuing four days, beginning October 4, and yielding a profit of $39.55. It was held on the grounds of the Kentucky Association, for which the sum of $1,092 was paid as rent, and for putting up a temporary amphitheater. Rings for speed horses were introduced this year.

Annual meeting, 1867: W. B. Kinkead elected President; R. J. Spurr, Vice President; E. Brennan, Secretary; and W. T. Hughes, E. Oldham, O. P. Beard, I. C. Van Meter, William Warfield and J. R. Viley, of Fayette, and T. H. Payne, of Scott, R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, R. S. Taylor, of Clark, and S. P. Kenney, of Jessamine, were elected Directors. This board was instructed to devise means to put the society upon a permanent basis upon their own grounds. This, however, was not effected until ten years later, when the present grounds were bought and improved. The fair of 1867 was held on the fourth Tuesday in September, on the association's course, at a rent of $450, and continued five days. The cash profits of this meeting were $542.95. At the annual meeting in 1868, W. T. Hughes was elected President; R. J. Spurr, Vice President; and E. Brennan, Secretary. This year the board excluded all side-shows and catch-penny affairs from the grounds, a rule that has continued in force to the present time. The fair occupied five days, with a pecuniary loss to the association of $77.15. The old

officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in 1869; the fair was held on the association course, with a net profit of $533.25. This year, the sum of $2,483.56 was collected from the United States Government as rent for the fair grounds during the war. At the annual meeting in 1870, the old officers were again re-elected. A strong effort was made to raise money for improving the fair grounds. But, meeting with poor encouragement, the matter was abandoned, and the fair held on the association course, beginning September 27 and continuing for five days. R. J. Spurr was appointed a delegate from this association to the State Fair of Georgia, to be held at Atlanta. In the annual meeting in 1871, the old board of officers were re-elected. The Treasurer reported a balance of $258 in his hands. A called meeting of the stockholders held this year authorized the board to sell the grounds of the society to the city of Lexington, and, in pursuance of that authority, the sale was made to the city for park purposes; it is the land now occupied by the State college buildings. This sale paid off the old debt, but left no balance on hand. The balance of only $258 in the treasury was caused by the purchase of material, and building a good fence around the old fair grounds before the sale to the city was made. This sale was at the rate of $300 per acre, and embraced the grounds, rights, privileges and franchises of the association. In October, a fair was held for four days at the association course, and resulted in a profit of $700. At the annual meeting in 1872. Gen. William Preston was elected President; R. J. Spurr, Vice President; and J. D. Hunt, Secretary and Treasurer. The exhibition was held at Ashland, continuing four days, from second Tuesday in September. It was the first fair held under the name of "Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Society." At the meeting in 1873, the President and Vice President were re-elected, and John Anderson was elected Secretary and Treasurer. On account of cholera at Millersburg and other places, no fair was held this year. The next year (1874), the President and Vice President were re-elected. J. H. Mulligan was elected Secretary, and E. D. Sayre, Treasurer. There is no record of a fair being held this year.

The preliminary steps were taken, during these years, toward the re-organization of the association. Much trouble and difficulty were encountered at different times. When the Board of Directors thought they had the way clear before them, new difficulties would spring up that they could not overcome.

At the annual meeting in May, 1875, the old association was re-organized, and Gen. William Preston elected President; R. J. Spurr, Vice President; J. H. Mulligan, Secretary; E. D. Sayre, Treasurer; and H. A. Headley, James Farra, R. T. Anderson, J. R. Wiley, William Warfield, J. A. Pratt, R. S. Taylor, T. H. Payne, J. W. McIlvaine and J. M. Patterson, Directors. This board ordered proceedings to be taken to determine the legal status of the company, and also to settle the claims of Stewart, Denver & Co., for procuring the appropriation by Congress of $25,000 for damage done to their property during the war, by Federal troops. At the annual meeting in 1876, the old officers were re-elected. A committee, which had been appointed for the purpose, reported in favor of purchasing the grounds now occupied by the association, and an order passed to obtain subscriptions at $100 per share. By the 14th of August, $14,380 had been subscribed. Judgment had been obtained by Stewart, Denver and others, against the association, for $3,100. In February, 1877, the board purchased grounds of Headley and Farra for $20,000, they (Headley and Farra) taking stock enough to raise the amount from the sum already subscribed to

that paid for their grounds. The land comprised sixty acres, and the purchase was made subject to the decision of the stockholders. On the 10th of March, the stockholders ratified the purchase unanimously. On the 25th of March, Gen. Preston resigned the Presidency. The following is his letter of resignation:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation of the office of President of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association. In severing my official relations with the association, I trust the Board of Directors will permit me to express the great gratification I personally feel at the courtesy and harmony which have prevailed always among us. But this feeling is subordinate to the sense I entertain for the energy and zeal displayed in their constant endeavor to secure the purpose for which our association was organized. Three years ago, every hope of success seemed lost, but now, by obtaining long-deferred justice from the Government of the United States for injuries committed during the war, and by the liberal subscriptions of the farmers and citizens of our vicinity, we have purchased, and hold without incumbrances, in fee simple, a beautiful and commodious place, handsomely improved, contiguous to the city of Lexington, for our annual exhibitions. This will give the corporation stability, and is indispensable to future utility. We have ample means to improve and embellish the property without incurring debt. If this be avoided, all, in my judgment, will be well, and the association will enjoy the confidence of the community, and great prosperity for a long time hereafter. I mentioned to my colleagues that as soon as I could see the chances of successful organization realized, and the future of our agricultural association well assured, that I would resign the office with which they honored me.

Believing that the time has now arrived, and that gentlemen better acquainted with agriculture than myself should assume the duties of developing its progress, I have, with many pleasant memories of our association, the honor to terminate my official connection with the corporation.

I remain, very respectfully,

(Signed) W. PRESTON.

A word must be said in relation to Gen. Preston's connection with the association. While the company has been singularly fortunate in its selection of officers since its organization in 1850, no one of them has been more useful to its interests than was Gen. Preston; his legal knowledge and sound judgment piloted them safely through the almost interminable difficulties which presented themselves during the attempt at re-organization which was begun in 1874 and consummated in 1877.

On the 9th of May, 1877, after the first payment of $7,836.20 had been made on the land purchased, there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $16,908.87. At the annual meeting, R. T. Anderson was elected President; R. J. Spurr, Vice President: J. T. Lisle, Secretary; and E. D. Sayre, Treasurer. Buildings were erected this year, and the sum of $5,000 was appropriated, the same to be offered in premiums. A contract was made with the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association to rent them the grounds for three meetings at $1,100. The sum of $5,000 was borrowed to pay for improvements. The privileges of the association were let for the following sums: Booths, $1,205; hitching, $210; baggage, $81; total, $1,496. Rules were adopted and rigidly enforced, prohibiting betting, drinking, swearing, etc., on the grounds. This course is still pursued, and the result is that nothing unpleasant has ever occurred. No assemblage of persons of such vast numbers, at any place or on any occasion, can surpass in good order that maintained at these fairs. For this we are indebted to the resolution excluding shows, whisky and betting from the premises. A violation of the rules relating to good order subjects the offender to immediate expulsion from the grounds, without the hope of reinstatement. At the next annual meeting (1878), the Treasurer's report showed total receipts of the fair of the previous year to be $10,389.90; fair expenses, $7,299.77; net profits, $3,090.13. The old officers were

"GLENGARRY," Residence of Joseph C. Anderson, Fayette Co., Ky.

re-elected, and the time for holding the fair set for the last Tuesday in August. In 1879, the old officers were re-elected, except the Secretary, and to that office H. P. Kinkead was elected. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Anderson declined to serve as President, and W. W. Estill was elected to fill the vacancy. He also declined the office, and Vice President Spurr acted in the capacity of President. In June, A. J. Alexander was elected President. A resolution was adopted to admit all ministers of the Gospel, their grown daughters and sons under twenty-one years, free of charge. Four and three-fourths acres of woodland was purchased at $300 per acre. The Treasurer's annual report in 1880 showed that in the three years past the association had a net profit of $8,321.01. R. T. Anderson was elected President; R J. Spurr, Vice President; H. P. Kinkead, Secretary; E. D. Sayre, Treasurer; and R. H. Courtney, Assistant Treasurer. It was determined to build a floral hall this year, at a cost of $5,000; also a cottage for the use of ladies, and to borrow the money for the latter purpose in small sums, without interest. This, and the debt incurred in building floral hall, were paid out of the profits of the fair in 1881. Every dollar made by the association have been expended in improvements, or to advance the interests of the cause; the expenses of the officers in attending to the business of the association in nearly every instance have been paid out of their own private means. It is not probable that any dividends will be paid on the stock soon, as the profits can be judiciously used for many years in improving and beautifying the property. The real estate of the association and the improvements made thereon have cost, up to the present time, $54,038.18.* At the annual meeting in 1881 (the present year), the old officers were re-elected. The fair this year, like several of the last preceding, was a financial success, the profits being about $3,000.

The managers of the association for the past five years have been generally the same men. They have been cautious of their administration of its affairs, refraining from incurring liabilities without having prospective means of their payment. They have maintained good order, banishing from the grounds everything calculated to engender trouble or misconduct, and believe that if the same care is exercised in its management in the future as has been bestowed upon it in the past, it must continue to be successful. They now hold in trust for the association a valuable property. To its President, Mr. R. T. Anderson, more than to any other person, perhaps, is the institution indebted for its present prosperity. It is proper also to give to Mr. William Warfield and Mr. J. G. Kinnaird the credit so justly due them. Their experience has been more extensive than that of any other members of the board, and their sound judgment and able counsel have proven almost invaluable in the management of the association.

We cannot close this sketch without saying a word or two in commendation of the faithful services of one who ably discharged the duties of President of the institution for eleven years, commencing in 1850. We allude to Benjamin Gratz, that grand old man who first gave to the infant enterprise its upward impulse. His unremitting labor in its behalf will stand as a monument to his memory long after he shall have passed to his final reward.—*R. J. Spurr.*

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[NOTE.—The editor deems it but just to the writer of this chapter, Dr. R. J. Spurr, to say a word of his long official service, and the time

*Since this date, the dwelling house and three or four acres of ground adjoining it have been sold for a little less than $6,000, and an additional piece of land purchased and fenced for about $2,300, leaving a balance in the real estate fund of $3,625, which is set apart and held in reserve exclusively for improvements.

and attention he has bestowed upon the affairs of the association. To him, as well as to those whom he has honorably mentioned, is due much of the high standard of success to which it has attained, and his labors in the promotion of its interests and that of agriculture at large deserve the sincere thanks of the entire community.—Ed.]

## CHAPTER IX.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES—INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE AND SOIL ON ANIMALS—HORSES BROUGHT FROM VIRGINIA—EARLY RACING IN LEXINGTON—JOCKEY CLUB IN 1797—CELEBRATED TURFMEN—IMPORTED STALLIONS—ROBIN GREY—OTHER NOTED HORSES.

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"
—*Richard III.*

THERE is no region of America so highly favored for the rearing and breeding of the fine horse as the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, of which Fayette County is the center. This is to be attributed, in a large degree, to the nature of the soil in which he is reared. There is no doubt that animals which are fed upon grass and grain, and drink water impregnated with lime, have larger and stronger bones than those raised upon clay and sandy soils. The best sections of the country to breed and rear fine stock will be found, as a rule, to follow the limestone formations of America. The Blue Grass section of Kentucky, and that portion of Tennessee with a tier of counties surrounding Nashville, are strong limestone regions, which accounts for the celebrity and superiority acquired by the horses of these sections over less favored portions of America. The high, rolling land, the limestone water, the quantity and quality of the herbage, is the cause, in our opinion, of the success of Kentucky and Tennessee breeders. The climate is suitable to the constitution of the horse, and the land grows that description of provender so well calculated for his sustenance and development.

It is a well-known fact that horses bred on low, wet and marshy lands, are coarse and heavy in their shoulders; their legs are fleshy, and wanting in that fine, wiry development of sinew necessary for the performance of hard labor; their feet, being continually exposed to moisture, become flat, spongy and weak, and, when called upon to undergo severe work, soon become the victims of disease. The sole and frog, being rendered soft by too much moisture, subjects the extremely delicate internal structure to frequent bruises, which, by the inflammation produced, so completely deform the parts as to create lameness of an incurable character. Not only are the feet affected by wet and marshy situations, but the whole animal frame. Succulent herbage tends to the production of fat, with loose, flaccid muscle, and sinews of a similar texture, the very reverse of that which is requisite for the thoroughbred horse, or indeed, for any animal that is to be qualified for speedy or continued exertions; whereas, in the Blue Grass Region, the land is dry and sound, somewhat elevated and rolling, conducing to a clean, wiry and muscular animal.

The influence of climate on the animal and vegetable kingdom, has not escaped the notice of philosophers, and many learned treatises have been written to show the operation of this cause. Another cause not less powerful in its effects on men, animals and plants, has been co-operating with climate, to modify all living things, which certainly has not attracted proper attention—the geological formations of the different portions of the earth.

The attention of geologists and natural philosophers have been confined to the dead and buried, to the age of the earth, to mining, the formation of coal beds, engineering, and the nature of soils in their relations to production. We know of no one who has written in regard to the effects that are produced by geological

formations on living things. Perhaps there is yet to come some scientist with the genius, patience and industry of Darwin, Tyndal, Huxley or Spencer, who will explore this new and interesting field, unfolding the secret influence of geological formations on living things, hid away in nature's laboratory.

There is a remarkable difference observable in horses raised from different breeds and on different soils. These differences are most noticeable in regard to the form of the head, ears, muzzle, legs, tendons, muscular fiber, hoofs, skin and hair. The horses bred, for instance, in Pennsylvania, differ as much from the Kentucky thoroughbred horse, as the oak or hickory of the same species in these States. The weight, measure and texture are different. In the Kentucky-bred horse the bones are more solid, the tendons stronger and much better defined, the muscles are more firm and elastic. The Pennsylvania-bred horse's bones are very soft and spongy, light and large. A square inch of bone from a thoroughbred Kentucky horse is much heavier than a square inch from a Pennsylvania draft horse, the latter being more porous and chalky, resembling pumice stone, while the former is solid, partaking more of the close grained nature of ivory. The muscular fiber in the one is coarser and more lax, although strong, and bears the same relation to that of the other as cotton to silk. In the Pennsylvania horses, the arteries are larger and the veins somewhat smaller and more deeply buried, the tendency to take on adipose matter much greater.

If you take Kentucky horses or cattle to Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, their posterity begins to undergo a change in the first generation; and in the second it is still greater; and in the tenth or twelfth remove, they are not the same breed of animals. This change is produced by difference in climate and food. The climate is nearly in the same latitude, and the great change must be caused by difference in soil, and consequently in the vegetation. Animal formation is modified by the vegetable formations of which it is the result, and the vegetable formations are modified by the elements of the soil from which they derive their nourishment. Not only the forms of animals, but their physical systems, their secretions and excretions, are affected by the difference of geological formations from which they derive, through its vegetation, the elements of their organization.

It is well known that certain localities, from the nature of the soil, produce better grapes, which impart a peculiar flavor and bouquet to the wine made from them. It is also well known that certain sections of Kentucky and Tennessee produce whiskies of peculiar flavor, aroma and excellency; that they cannot be made elsewhere in the same perfection, without the peculiar water and grain to be found in those localities. We cannot grow to perfection the peculiar tobacco of Cuba, which furnishes the high-flavored cigars of that beautiful island. We cannot find a locality in which we can grow the tobacco that portions of Connecticut furnish for cigar wrappers. Why is all this, if the soil and the peculiar constituents that go to form it have nothing to do in the formation of animal life? The effect produced in the rose by difference in climate and soil is well known. Its delightful aroma is much less concentrated when it grows in cold than in a warm climate; its colors are not so varied, nor its texture so delicate. We see marked difference in the influence of soil and climate in the human family. The race of men in a limestone region are larger, as a rule, than those in the sandy or freestone sections of the country. The great stock-producing county of England is Yorkshire, situated on limestone. The nature of the soil and its vegetable productions is the cause of these remarkable differences of form, texture, aroma, etc. If not, why is it that not only certain plants, but cer-

tain animals, are never found except in climates indigenous to them, if soils and vegetable products play no part with them? We know that lime, silex and phosphates are taken up by the vital organs of plants, giving them size, strength and firmness. If plants take them up, why should not the vital organs of animals take them from the food raised on such soils? We think that this will go far to show why the dry, rolling lands of Central Kentucky, with her temperate climate, limestone soils and water has proven such a great region for the production of the thoroughbred and highest grades of stock.

Kentucky is chiefly indebted to her mother, Virginia, for the material upon which her present stock is founded. Virginia has long been regarded, and justly, too, as the race-horse region of America. Her ascendency upon the turf for many years was very decided, but it is probable that racing and breeding commenced simultaneously, or nearly so, in the States of Virginia and Maryland. These two States were principally settled by men of birth attached to the cavalier party; race-horses were bred and trained, and many celebrated English sires were imported in the early part of the eighteenth century, prior to the outbreak of the old French war. Bulle Rock, foaled in 1708, by the Darley Arabian, dam by the Byerley Turk, was imported into Virginia before the Revolution, in 1730. Dabster, foaled in 1736, by Hobgoblin, dam by Spanker, was imported into Virginia, in 1742 or 1743. In the New England States, the settlers of which were for the most part attached to the Puritan party, and therefore opposed to all amusements and pastimes as frivolous, at the least, and unprofitable, and to horse-racing more especially as profane and positively wicked, very few horses of thoroughbred blood were imported, or stood in that section of the country.

Racing was kept up in Virginia for many years with unabated interest, and to Virginia is the country chiefly indebted for the large number of imported stallions and mares. All her great men were fond of this and kindred sports. Gen. Washington was particularly fond of deer and fox-hunting, and he and Thomas Jefferson both ran horses at Alexandria, Virginia, about 1790. Racing was carried on in Maryland many years previous to Braddock's defeat in 1753, and Gov. Ogle was presented with the celebrated imported stallion Spark, by Lord Baltimore, who received him as a present from his Royal Highness, Frederick, Prince of Wales, father to King George III.

After the Revolutionary war, the country was chiefly indebted to Col. John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Va., and Col. John Hoomes, of Bowling Green, Va., for the importation of the best thoroughbred horses; but, after 1803 or 1804, for many years, importations languished. To Col. John Tayloe we are indebted for imported Chance, Dungannon, Gabriel, Mufti, O'Kelly, Robin Redbreast, Sir Peter Teazle, Volunteer, and others. To Col. John Hoomes the country is indebted for the importations of Archduke, Bedford, Buzzard, Cormorant, Dare Devil, Darlington, Diomed, Dion, Dragon, Druid, Escape, Herod, Manfred, Play or Pay, and Sterling. From these horses most of the stock in Kentucky have, in a great degree, descended, especially from Diomed, from whom more distinguished horses have descended than from any other ever imported to America. Indeed, he may be called the American Godolphin, Sir Archy, Timoleon, Boston and Lexington coming in lineal descent from this distinguished horse.

After Kentucky and Tennessee were admitted as States, they soon took rank as the great breeding and racing points, and may be said to have far outstripped their noble mother, Old Virginia. Kentucky and Tennessee were principally settled by Virginians; and, inheriting the tastes of their fathers, racing was commenced while in a territorial state. The mate-

rials upon which to build up an account of the breeding and racing at Lexington in its infancy are meager. It may not be amiss to give the pedigrees of some of the horses who figured at the different periods, which will go to show the basis of the present stock of the State, and where we find a particular strain, which has left its mark in the present generation to give a short history.

The earliest evidence we have is the old *Kentucke Gazette*, printed in this city by Messrs. John and Fielding Bradford. The first number of the *Kentucke Gazette* (for it was so spelt) appeared on the 11th day of August, 1787, printed on demi paper, the second on a half sheet of the same size, but, owing to the diffi culty of obtaining paper, it was soon after reduced to a half sheet of foolscap, and thus published for several months. It is said that most of the type on which the paper was printed were cut out of dogwood by John Bradford. This was some five years before Kentucky was admitted as a State into the Union. The Kentuckians early exhibited a love for the sports of the turf, and in the year 1788, when but a wilderness, we find in the old *Kentucke Gazette* some half dozen thoroughbred stallions advertised to stand for service for so many pounds of tobacco or bushels of corn, such as Pilgarlick, Nero, Darius, Flimnap, Redbird and Mogul.

From 1789 to 1797, there were a number of thoroughbred stallions in this county, such as Don Carlos, Laburnam, Imp. Lath, Tippo Saib, son of Imp. Lath, Dolphin, Slider, Union and Ferguson Gray. These horses played no particular part in the stock of the present day and, indeed, we know none that now traces to them.

As early as 1787, "the Commons," as our present Water street was then called, was a favorite of horsemen when their charming pastime of racing through Main street was interfered with by the Trustees of the town. In August, 1789, the *Kentucky Gazette* contained the following notice: "A purse race will take place at Lexington on the second Thursday in October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding; weight for age agreeable to the rules of New Market (three-mile heats), best two in three, each subscriber to pay one guinea, including his subscription, the horses to be entered the day before running with Mr. John Fowler, who will attend at Mr. Collins' tavern on that day. Subscriptions taken by Nicholas Lafon, Lexington." Capt. John Fowler we remember seeing when quite a child. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary war; was the first member of Congress elected from this district, and was for many years Postmaster in Lexington. He owned, when we were a child, what was known as "Fowler's Garden," of which the ground now covered by Scott's ponds were a part. He died August 22, 1840, in the house now occupied by Mr. J. O. Harrison, on Main street, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

Racing was kept up pretty regularly from that time on, as we find numerous advertisements published in the *Gazette*, of meetings to come off, but it was not until November 12, 1795, that we have any report of racing. The report says the first day four-mile heats were won by Col. Simeon Buford's Mogul, distancing the field. The first heat, three started. Second day, three-mile heats, five started; won by Abraham Buford's Weazel in two heats. On January 23, 1796, a banter from Leonard Claiborne to run a match with his horse Bumpard for £500 (a pound being $333 in our currency) against Col. Simeon Buford's Mogul. The race was doubtless run, as we find Col. Buford's acceptance, but no report of the result.

The following are a list of weights carried at this period, as published in 1796: 7 years old, 10 stone; 6 years old, 9 stone; 5 years old, 8 stone; 4 years old, 7 stone; and 3 years old, a feather. A stone is fourteen pounds, and a feather is five stone or seventy pounds.

From 1797 to 1804, we find the following list of studs: Scipio, Pantaloon, American Godolphin, Flag of Truce, Medley (a son of Imp. Medley, dam by Godolphin), Lamplighter, Albert Shelley, Postmaster, Hudibras, Republican, Flimnap, Bacchus, Thompson's Medley, Olympus, and the imported horses Spread Eagle, Paymaster, Tup and Forrester. With the exception of Imp. Spread Eagle, none of these horses left any descendants of note. From Spread Eagle came Nancy Taylor, who produced Lady Jackson, by Sumpter, and from the latter descended Barbara Allen, Theatriss, Miss Riddle, Teallie, Uncle Jeff and Cincinnati. From Purity, by Imp. Spread Eagle, came Jonquil, the dam of Jim, Josh, Anna, Patsey and Mary Bell. Maid of the Oaks, by Imp. Spread Eagle, produced Young Maid of the Oaks, by Imp. Expedition, from whom came Katy Ann, by Olge's Oscar, Medoc, Cora, Gipsey, by American Eclipse. Lady Tompkins, by American Eclipse, was brought to Kentucky by F. G. Murphy & Co., and produced Motto, from whom many of the best race-horses in Kentucky have descended, such as Nannie and Sallie Lewis, My Lady, Aldebaron, John Morgan, Hunter's Lexington, Lotta, Glen Rose, Susan Beane, Acrobat, Glidelia, Susquehanna, Sensation, Onondaga, Glenmore, Liz Morgan, Hunter's Glencoe, Morgan Scout, Ratan, Cuba, Blue Bell, Julia Mattingly, Belle of Nelson and a number of others. Medoc and his more immediate family we will take occasion to refer to again in the progress of this sketch.

In the fall of 1797, we find that a Jockey Club was formed, and, at a meeting of the Jockey Club, at Messrs. Postlewait's (Phœnix Hotel) on Tuesday, October 17, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That there be a purse race run over the Lexington course on the second Wednesday, and the two following days in November next; the first day, four-mile heats; second day, three-mile heats; and the third day, for four-year-olds, two-mile heats; aged horses carrying 130 pounds; six years old, 120 pounds; five-year-olds, 100 pounds; and three-year-olds, a feather.

*Resolved*, That Samuel Downing, A. Holmes, G. Anderson, R. W. Downing and J. B. January be a committee to admit persons wishing to become members of the club.

*Resolved*, That the next meeting of this club be at this house, on this day week, at 6 o'clock P. M.

[From the minutes.] C. BANKS, *Secretary*.

The races continued pretty regularly after this period, and the parties running horses were Maj. Sthreshley, Maj. Willis, Capt. W. Allen, J. M. Garrard, J. M. Gatewood, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Morris, Col. S. Buford and Col. A. Buford.

From 1804 to 1808, the following stallions were advertised: Bald Eagle, Albert, Young Baronet, Lamplighter, Dare Devil or Johnson colt, McKinney's roan or Old Comet, Grey Squirrel and Napportandy. The imported stallions here comprised Royalist, Sterling, Spread Eagle, Forester, Crawler, Dion, Tup, Dragon and Arra-Kooker. Spread Eagle we noticed before. Royalist left some good stock, his best son being Robin Grey. Sterling sired Penelope, Blacklegs, Gipsy, and the cross is frequently found in some of the earlier pedigrees. Crawler, Forester and Tup did nothing of note at the stud, and Arra-Kookeress was the only one of Arra-Kookers get of note. Dion was the sire of Diana, Rosetta, Wild Goose and several others. Dragon, whose name is occasionally found, was not a success as a sire.

John Harris, James Stepp, Gen. Adair, Maj. Sthreshly, Col. S. Buford, Mr. Bibb, Mr. Alsop, Maj. Wagnon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wright, Mr. Simpson, William Bowman, J. L. Downing, were among the principal turfmen running horses from 1804 to 1808.

From 1809 to 1822, there were a number of imported stallions making seasons in this county: Honest John, Crawler, Sauercrout, Tickle, Toby, Magic, Whip, Knowsley, Dungannon, North Star, Bluster and Eagle. Native breeds—Quicksilver, Curtius, Hailstorm, Hambletonian, Cook or

Blackburn's Whip, Robin Grey, Treasurer, Mac Bedford, Young Forester, Sweeper, Eclipse, by First Consul, dam Matilda, by Mogul. Of the imported stallions, Honest John sired Aurora, from who descended Hickory John, Expedition, by Imp. Expedition, Eagle, Roxana and Spiletta, by Sir Solomon. Imp. Knowsley sired Calypso, from whom descended Reliance and Caroline, by Kosciusko, Polly Jones, Henry Cline and Fanny Cline, by Sir Archy, and Mary Morgan, by Sir Charles. He also sired the dam of Sir Robert Wilson, by Ball's Florizel; Fantail, by Sir Archy (dam of Sir Walter Scott, Sally McGeehee, by Timoleon, Diana, by Virginia, to which Full Cry, Spring Branch, Silent Friend, Checkmate, etc., trace). He also sired the Knowsley mare, from which Darnley, Sally Shannon, Darkness, Nahmeoke, Laura White, Lettie Shannon, Daylight, Don Juan, Young Darkness, Twilight, Starlight, Sunrise, Moonlight, Skylight, Chiquita, Add, Bazaine, Astral, etc., etc., a remarkable racing family in Kentucky. The best and most noted of Imp. Tickle Toby's get was Sir Solomon, bred in Virginia. Imp. Whip is said to have been one of the handsomest horses ever imported, and he left much excellent stock. He sired the Param filly, from whom many good horses came, such as Martha Malone, La Bacchante, Julia H., Repentence, etc. Clio, by Imp. Whip, was the dam of Diana, by Gallatin (dam of Maria Louise, by Muckle John). Another daughter, Constantia, produced Count Bertrand, Ariadne, by Bertrand. Cook or Blackburn's Whip was his best son, whom we will notice farther on. Imp. Bluster did little in Kentucky, but left some valuable stock in Tennessee. He sired Amanda, Bet Bosley, Jr., Jet, Lady Berkley, Louisa, Betty Bluster. From Bet Bosley, Jr., descended many distinguished race horses. She produced Hardened Sinner, a filly by Pacific, that is the grandam of Wenonah, the dam of Lord Murphy. She was the dam of Eudora, by Imp. Priam, Cordelia Reed, by Wagner, who was a good race mare, and won a four-mile heat race at Charleston, S. C., in 1854, of five heats, running twenty miles. Eudora produced Jennie Malone, Kate Hayes, Martha Worsham, Sally Woodward, Monica and Mignonette, all by Imported Albion; and Emma Johnson, by Union. Bet Bosley, Jr., was also the dam of Jane Watson and Little Trick, by Imp. Priam, the latter the dam of Odd Trick, by Lexington, and she the dam of Euchre and Planchette, the latter the dam of Bancroft. Betty Bluster was the dam of Mary Vaughn and Sally Ward, by Waxy. Imp. Eagle did not leave any noted representatives in Kentucky; the best of his get was Nancy Nichol, bred in Tennessee, the dam of Madam Bosley, who produced Gamma, by Pacific, from whom came Delta Kappa and Theta, by Imported Priam, and Meteor, by Childe Harold. Delta produced Gazelle, by Imp. Albion, and Duet, by Highlander. Gazelle is the dam of Roebuck, Eland and Mozelle, by Jack Malone. Duet produced Vocalist and Voltigeur, by Vandal. The descendants of Nancy Nichol have proved valuable as racers, and they are still running successfully.

Of the native stallions in the above list, Cook or Blackburn's Whip and Robin Grey are the most important. Cook or Blackburn's Whip, by Imp. Whip, dam Speckleback, by Randolph's Celer, was a remarkable horse both for beauty and his fine racing qualities, having won seven out of eight races in which he started. He was the sire of Cannon's, or Kennon's, Whip, Tiger, Whipster, Grecian Princess, Lady Talleyrand, Lady Clay and Peggy Stewart. Cannon's Whip appears in much harness and saddle stock. Through Tiger, we had Sophy Winn, Black-eyed Susan, Brown Kitty and others. Black-eyed Susan is of the same line as Capitola and King Alfonso. From Grecian Princess came Helen Mar, Ann Merry, Mirabeau, Cub, Sportsmistress, Martha Buford, Monte, Fannie Fern, Oliata, Olitipa, etc., etc.

Peggy Stewart produced Duke of Orleans, Caroline Stewart, Sally Hardin, Venus, Little Peggy, etc. Little Peggy was the dam of Hymenia (dam of Virgil), Fannie Ellsler, Agnes Donovan, etc. Through Whipster, we have Lady Adams, Vertnor, Lady Margrave, Undine, Uncle Vie and Gov. Bowie. So it will be seen that the blood of Cook or Blackburn's Whip still courses through the veins of some of the best stock in the State.

Robin Gray was by Imp. Royalist, dam Ballaria, by Grey Diomed. We extract the following notice of his performances from his stud bill, as published by his owners, Benjamin Hieronymous and Stephen Eubank; "In the fall of the year 1809, he started, with three others, for a saddle at the Cross Plains (now Athens, Ky.), where he was distanced; immediately, there was a race made by Samuel R. Combs and others, to run him against the same horse that distanced him, for $2,000, two-mile heats, and, in time of his practice, he won the second day's Jockey Club Purse, at Richmond, Ky., distancing the field; two days after, he received a forfeit from the same horse that distanced him at the Cross Plains. In the winter of 1810, we ran him against a very fleet quarter-nag, and beat him twenty-seven yards. On the 19th of July, the same year, he beat one of the supposed best quarter-horses six feet, for $500, carrying 140 pounds each. In the fall of the same year Col. A. Buford won, with great ease, the second day's Jockey Club Purse, at Georgetown, Ky., two-mile heats. Two weeks after, he won, with great ease, the first day's Jockey Club Purse, at Lexington, four-mile heats, running against Paymaster and four other good horses. Two weeks after, he won the purse at Versailles, mile heats, beating H. Clay's mare, by Speculator, and Jack Jonett's mare, by the same horse. The next week following, he started for a purse, two-mile heats, at Harrodsburg, where he was supposed to be winning with ease, when he broke in a bridge, fell, crippled the rider and lost the race. He was then taken off the turf and made four seasons, and, at nine years old, he made a match against Haney's Maria, at Lexington, for $1,000 a side, in which he was beaten, and this was the last race of heats he run. We ran him several quarter-races against the fastest horses in the country, one with Ebin Best, for $500, which he won with ease; one with John Wood's stallion, Bonestar, for $500, carrying 140 pounds each, and beat him nineteen feet. These two quarter-races were after the match with Haney's Maria."

There are more celebrated race-horses descended, or have the cross of Robin Grey, than any horse who ever stood in Kentucky, if not in America; indeed, they have been *the* racing family of Kentucky, he and his immediate descendants. From his daughters, Jenny Grey, Lady Grey, Lady Robin, Old Pat and the dam of Calanthe have come some of our most distinguished horses. Jenney Grey was the dam of Chorister, the sire of Greyhead and Croton. Lady Grey produced Lucy, by Orphan; Maria by Davis' Hambletonian and Rowena by Sumpter. From Lucy descended Blacknose, Vandal, Carlotta, Ruric, Levity, Randolph, Dick Chinn, Lightsome, Salina, Monarchist, Stamps, Crucifix, Sprightly, Volturno, Lever and a host of others. From Maria came Catharine and Alex Churchill. From Rowena came Alice Carneal, Celestion, Marigold, Sally Marcel, the renowned Lexington, Didie, Release, Rescue, Waxy, Lavender, Umpire, Abd-el-Kader, etc., etc. From Lady Robin, Picayune's family came, and she, in her day, stood second to no brood mare, having produced Doubloon, Florin, Argent, Moidore, Ducatoon, Louis D'Or, Sherrod, Belle, Ha'penny, who produced Rupee, and thus we might go on with Robin Grey's descendants, all of whom go to fill memorable pages in the annals of the turf, not in Kentucky alone, but throughout the entire country.

There has always been a degree of doubt about his pedigree, for it has never been traced

out entirely satisfactorily; but we believe it can be cleared up if proper research be made, and we have implicit faith in his being a purely bred horse. No horse with a short or defective pedigree, has ever been known to get horses to go a distance of ground, or his descendants continue to race successfully. Robin Grey can refer to the long line of winners to vindicate his fame, nearly every one of whom sparkle as a gem in the coronet of his character, and stamp him a pure thoroughbred race-horse. The want of a proper channel to publish turf facts, is the only reason why we do not know more of the early history of the blood-horse; but Providence, if it has anything to do with race-horses, seems determined that the name of Robin Grey should not perish, but that it should live and grow more resplendant with years. There is not a page of turf history for the last sixty years that his descendants do not adorn her annals, and he presents to-day, through these descendants, the brightest escutcheon among all the line of distinguished sires who go to form the American turf history.

The war of 1812 seemed to check racing entirely, at Lexington, for something like ten or twelve years, and the fall notice of 1822 is the first mention of racing that any records afford since 1814. In the years 1822–23, we can find no results given of racing, although they are advertised in the prints of the day. Among the principal turfmen running horses in 1809, we find R. W., Thomas and Samuel Lewis, Lynn and William West, Lewis Marshall, Thomas Kennedy, Robert Houston, Dr. Joseph Boswell, J. Pitts, W. B. Cook, owner of Cook's Whip, William Twiggs, Thomas Stevenson, S. Richardson, H. Taylor, Col. A. Buford, Capt. John Fowler, Thomas J. Garrett, Dr. E. Warfield, Hon. Henry Clay, Jack Jouett and some others.

Dr. Elisha Warfield was one of the most noted of all the gentlemen devoted to the turf in Kentucky. The name of his hospitable, beautiful suburban residence, "The Meadows," was familiarly known far and wide. A man of culture and of fortune, retiring from mercantile life while yet in the full vigor of manhood, with an enlarged capacity for the enjoyment of active, stirring pastimes, more particularly relating to the high bred blood-horse, his attention was devoted to the turf, and no man ever did more to contribute to its elevation.

Kind, courtly, chivalrous in his bearing, with a truthfulness as unswering as the bravery and knightly honor of a Bayard, he could at all times be implicitly relied upon. He ever commanded the highest respect in the respected circles in which he so conspicuously moved and adorned. In the better social life of Lexington, none ranked higher.

Dr. Warfield bred, reared, raced and introduced a very large number of horses of celebrity to the turf of Kentucky, some of which became distinguished in hard-fought fields at home and abroad. He bred and raced Susan Hicks, Rowena, Sir Leslie, Celestion, Gazan, Berthune, Sarah Morton, Alice Carneal, Duckie, Rocket, Isola, Marco, Buford, Waxy, Release, Rescue, and the immortal Lexington. Jack Jouett was a brother, we believe, of the distinguished painter, Matthew H. Jouett.

It will be seen that the great commoner and statesman, Henry Clay, was an early patron of the Kentucky turf. He owned Imp. Yorkshire and a number of imported mares, which he presented to his son, Mr. John M. Clay, a notice of whose stock will be found in the course of this article. While we have had no very extensive or intimate personal connections with the leading men of the country, eschewing politics, it may not be amiss to give our impression of Hon. Henry Clay as an orator. It has happened that we have been fortunate enough to hear, at one time or another, many distinguished orators. We have been charmed by the classic eloquence of Eve-

rett; we have listened in delighted silence to the gorgeous and glowing sentences of Crittenden; we have felt our spirit lifted up and carried into the *empyrean* by the ethereal words of Bascom; we have bowed in breathless awe and admiration before the solemn and mighty tones of Douglass; we have heard the fervid, brilliant and straightforward eloquence of Rev. R. J. Breckinridge; we have felt every fiber within us thrill with responsive emotion at the words of Andrew Johnson; we have hung upon the golden and flowing periods of Thomas F. Marshall, flashing and sparkling as they rolled; but in the highest qualities of popular oratory, in the power of stirring and kindling the popular heart, of awakening its noblest impulses and guiding them at will, we look upon the Sage of Ashland as head and shoulders above them all.

From 1824 to 1830, the following stallions stood in this section: Paragon, Printer, Potomac, Tiger, Moses, Stockholder, American Eagle, Winters' Arabian, Sumpter, Doublehead, Orphan, Pocotaligo, Young Eagle, Sir Peter, Willoughby, Side Hamet, Snowstorm, Trumpeter, Rattler, Scidona, Bertrand, Hephestion, Kennon or Cannon's Whip and Imp. Contract.

Paragon was the sire of Mary Hunter (the dam of Sthreshley and Webster, by Medoc), a good family, from which some celebrated horses have sprung. Potomac's best representative in Kentucky was Jenny Cockracy, the dam of Surette and Betsey Harrison, by Aratus, from whom came Denmark, Berthune, Isola, Crisis, Sally, by Buford; Sally, by Lexington; Olio, Donerail, Experience Oaks, Glenella, Solicitor, Mistral, etc. The Printer stock was noted for speed, and generally ran short races, from a quarter to a thousand yards. Tiger, by Cook's Whip, was a dark bay horse, fifteen and a half hands high. We extract the following notice of his performances from his owner's printed advertisement:

I ran Tiger at three years old against the famous mare Fanny Hill, one mile, which he won with ease, The fall of 1816, then four years old, he ran two days at Major Brock's, beating with ease each day. The fall of 1817, then five years old, he ran in a sweepstakes against the celebrated horse Leonidas, by Eclipse, three-mile heats, which he won with ease. I then bantered any horse in the Western country, and, indeed, in the world. The fall of 1819, he beat Hambletonian, three-mile heats, with ease. A match race was then made on Tiger against the famous horse Yellow Jacket, two-mile heats, for $500, which was run over the Georgetown Course, on the 26th of November, 1819, which Tiger won with ease. The fall of 1820, Tiger and Hambletonian met at Shelbyville on the 8th of November, three miles. Hambletonian won the first heat, Tiger the second, and Hamiltonian was drawn the third heat. They carried 120 pounds each. Tiger was noted for both speed and bottom.

Tiger was the sire of Black-Eyed Susan (dam of Richard Singleton, Plato, Mistletoe, Dick Johnson, Emily Johnson and Catharine). From Black-Eyed Susan a number of good horses descended, such as Evergreen, Goodwood, Maggiore, Myrtle, Capitola, King Alfonso, Versailles, Lizzie Whips, etc. He also sired Brownlock, Jenny Slamerkin, Julia Franklin, Kate, Leda, and Mary Howe, Miss Tiger, Morocco, Parasol, Rosemary, and the Keith mare, the dam of Brown Kitty. Jenny Slamerkin represents a very brilliant and numerous family of distinguished horses; the great old gelding, Parole, by Imp. Leamington, the hero of two continents, is a lineal descendant of this family.

Julia Franklin, in the maternal line, is represented by Amanda, Charley Morehead, Grant, and some others.

From Rosemary came Cherry Elliott Telamon, Maria Duke, Magnate, Tangent, Blonde, Maroon, Miss Duke, Crickton, and many others.

Moses did little in the stud; the most prominent mare he sired was the dam of Rodolph, Leopardess and Melody. From Melody came Florine, the dam of Idlewild and Aerolite. Idlewild is the dam of Wildidle, and Aerolite is the dam of the three distinguished brothers, Fellowcraft, Rutherford and Spendthrift.

Stockholder left few horses of note in Kentucky; his greatest success at the stud was achieved in Tennessee, where he sired Betsey Malone, Miss Shepherd (dam of Maria Russell, the great-grandam of the queen of trotters, Maud S., record 2.10¼). Sallie Kirbey (dam of Princess Ann, Black Satin, Sonora Love, etc.). The Stockholder mare, the dam of Laura by Imp. Leviathan, produced Compromise and Miss Pattie by Glencoe; Martha Dunn, Iodine and Invincible by Imp. Sovereign, Laura produced Lilly Ward, Harry of the West and Fanny Cheatham. The dam of Pete Whetstone and Mary Bowen was by Stockholder.

Sumpter, by Sir Archy, dam by Imp. Robin Redbreast, was an own brother to Rattler, Childers, Elizabeth and Flirtilla, and did much for the stock in Kentucky. He was the sire of Ann Merry, from whom descended Cub, by Medoc, and her excellent family, Brown Mary (the dam of Ralph and Red Bill), Butterfly (dam of Belle Anderson and Lux). Belle Anderson was the dam of Ripple, Zenith and Chloe Anderson, the latter the grandam of Norfolk, by Lexington. Cherry Elliott, by Sumpter, was the dam of Maria Duke, Telamon, Tangent and Sister to Tangent, the latter the dam of Blonde, Crickton, Maroon, Miss Duke, etc. He also sired Elborak, Lady Jackson, Miss Obstinate (dam of Mary Morris, Ann Innis and Kitty Clark, a great family, from whom came Falsetto, Parole, etc.). Rowena, by Sumpter, was the grandam of Lexington and Yarico, by the same sire, produced Nannie Rodes (dam of Rhoda, Nicholas I and Czarina), and King Faro comes from the same family. Thus, it will be seen, that the Sumpter cross is to be found in some of the best horses in the country. Of the remaining sires that stood at this time, outside of Orphan, the sire of Lucy (from whom Blacknose, Vandal and Ruric's family came), and Hephestion, the sire of Trumpetta, (dam of Little Peggy, by Gallatin), Bertrand was the greatest sire, and contributed greatly to the improvement of the stock. He was the sire of Argentile (Lilla, Gen. Duke and Chillicothe family), Catharine (dam of Alex. Churchill), Grey Fanny (dam of Grey Medoc, Kate Aubrey and Blue Bonnet, the latter dam of Lightning, Thunder, Loadstone, Lancaster and Nebula (dam of Asteroid), Mary Hunt (dam of Nannie Rodgers, Margaret Hunter and Nannie Clark, Aristides family). Piano (dam of Miss Music), Queen Mary and Quiz, own sisters, Longfellow and Ten Broeck family. Tachechana (dam of Martha Malone and La Bacchante). He also sired Woodpecker, a great race-horse and the sire of Grey Eagle. During the fall races of 1824, Mr. S. Berryman's bay horse Paragon, by Blackburn's Whip, beat Mr. Watson's Stockholder, by Sir Archy, and Mr. Barnett's Diamond, four-mile heats. Out of this race grew the great match between Stockholder and Paragon, for $2,000 a side, four-mile heats, which was run at Lexington, Ky., October 27, 1825, over what was then known as the Williams Race Track, situated near the present Kentucky Central freight depot, and was won by Stockholder in 8.10, 8.06. A vast concourse of people attended to witness the trial of speed between these two favorite horses. Stockholder won with ease.

The present existing club, known as the "Kentucky Association," was chartered in 1826, but did not run their first meeting over the present grounds until the fall of 1828. Amongst the old papers of the club, we find the following list of the original subscribers: "We, the subscribers, agree to form ourselves into an Association, for the purpose of promoting the purchase and sale of stock, and to encourage the breeding of horses, upon the following conditions, etc.—Elisha J. Winter, E. Warfield, Elijah Cartmill, Charles Buford, T. H. Pindell, John Dishman, James K. Duke, Wm. R. Morton, O. Keene, Peter Gatewood, W. Sanders, Pritchard & Robinson. William Buford, Leslie Combs, J. Boswell, Thomas Smith,

William Bowman, B. P. Sanders, Thos. Stevenson, J. L. Downing, Geo. H. Bowman, John Hunnicutt, Ater & Boswell, E. Yeiser, Edward Lafon, B. W. Dudley, Joseph Bowman, R. J. Breckinridge, Thos. W. Clay, John Brand, Robert Wickliffe, James Clark, Ralph B. Tarlton, Geo. Boswell, S. Davenport, Willa Viley, Charlton Hunt, J. S. Berryman, D. Parrish, James C. Rodes, Downing, Grant & Co., R. Downing, David Bryant, George and Abram K. Smedes, John Bruce, John Tilford, J. Logan, L. J. Fenwick, F. Montmollin, Geo. W. Anderson, R. Hawes, Jr., John Wirt, J. M. Pike, William Buchanan, John C. Talbot, Ludwell Berkley, Thos. E. Boswell, A. Barnett, E. M. Blackburn and George Miller.

In the published list of members given in the old *Kentucky Gazette*, many of the above names are omitted, and some new ones given; and we suppose this must have been after the organization. Among the names omitted are Thos. Shelby, W. H. Richardson, John Postlewaite, D. Megowan, Bird Smith, Benj. Warfield, William Brown, James Long, John Wheelan, E. P. Johnson, Geo. B. Knight, C. J. Blackburn, Miles Wash Dickey, William Carroll, E. M. Johnson, Sidney Burbridge, James Gaines, John W. Kant, David Bryant, James Shelby and John Hart.

Among the names affixed to these two lists, we do not believe there is a living representative, and they have all paid the last great debt of nature, and gone down to sleep full of honors and regrets; many of them living to a green old age, with marks of time written on their wrinkled foreheads and frosted hair. Gen. Leslie Combs, who died during the present year of 1881, aged eighty-seven years, we believe, was the last living member.

The principal racing names, at this period, were Messrs. Sanders, Scruggs, Gatewood, Warfield, Viley, Tarlton, Blackburn, Burbridge, Barnett, Davenport, Bradley, Gillespie, Winter, Stevenson, Harris, Grigsby, Long, Todhunter, Shropshire, Shy, Trimble, Jenkins, etc. Among these names were a number whose colors became noted on the turf. Mr. James L. Bradley raced for many years, with success. He was an excitable, warm-hearted and generous man, and as true as steel to his word and engagements. During his career, he trained and raced such horses of note as Billy Stuart, Uncle Fowler, Dick Chinn, Hawk-Eye, Little Trick, Greyhead, Croton, Ann Harrod, Ed Eagle, Nannie Rodgers, Alaric, Miss Riddle, Ann Hughes, Red Eye (by Imp. Sarpedon), Brown Kitty, John Black, Sally Waters, Dick Doty, Vandal, Priscilla, Bob Johnson, Ruric, Nannie Clark, Des Childs and others.

Capt. Willa Viley was one of the first turfmen of Kentucky. A man impressive in appearance, gallant and brave, as he was warm and true in his friendships. He was scrupulously honest in his turf dealings, and there was no hypocrisy or deception in his character. He was an admirable and grand type of a gallant gentleman. His racing career commenced about 1825, and amongst the noted horses he brought on the turf we find Maria, by Hamiltonian, Alexander, Buck Elk, Murat, Dick Singleton, Plato, Railway, Belle Anderson, Scarlet, Adam Hurtsman, Jim Allen, Gobler, Catharine Ogle, Mistletoe, Theobaleon, Dick Johnson, Lady Moffat, Queen Mary, Mary Brennan, West Florida, Ralph, Mary Porter, Mercer, Emily Johnson, Catharine, Dick Menifee, Sally Hardin, Alex Churchill and Gildersleeve. Many of these horses figured prominently on the turf in their day.

Capt. Viley selected and purchased conjointly with Junius R. Ward and R. Ten Broeck, Lexington, to run in the great State stake, at New Orleans, La., in 1854. This was a striking evidence of his excellent judgment of horses.

Mr. James K. Duke graduated with the first honors in an Eastern University, and taking to farming, his attention was turned, at an early

period of life. to the breeding of the thoroughbred horse and racing. A man of great intelligence and a well-stored mind, he was at all times entertaining ; affable, polite, manly at all times, of winning presence, with a suavity of manner that rather wooed than repelled approach, he was one of the most popular breeders and turfmen of his day. He raised and brought upon the turf such horses as Waxy, Scarlet, Maria Duke, Telamon, Mirabeau, Rasleigh, Lida, Magnate, Kite. Tangent, Blonde, Brunette, Kennett, Crichton, Bonnie Lassie, Bonnie Laddie, Nannie Craddock and others.

Col. William Buford figured prominently in the early history of the turf in Kentucky, his connection with it dating back to about 1803 or 1804. He was cotemporary with the Busbridges, and was their most formidable contestant for turf honors. When the Bertrand, Sir Archy and William of Transport stock held sway, he introduced a new vein of blood through Medoc. The get of Medoc produced a revolution in turf matters in this section, lifting the Buford banner above that of their hitherto triumphant competitors. As with the houses of York and Lancaster, in their struggles for supremacy, so it was with the Bufords and Burbridges. Through Medoc's get, the Buford's came, with flying colors, to the front. Among the more noted horses Col. Buford bred and ran were Alexander, Childers, Helen, Victor, Sir Walter Raleigh, Almanzer, Dungannon, Duke of Orleans, Isabel, Ann Merry, Elborah, Molly Long, President, Daniel Webster, Waxy, Jr., Medoco, Sthreshly, Red Morocco, Cub, Laura Webster, Venus, Tom Marshall, etc.

Mr. Charles Buford was one of the kindliest gentlemen we have ever met. Gentle in manner, with a manly form, open face, and pleasing manner, he was extremely popular. There was an innate, gentlemanly air, a courtesy of bearing about him, that could not fail to please in any circles. He commenced to breed at an early day ; as far back as 1824, he bred the Moses mare, the dam of the renowned Rodolph, who defeated the Tennessee crack, Angora, in a match for $5,000 a side, four-mile heats, at Louisville, Ky., September 28, 1836. From this same Moses mare he bred Transit, Current, Leopardess and Melody (the latter the grandam of the famous Idlewild), and Aerolite (the latter the dam of Fellowcraft, Rutherford and Spendthrift). He also bred Butterfly, Belle Anderson, Curculio Ripple, Zenith, Chloe Anderson, Vertnor, Sophia, Lovell, Billy Budd, Lux, Red Bird, Mischief, etc. Chloe Anderson has become greatly distinguished, through her grandson, Norfolk, by Lexington.

Capt. George Burbridge was one of the early and distinguished patrons of the turf in Kentucky. He was born in Virginia in 1761, and emigrated to this State soon after the Revolutionary war, and died in Scott County, Ky., in 1839. He did much to elevate the character of the race-horse and the turf in Kentucky. Physically and mentally he was a fine specimen of his race—in person, large and commanding gifted with quick perception and rare judgment, both of men and horses. Altogether, he was a model of an old Virginia gentleman, scrupulously neat in person. Among the many horses he either raised or trained, were Alfred, Black-Eyed Susan, Old Court, Huntress, Woodpecker, Rattlesnake, Buck Elk, Harrison, Big John, Davy Crockett, Jim Allen, and many others.

Sidney and Robert Burbridge, who raced for many years conjointly, were sons of Capt. George Burbridge. As racing men, none were more prominent in their day ; and being cotemporaneous with the Buford's ; the fight between them, like the war of the Roses, the white and red, of England, was bravely contested. They were men of great impetuosity, but never coarse or gross in manner. They had a high sense of honor, true to their convictions, and straightforward in their turf dealings. They

trained and ran such horses as Whipster, Sarah Miller, Caroline Scott, Hustlecap, Jim Allen, Gobbler, Bob Collins, Big John, Bob Ewing, Leannah, Miss Waxy, Tarlton, Sportsman, Benton, Red Head, Burleigh, Serenade, Mary Serene, Dick Menifee, Great Western, Billy Southgate, Bob Bush, Draco, Woodcock, Lucy Webb, Grey Eagle, Creath, Ann Innes, etc., etc.

Samuel Davenport was among the pioneers of racing in Central Kentucky. He was born in Virginia in 1796, and came to Kentucky when a small boy. He and John Wheelan were the first to introduce thoroughbreds on the south side of the Kentucky River. By those who knew him best, he will ever be remembered as an honorable gentleman and true turfman. He died at his home, one mile from Danville, Ky., February, 24, 1863. Among the horses he ran were Susan Hicks, Gazelle, Reform, Jackson, Betsey Harrison, Frank, Fly, Trumpeter, Bon Mere, Grey Foot, Sam Brown, Splendor, Prussian, Ebro, Musedora, Maffit, Laura, Sambo, Log Cabin, Columbus, Jr., Ben Franklin, etc.

W. Scott Buford was one of the most genial, kind, affable and popular of the coterie that formed the galaxy of the most distinguished Kentucky turfmen of the past. Having filled many public positions of high trust satisfactorily, he commanded the highest respect either on the race-course or in private social circles. For many years he was the President of Woodlawn Association at Louisville, and his name was familiar to all leading turfmen. Outside of official position, having had a fondness for turf pursuits, he bred, raised and trained such notable horses as Mary Morris, Bayadere, Charley Naylor, Minstrel, Reube, Isabella, Morehead, Peoria, Swiss Boy, Bendigo, Maria Collier, Bob Letcher, Bob Snell, John Diamond, John Aiken, Laura Farris, Mollie Jackson, Idlewild and Aerolite (the dam of Fellowcraft, Rutherford and Spendthrift.)

Ralph Briscoe Tarlton was cotemporary with the Bufords and Burbridges, and was one of the first movers in the establishment of the present association race course. Devoted to breeding and training of the blood horse, no one contributed more to the advancement of racing in its most elevated form, at the early day in which he was engaged in it. A man of undoubted integrity, no turfman ever commanded higher or more respectful regard. His father was the owner of the Buzzard mare, from whom descended some of the most famous racers of the past and present. He raised Old Court, Devil, Rattlesnake, Lady Adams, Brimmer Mare, the dam of Queen Mary and Quiz, the latter the grandam of Longfellow and great-grandam of Ten Broeck. He also bred Archy, Montorio, Huntress, Woodpecker, sire of Grey Eagle, Ralph Tarlton, etc.

Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, one of the founders of the Medical Department of Transylvania University, was a breeder of race horses, and was extremely fond of turf sports. The Medical College of Transylvania University, with Dr. Dudley in the Chair of Surgery and Anatomy, acknowledged no superior on this continent. He was the greatest and most successful surgeon America has produced, and his achievements in the operation of lithotomy and cataract were so great as to be actually incredible to the most distinguished surgeons of Europe. While he did not race horses in his own name, he bred quite a number, such as Lucilla, Blacknose, Carlotta, Vandal, Alaric, Levity, Volga, and from his breeding came Ruric, Lightsome, Mildred, Brenna, sister to Ruric, etc.

The stallions that stood in this county and neighborhood from 1830 to 1840 inclusive, comprised Hephestion, Sir William, of Transport, Woodpecker, Kosciusko, Aratus, Saxe Weimer, Bertrand, Collier, Muckle John, Medoc, Rattler, Sir Lovell, Shakespeare, by Virginian, Sir William, Jr., Saxe Weimer, Jr., Cherokee, Archy Montorio, or Big Archy, Trumpator, Allworthy, Frank, Birmingham, American

Eclipse, Orange Boy, Orphan Boy, Rodolph, Waxy, Bertrand, Jr., Hickory John, Monsieur Tonson, Richard Singleton, Sir Leslie, Chorister, Grey Eagle, John Bascombe, Minor, Monmouth Eclipse, Shark, Tarlton, Wagner, and the imported stallions, Sarpedon, Contract, Barefoot, Hedgeford, Tranby, Envoy, Zinganee, and Valparaiso. The two Arabian stallions, Kochlami and Stamboul, also stood in this neighborhood. Hephestion was the sire of Keph, Roxana (dam of Clara Fisher), Betsy Coons and Trumpetta. From Betsey Coons descended Nannie Rodgers, Margaret Hunter, Nannie Clark, Kate Bateman, Sallie, by Imp. Sovereign, Greek Slave, Long Nine, La Rieve, Maggie Storms, Sarong, Aristides, etc. From Trumpetta descended Little Peggy by Gallatin, Too Soon, Buford, Peggy, by Boston, Annie Laurie, Princess Royal, Locust Post, Flying Locust, Experiment, Wendover, Russ Butler, Croslet, etc.

Woodpecker sired a number of good race horses, such as Grey Eagle, Ben Franklin, Tarlton, Ralph, Falcon (sister to Grey Eagle), and dam of Ella D., Alert and Scythia, Sally Shannon, dam of Nahmeoke, Laura White, etc.

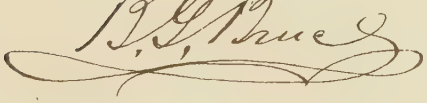
Sir William, of Transport, sired Caroline Scott, Little Wicked, Belle Anderson (dam of Ripple), Zenith and Chloe Anderson. The latter, grandam of Norfolk, Eliza Jenkins (dam of Kitty Muse, Pressure, Hawk Eye, Sophia Lovell, Thomas R. Roots, Gold Eagle, Louisa M. Berry, Clipper, Tulip, etc.), Sally Howe (dam of Picayune), and the dam of Ganglion Gangle, by Bertrand.

Kosciusko sired some good horses before coming to Kentucky; but the only ones that he left that are represented in the stock of the present day in this State come through Cinderella, represented by Lee Paul, Georgia Bowman, Lady Motley family. Through Mary Jones came Duckie, Romance, Carrie D., Ed Turner, Bend Or, etc., though Pondetta came Musedora's family.

Aratus left three or four good representatives in Aurora. Betsey Harrison, Pocahontas and Susette. Aurora's line produced Lancess, by Lance, from whom descended Rocket, Marco, Ariel (dam of Delaware), Fanny G. (dam of Liz Mardis), Endorser, Flora G., Lady Dan Bryant, Emma Maratta, Estella, Vidette, etc. Betsey Harrison was the dam of Denmark, who, besides being a good race-horse, was noted as a saddle horse sire, most of the best saddle horses of the present day tracing to him. Pocahontas was the dam of Sambo and Herr's Boston. Susette was the dam of Bethune, Isola, Sarpsusette, Crisis, etc.

Modoc was one of the greatest sires ever brought to Kentucky, and his success was most wonderful. He made five seasons in Kentucky, and died from breaking his near foreleg by falling into a fit, at the residence of his owner, Col. William Buford, Woodford County, Ky., in 1839, aged ten years. His stock carried everything before them when they came upon the turf. He sired Grey Medoc, Blacknose, Sthreshley, Telamon, J. F. Robinson, Croppy (dam of the fast trotter, John Morgan), Cub (dam of Sportsmistress), Martha Buford, Monte and Fanny Fern (latter Olitipa's grandam), Flea (grandam of the trotting stallion, Tattler), Julia Ann, dam of Paddy Burns, Luda, Magdalen (dam of Brunette, Gossamer, Bonnie Laddie, Bonnie Lassie, Vignette and Lady Duke), Margaret Carter (dam of Gildersleeve), Maria Duke, Martha Buford, Mary, Morris (dam of Wild Irishman and Frankfort), Minstrel (dam of Reube), Musedora, Picayune (dam of Ha'penny), Belle, Doubloon, Florin, Louis D'Or, Alabama, Ducatoon, Moidore, Rosette, Lindora, Sherrod, etc.), Red Morocco, and a number of others. His early death was a great loss to the breeding interests of Kentucky.

Of the remainder of the native stallions, few of them added much to the stock of the State, with the exception of American Eclipse. Some of them sired one or two horses of some note,



but they play little part in the stock of the present day.

American Eclipse was a great race-horse, as also a great sire, and did much to improve the stock of the country, both in Kentucky and other States. In Kentucky, he sired Ann Innis, from whom descended Maria Innis, Swigert's Lexington, Bulletin, Echo, Kathleen, Meteor, Kenesaw, etc.; Clipper (dam of Slipper), dam of Ore, Knob and Cinderella; the Eclipse mare, dam of Dick Doty, Louisa, Mrs. Graves and Mattie Gross (latter, dam of Whisper), Mate and Grenada. He also sired the dam of Birdcatcher, Mary Chilton (dam of Thad Stevens), Reporter, Nora Creina (dam of Fadladeen, Sarsfield, etc.); the dam of Twilight and Dew Drop, by Lexington, was by Eclipse. Kate Aubrey was by Eclipse, and the dam of Minnehaha, Lize (the dam of Lida, who produced Enquirer), Louisa M. Berry (the dam of Isabella, by Boston), and Lizzie Berry, by Lexington; Sportsmistress (dam of Arnold Harris), Zenith and a number of others. Medoc, Cadmus, Gano, Henry, Job, Lance, Mambrino, Mingo, Monmouth, Eclipse, Orphan Boy, Ariel, Bay Maria, Black Maria, Cora, Fanny, Gipsey, Gloriana, Kitty Heath, Lady Tompkins, Miss Peyton, Romp, etc., were among his greatest sons and daughters, many of whose descendants are mingled with the blood stock of this State.

Imported Sarpedon was the sire of Alice Carneal (the dam of the renowned Lexington, Miss Trustee, Fance, Grey Alice, Maid of Orleans, Waxy, Release, Rescue, Lavender, Umpire and Annette); Ariel (dam of Carmine, Mandane, Don Juan, Delaware, etc.), Duckie Gulware, Icara, Mary Ann Firman, Sarpsusette, Louis D' Or, Banjo Bill, Red Eye, Duanna, Earl of Marlborough, Sleeper, etc. Contract was the sire of Chorister, who in turn sired two good horses in Greyhead and Croton.

Barefoot did not stand at Lexington, but he was the sire of Motto, who has produced a remarkable family; Nannie, Sallie and My Lady, by Imp. Glencoe, great brood mares. He also sired Clara Howard, the dam of Banner, by Albion, who in turn is the dam of Bonita, Morlacchi and Annie Bush, a splendid racing family.

Hedgeford was the sire of Ruffin, who won the Great Gold Stakes ($10,000), at Lexington, Ky., in 1843; Blue Bonnet, a famous brood mare, the dam of Little Arthur Nebula (dam of Asteroid); Alice Jones (dam of Annette), Lightning, Thunder, Bonnet, Lodestone and Lancaster; the Blue Filly, or Fiat (dam of Liz Morgan, dam of Morgan Scout, Ratan, etc.), Headlong. He also sired the dam of Prunella, by Imp. Glencoe, Ann Adams and Parodi (own sisters), by imported Glencoe, Lucretia, Noland, etc., etc.

Tranby sired Creath, Helen Faucit (dam of Jack Gamble), Lady Canton (dam of Lady Lancaster, who produced Malcolm, Ontario, Regent, Lady Greenfield, etc.), Levia (dam of Roxanna, who produced Rynodyne, Jury, Susan Ann, Chesapeake, etc.), Tranbyana (dam of Belle Lewis and Big Boston), the dam of Alaric Levity, Vandal, Volga and Vistula.

Zingance sired Alex Churchill, Zenobia, Rothschild, John Causin, Zanoni, Zingara, Miss Wills, etc. Alex Churchill was a great race-horse, and has left some good stock. From Zenobia comes quite a great family, she being the dam of Zampa, Zero, Zoe, Zingari (dam of London, D'Artagnan), Jerome Edgar, Zara and Nannie C.

Valparaiso left no stock to which any of our present families trace.

During this period (about 1835), Messrs. Thomas H. and Henry Clay, Jr., imported some valuable mares from England, namely, Goldwire, Heads or Tails and Jessica.

From Goldwire came Goldfringe and Goldpin.

Heads or Tails is represented through her descendants — Heiress, Woodburn, Maggie Hunter (dam of Ripple), Hazard, Hester (dam

of Springbok), Eureka, Beulah, Blondelle, Boswell, etc.

Jessica was the dam of Moth and Hugh L. French.

Hon. Henry Clay purchased from Gov. James Barbour, of Virginia, Imp. Allegrante, by Imp. Young Truffle, dam Imp. Phantomia, by Phantom. From her came a splendid family represented by Argentile and Zenobia, from whom have descended Victoire, Ann Hanley, Regards, Zadie, Lilla, Gen. Duke, Chillicothe, Vandalia, Pomeroy, Estelle, Zampa, Zero, Zoe, Zingara, Jerome Edgar, Zara, Nannie C., London, D'Artagnan, and many others.

There were four new names added to the list of turfmen of this decade. The most notable one being Joseph G. Boswell, who commenced racing about 1833. Mr. Boswell's father, a physician of high standing in his day, was himself devoted to the turf in his earlier days, as far back as 1805; and we may reasonably conclude that he received by inheritance his love of blood stock and racing. Mr. J. G. Boswell was mercurial in temperament, frank and outspoken, and of a social disposition. With an impressive command of language, singularly nervous in manner, he was ever attractive. He was a thinking and observant man, thoroughly posted, and devoted to the turf; he was extremely fortunate, and the sobriquet of the "Lucky Kentuckian" was early bestowed upon him; and none could have been more appropriate, for he assuredly was enviably successful in bringing forward a host of winners. In his time, he introduced to the turf Josh and Jim Bell, Grey Medoc, Luda, Alexander Campbell, Picayune, Powell, Kate Aubrey, Ruffin, Momentilla, Magenta, Solferino, El Furiosa, Miriam, Mammona and Dixie.

Jim Bell was the first horse that ever ran a mile in 1:46 in America. Ruffin, as was stated in noticing Hedgeford's get, won the Gold Stakes, two mile heats, at Lexington, Ky., September 21, 1843, value, $11,000.

Many of the stallions that stood in this immediate neighborhood from 1830 to 1840, are to be found in the list after this period, extending from 1840 to 1850, inclusive. Among the new names are Behemoth, Jr., Cadmus, Camden, Charley Nailor, Imp. Chesterfield, Clifford, Imp. Emancipation, Giles Scroggins, Imp. Glencoe, Grey Eagle, Grey Medoc, Imp. Hibiscus, Mediator, Imp. Monarch, Monmouth Eclipse, the Poney, Ralph, Red Bill, Richard Singleton, Tarlton, Wagner, Decatur, Job, Shark, Boners, Saxe Weimer, Post Boy, Zenith, Imp. Trustee, Gano, Alex. Churchill, Imp. Margrave, Imp. Jordan, Bob Letcher, Denmark, Imp. Yorkshire, Altorf, Lieut. Bassinger, Bullock's Muckle John, Vertumnus, Imp. Chateau Margeaux, Imp. Ebbertson, and Boston.

Some of these left good and valuable impressions upon the stock of the present time, and these are the ones to which we desire to draw brief attention. Imp. Chesterfield's only representative was Roxana, the dam of Tipperary, Colleen Bawn, Blarneystone, Susan Ann, Jury and Chesapeake.

Imp. Emancipation, sired Fanny Forrester, Tom Corwin, Whisker, Waddy Thompson, Octave, Woodcock, Tattersall, Sally Morgan, etc. Sally Morgan is the only one who has descendants in Kentucky, which comes through Miss Morgan, by Imp. Yorkshire, who produced Mazurka, Minnie Milton and India, by Lexington, and Mattie Morgan and Ave Maria, by Imp. Australian.

Imp. Glencoe sired many valuable mares, and most of the race-horses of the present day have a cross of his blood. His best sons in Kentucky were Vandal and Star Davis, both of whom sired good horses. Among his mares, the most noted were Alice Jones (dam of Jonesboro, Mary Martin, Annette, Cariboo, etc.), Amanda Morehead (dam of Grant, Tom Porter, Woodford Belle, etc.), Ann Watson (dam of Floride, Rhynodyne, Assumption, Watson, etc.), Anna C. (dam of Lee Paul, Lady Motley, Geor-

gie Bowman, etc.), Belle Lewis (dam of Neil Robinson and Luther), Blonde (dam of Harry Booth, Sue Dougherty, etc.), Bonnie Lassie, Bonnie Laddie, Bude Light (dam of Vesper Light), Charmer, Columbia (dam of West Roxbury, Vespucius, etc.), Dance (dam of Schottische, Redowa and La Polka), Daylight (dam of Twilight, Moonlight, Skylight, etc.), Des Chiles, Dolly Carter (dam of Joe Daniels, Phœnix Belle, Miss Carter, etc.), Eagless (dam of Luna, Mat Eagless, Mary Clark, Grey Planet, Lizzie Lucas, Steel Eyes, etc.), Effie Bynum, Eureka, Evergreen (dam of Goodwood, Maggiore, Myrtle, Verbena, Keene Richards, Heliotrope, etc.), Fanny Fern (dam of Eugene and Oliata), Fanny King (dam of Betty King, Brown Dick, Bill Cheatham, etc.), Fidelity (dam of Throgsneck, Jr., and Felicity), Florine (dam of Idlewild, Monsoon, Legal Tender and Aerolite), the dam of Glycera, Colossus, etc.), (dam of Reporter, Summerside, Alumina, Sister to Charity, etc.); dam of Lutestring, dam of Optimist; dam of Capt. Beard, dam of Geneura Gossamer (dam of Leatherlings, Gossip, etc.); Grisette (dam of Wellswood, Grenada, Geneva, Quickstep, etc.); Heads-I-Say (dam of Heiress, Woodburn, Maggie Hunter, Hazard, Hester, Bulah, etc.); Greek Slave (dam of Sarong, Petty, etc.); Jennie Rose (dam of Capt. Moore, Lizzie Rogers, etc.); Judith (dam of Edith); Julia (dam of Minnie Minor, Julius, Julietta, etc.); Julia H. (dam of Repentance), Kitty Clark (dam of Maiden, Dr. Lindsay, La Henderson, etc.), La Bacchante, Lalla Rookh (dam of Berry, Bill Cheatham, Sally Roper, etc.), Laura White (dam of Dot, Lark, Alice Ward, Bazine, Astral, etc.), Lightsome (dam of Sprightly, Crucifix, Salina, Nevada, etc.), Liz Mardis, Lizzie Morgan (dam of Morgan Scout, Ratan, etc.), Magnolia (dam of Magic, Madeline, Madonna, Charley Ball, Princeton, Daniel Boone, Kentucky, Gilroy, Skedaddle and Victory), Margaret Edna, Margaret Morris, Maroon (dam of Baltimore, Local, etc.), Mary Chilton (dam of Thad Stevens), Matilda Bynum, Mildred (dam of Ringlet, Nora Worth, Minx, Stamps, Monarchist, etc.), Minnie Mansfield (dam of J. C. Breckinridge, Ringmaster, Hubbard, Katie Pease, etc.), Miriam (dam of Magenta, Mammona, Merrill, Marion, Grecian Bend, Hollywood and Necy Hale), Miss Duke, Miss Pattie, Mollie Campbell, My Lady (dam of Onward, Blondina, Marguerite, etc.), Nancy Pigg (dam of Tite Eye, Fly, etc.), Nannie B., Nannie Clark, Nicholas 1st, Nannie Lewis, Nebula (dam of Sue Lewis, Asteroid, Aneroid, Luna, etc.), Novice (dam of Norfolk, etc.), Our Gal, Pauline, Peytona, Prunella, Quadrille, Rebecca, Red Rose, Reel (dam of Lecompte, etc.), Rhoda (dam of Fleetwing), Rosa Bonheur (dam of Plantagenet), Sally Lewis (dam of John Morgan, Lotta, Glenrose, Susan Beane, Acrobat, etc.), Sally Waters, Schottische (dam of Waltz, Tarantella, etc.), Topaz (dam of Lodi, Colton, Rivoli, etc.), Torchlight, Thornhill, Volga (dam of Rurica, Barney Williams, Evadne, etc), Pryor, Rigadoon, etc.

Grey Eagle was a great race-horse, and was successful before he met Wagner, at Louisville, Ky., in his two great races of four-mile heats each, in both of which he lost no credit, and broke down in the last race. He cannot be called a great success as a sire, though he left some good stock. He was the sire of Little Flea, Fred Kaye, Ardelle (dam of Adele and Adelaide), Bed Bug (dam of Chinch and Pope Swigert), Eagletta (dam of Charley Armstrong, the dam of Eagless, Annette, Jennie H., etc.), Jeannette, Lola Montez, Mary Blueskin, Tulip, Vanilla, Victress, Vivandiere, Red Eagle, and some others.

Imp. Monarch left a few mares whose produce is still to be found prominent on the turf. He was the sire of Bellamira (dam of Die Clapperton, Embry's Lexington, Concord, etc.), Breeze (dam of Albine), Castinet (dam of Highlander), Young Fashion (dam of Surprise, Lady Fashion, etc.), Lady Lancaster (dam of Mal-

colm, Regent, Ontario, Lady Greenfield, Amanda, etc.), Millwood (dam of Charleston, Rosa Bonheur, Congaree, etc.). Princess, Lithgow, and others.

Wagner was a great race-horse, but like his competitor, Grey Eagle, cannot be considered a great success as a sire. He sired Monte, Rhynodyne, Joe Stoner, Cholera (dam of Village Blacksmith), Cordelia Reed, Darkness (dam of Daylight), Ducatoon, Florlde, Laura Spillman, Lavender (dam of Helmbold, Lava and Buchu), Little Emily, Lux (dam of Bob Johnson). Margin, Maria Hampton (dam of Milesian), Martha Buford, Mavis (dam of Dolly Carter, Neva and Velma), Mirth, Mischief, Puss Faris, Velvet, Tangent, sister to Tangent (dam of Blonde, Kennett, Miss Duke, Maroon, Crichton, etc.); the Wagner Mare (dam of Adile), the dams of Spendthrift and Hiawatha, Wagnonette (dam of Grit), Waxwing, etc.

Imp. Trustee was the sire of Ann Stevens, Young Dove, Fashion (who beat Boston in the great four-mile-heat match at New York in 1842), Iris, La Reine, Levity (dam of Ruric, Lightsome, Mildred, Brenna, Lever and Legatee), Miss Lightfoot (dam of Veto), Miss Trustee (dam of Hurricane), Prunella (dam of Nelly Gray, by Lexington, Sympathy, Lizzie W., etc.), Rally (dam of Matt Davis, etc.), Sally Ann (dam of Harper, Kate Quin, etc.), Temptation. The dams of Ella Bateman, Babylon, Woodburn and Lurline, were by Imp. Trustee, Revenue, Grace Darling, D'Jalma, John Black, Reube, Hiddlestone, La Reine, Logan, May Fly, Kate Nickleby, Tammany, Tyler, etc., were also by Trustee.

Imp Margrave sired Blue Dick, Gosport, Prince Albert, Doubloon, Florin, Brown Dick, Henry Perritt, Signal, Black Dick, Tom Paine, Alamode, Countess (dam of Katona), Crisis (dam of Donerail), Eleanor Margrave (dam of Rurica), Emma Wright (dam of Laura Farris, Mollie Jackson, Miss Doyle, Earring and Emily), Fanny G. (dam of Endorser, Liz Mardis, Flora G., Lady Dan Bryant, Emma Maratta, Estella, Vidette, etc.), Lady Margrave (dam of Undine), Margaret Hunter (dam of Kate Bateman, Sallie, Greek Slave, Stumps, etc.). He also sired the dams of Iceberg, Capitola, Mary Churchill, the Grand Duchess, Versailles, Rebecca T. Price, Josephine R. Rowan, Oakland, Leisure, etc., Margravine (dam of Jas. A. Connolley, Blind Tom, etc., Utilla (dam of Ulverston and Ultima), Victoria (dam of Zadee, Lilla, Vandalia, Estelle, etc.).

Imp. Jordan sired Ellen Jordan, Louisa Jordan, Navine, St. George, Jericho, Bob Jordan, Lady Franklin. Louisa Jordan is the only one of his get that has left any stock of note, as she was the dam of La Variete.

Imp. Yorkshire was one of the most valuable horses imported to America. He ran well, and, after he quit the turf, he was presented by Commodore Morgan to Hon. Henry Clay. He sired Zampa, Yorick, Scotland, Moidore, Wake-Up-Jake, Omar, Princeton, George Harrison, John Aiken, Calvit, Hempland, Kennett, Alendale, Captain Beard, Captain Travis, Charley Morgan, Waterloo, Lodi, Austerlitz, Sailor, Solferino, Wellswood, Ann Hanley (dam of Regards), Anna Travis, Annie Laurie, Ascension, Balloon (dam of Revolver, The Banshee, True Blue, etc.), Bay Leaf (dam of Rubicon, Bay Flower, Beacon, Bayswater, Baywood, Bayonet, Niagara, Preakness, Bingaman, Bay Final, etc.), Young Ellsler (dam of Slipper, the dam of Long Taw), Fay (dam of Fairy), Hymenia (dam of Verge, Ansel, Edinboro, Virgil, Lady Petry, Mollie Wood, etc.), Kate Bateman, Lilla (dam of Gen. Duke, Chillicothe, Lilly Duke, Vesta, etc.), Louisa (dam of Jessamine Porter, etc.), Madonna (dam of Trovatore), Magenta (dam of Larkin, Duke of Magenta, etc.), Magic, Maria Wood, Margaret West, Maria Innis (dam of Bulletin, Echo, Kathleen, Meteor, etc.), Mattie C., Miss Morgan (dam of Mazurka, Minnie Milton, Mattie Morgan, Ave Maria, India, etc.), Parachute, Raffle, Rosette (dam of Carolin,

Luileme, Quartermaster, etc.), Skedaddle (dam of Saucebox, Squeeze'em, Sly Boots, etc.), Slipper, Tokay (dam of Nannie Butler, King Lear, King Tom, King John, King Henry, Token, St. Martin, etc.), Undine (dam of Uncle Vic, Australia, etc.), Verona (dam of Vauxhall, Foster, Veritas, etc.), Zero, and many others.

Boston, the greatest race-horse of his day, made three seasons in Kentucky, and proved as great a sire as he was a race-horse. He was the sire of Allegar, Arrow, Attila, Billy Boston, Big Boston, Boston, Jr., Bay Boston, Betty King, Bostona, Beau Mele (dam of Alabama, by Brown Dick), Bob Johnson, Big Indian, Catchem, Clara Minter, Commodore, Cracker, Columbia, Die Clapperton, Dick Doty, Dick Ernest, Euterpe, Financier, Goldpin, Hawkin's Boston, Herr's Boston Jack King, Joe Laws, Johns Hopkins, Inspector, Isabella (dam of Marengo and Prairie Bird), Jenny Lind, Lecompte, Lexington, Lucy Bryant, Jenny Walker, Likeness, Little Rose, Mary Jones, Madame Bruce, Madeline (dam of Maggie B. B., dam of Iroquois, winner of the English Derby and St. Leger, and Income, dam of Incommode, etc.), Mary Newman, Midway, Miss Couts (dam of Alamode and Oysterman), Nelly Hardin, Nat Blick, Nina (dam of Planet, Exchequer, etc.), Noty Price, Orator, Peggy (dam of Annie Laurie, Princess Royal, etc.), Red Eye, Ringgold, Rosalie, Sidney, grandam of Jack Hardy, Sally Russell, grandam of the great trotter Maud S. (record 2:10¼), Tallo-ho, Thirteen-of-Trumps, Tom Walker, Uncle Ned, Voltigeur, Wade Hampton, White Eye, Wild Bill, Young Boston, etc.

Boston's get made a new era in racing. Time seemed as nothing. Lecompte, his son, carried four-mile time into the twenties; and Lexington, his greatest son, and greatest sire America has ever produced, carried it into the teens, and his descendants have reduced the records still lower.

During the period from 1840 to 1850, inclusive, several imported mares were brought to Kentucky. Imp. Flounce and Magnolia, by Imp. Glencoe, dam Imp. Myrtle, by Mameluke, were presented to Hon. Henry Clay by Dr. W. N. Mercer, and Imp. Lady Scott was purchased by Hon. Henry Clay from R. D. Sheppard, of Virginia.

From Imp. Flounce came Fanny Glen, Fanny Wagner, Miss Flounce and Fay. The latter is the dam of Lightning, Jr., and Fairy, the latter dam of Artist, Grey Nun, Mignon, etc., a speedy family.

Magnolia proved to be one of the greatest brood mares of her day, and produced a list of great horses, such as Magic, Madeline, Madonna, Charley Ball, Princeton, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Kentucky, Gilroy, Victory, Skedaddle, etc., and the latter is the dam of Sly Boots, Squeez'em and Saucebox.

Lady Scott was the dam of Clay Trustee, Yorick and Scotland, but none of her produce figure at the stud at the present day.

The following are the principal new names of the turfmen of this period. Many of them bred a few distiuguished horses, but it would extend this article too long to notice each of them in detail, and we must content ourself with a short notice of a few of the most distinguished breeders in the list: George Thomas (owner and breeder of Brown Kitty), John G. Chiles (so long proprietor of the Phœnix Hotel), H. W. Farris, D. McIntyre (breeder of Nannie Rodes, King Faro, etc.), R. Mosby, James Shy, F. G. Murphy & Co. (breeders of Motto, Nannie and Sallie Lewis, etc.), John R. Smith, J. L. Howard, S. T. Drane, D. C. Brown (breeder of Mavis, dam of Dolly Carter), D. Heinsohn, Webb Ross, John Campbell (owner of Wagner), J. H. Cooper (breeder of Marksman, Frazer and Rifleman), Hon. James B. Clay (breeder of Moth), T. and G. H. Buford, R. Kirtley (owner of Oliver), B. G. Thomas, Joseph Wingate, E. E. Eagle (long a breeder, and for many years Secretary of the Lexington Club), John McCracken, William McCracken, W. P. Greer, Judge C. B. Thomas

(breeder of Hira, dam of Himyar), John Burbridge, Clifton Rogers, George W. Bradley, P. E. Todhunter, S. C. Graves (breeder of Creath, Dick Doty, Mattie Gross, etc.), W. W. Bacon, R. and J. M. Pindell, Hon. H. Daniel, T. Van Swearingen (breeder of Darnley, Sally Shannon, etc.), W. Brasfield, Peter Gatewood, H. Lockhart, B. R. Jenkins, George G. Blackburn, Garland Webb, G. D. Hunt (breeder of Mary Hunt, etc.), Hon. Thomas H. Clay (breeder of Argentile, Victoire, etc.), George W. Brand, J. W. Tisdale, James Berry (breeder of President and Woodford), James Ford (breeder of Grant, Charley and Amanda Morehead, etc.), John Harper (breeder of Longfellow, Extra, Exchange, Ten Broeck, etc.), F. C. Brengman, Capt. J. H. Holton (breeder of Nantura, dam of Longfellow), Col. Y. N. Oliver, R. S. Wooding, Junius R. Ward, Joseph Clinton. B. Davidson, James A. Grinstead and John M. Clay.

Mr. John M. Clay, for the limited number of mares in his stud, has been the most successful breeder in America. He commenced to breed upon a part of Ashland, given him by his father, Hon. Henry Clay, in 1846; and ceased racing about 1870, but still continues to breed a few yearlings every year. Mr. Clay was born in 1820, and is a gentleman of culture and classical education, being a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. A man of sterling integrity, truthfulness and a high sense of honor, well posted in pedigrees, and with a great fondness for the blood horse, he brought to bear upon the great breeding problems, a clear and vigorous mind. With an excellent lot of brood mares, and with his clear and well-defined opinions, it is no wonder that his colors (light blue) were so often seen in the front line of victory. During his career, he has bred or raced the following noted and famous horses: Clay Trustee, Yorick, Scotland, Margaret West, Balloon, Parachute, Ascension, Sailor, Godard, Sally of the Valley, Revolver, The Banshee, True Blue, Ballet, Buff and Blue, Maria Wood, Wade Hampton, Star Davis, Annandale, Capt. Travis, Yorktown, Mary Wood, Anna Travis, Georgia Wood, Ginger, La Gitana, Magic, Madaline, Madonna, Charley Ball, Hanover, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Skedaddle, Kentucky, Gilroy, Victory, Saucebox, Squeez'em, Slyboots, Una, Leveller, Sly Dance, Sachem, Day Star, Edenderry, Zampa, Zero, Zea, Zingari, Jerome Edgar, Zara, Nannie C., Waterloo, Austerlitz, Lodi, Colton, Wagram, Arcola, Rivoli, Raffle, Rifle, Matt Davis, Fanny Davis, W. R. Davis, Joe Davis, Jennie P., Nick Morgan, etc., etc.

Mr. J. A. Grinstead, proprietor of Walnut Hill Stud, embarked in racing about 1845. His first brood mare was the celebrated Picayune. A genial, liberal and hospitable gentleman, possessing rare judgment, coupled with a clear and vigorous intellect, he has been a most successful turfman and breeder. He has a great fondness for the turf, and commencing first with a single mare, he has greatly increased his stud, until it now numbers over a hundred and fifty head. From Picayune alone he bred Doubloon, Florine, Louis D'Or, Alabama, Ducatoon, Moidore, Rosette, Lindora, Sherrod and Rouble. Among the other good horses he has raised or raced are Zea, London, Liatunah, Jean Val Jean, Crockford, D'Artagnan, St. Martin, The Gleanor, Misdeal, Misfortune, Mistake, Maria Michon, Duke of Montrose, Strathmore, Kinkead, Tibbie Dunbar, Kelpie, Haric, Grinstead, Viceroy, Gillyflower, Katie, Waverley, Phœbe Mayflower, and many others.

Maj. B. G. Thomas, Dixiana Farm, inherited a taste for horses, as his father, B. G. Thomas, was exceedingly fond of the exciting sports of the turf. Maj. Thomas developed a fondness for horses early in life, and this fondness has increased with years, and a more painstaking and enthusiastic breeder is not to be found in Kentucky. Always reliable, trustworthy, and the pink of honor, and with a name untarnished by the breath of suspicion, no breeder or turfman has a more enviable reputation. Maj.

Thomas is a classical scholar and cultured gentleman, a graduate of Transylvania University. A close student of the most valuable lines of blood, he has collected at Dixiana Farm a rare lot of brood mares. He bred and raced such horses as Florac, Herzog, Fireball, Aureola, War Jig, War Reel, Heretog, Hearsay, Hazem, Himyar, Hamadan, Leléx, etc., etc.

From 1850 to 1860, inclusive, the following were the principal stallions that stood in this vicinity: Star Davis, Revenue, Vincent Nolte, Wagner, Vandal, Lexington, Charley Morehead, Herr's Boston, Bonnie Laddie, Ringgold, Mahomet, and the imported stallions Belshazzar, Scythian, Yorkshire, Consternation, Sovereign, Glencoe, and the imported Arabs, Mokhladi, Massoud, Sacklowie, Fysaul and Hamdan. We shall only notice those who have left their impression upon the stock of the present day. We noticed Wagner, Star Davis, Boston, Imp. Yorkshire and Imp. Glencoe before, and it is not necessary to refer to them again.

Revenue was a good race-horse, and was the sire of Planet, Exchequer, Rivoli, Deucalion, Engineer, Two Bits, Oysterman, Lucy Haxall, Eugene, Ada C., Amanda Buford (dam of Linwood), Birdie Bird, Dixie (dam of Gen. Palmer), Dolly Morgan (dam of Stampede and Wizard), Fanny Washington (dam of Eolus), (Goneril) (dam of Bay Rum), Income (dam of Incommode). Neutrality (dam of Lynchburg), Ninette dam of Mollie Hambleton), Pasta (dam of Patti, Bonny Doon, etc.), Sue Washington (dam of Betty Washington), Susan Harris (dam of Coquette), Vanity (dam of Boaster, Egotist, etc.), Virginia (dam of Jennie C.), Sally Morgan (dam of Longbow).

Vandal was the best son of Glencoe, and, when properly mated, produced most excellent stock. He sired Virgil, Village Blacksmith, Pompey Payne, Versailles, Herzog, Vassal, Survivor, Allie Hunt, James A. Connelly, Vanderbilt, Voltigeur, Volcano, Vicksburg, Ventilator, Council Bluffs, Alta Vela, Capitola (dam of King Alfonso, Letola, Belle Barkley, etc.) Coral (dam of Wanderer, Uncas, etc.), Ella D. (dam of Paris, Paris Belle, etc.), Florence Wallace (dam of Wildmoor, Full Cry (dam of Checkmate, etc.), Julia Adams, Maggie Storm, Mollie Jackson (dam of Monday, Fanny Ludlow, grandam of Foxhall), The Grand Duchess S. (dam of Lizzie Whipps), Vandalia (dam of Ceylon, Pomeroy, etc.), Verge, Vidette (dam of Camargo), Emma Maratta, Eva Douglass, Seven Oaks, Valerian (dam of Belle of the Highlands), Vandalite (dam of Hiawassa, Vaultress, Vanilla, Viniagrette and Vocalist.

Lexington, while he was the greatest race-horse of his day, if not the very best horse foaled in America, has certainly proved to be the greatest sire the world has ever known. Through his get the turf, so far as time is concerned, was revolutionized, and no stallion that has ever lived in America can show such a list of winners as Lexington, and, with the exception of Stockwell, we doubt if there has ever been one in England. Old English turf writers have been extremely fond of giving the number of winners by Herod, Matchem and Eclipse, the three great strains of the English blood horse:

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|---|---|
| Herod produced 497 winners, who won... | $970,000 |
| Matchem produced 354 winners, who won | 531,000 |
| Eclipse produced 344 winners, who won.. | 543,520 |
| Lexington produced 236 winners, who won | 1,159,321 |

By this it will be seen that Lexington won more than Matchem and Eclipse combined, and $189,521 more than Herod. It would take a little volume to do justice to this sire, and we must content ourselves by drawing attention, first to his principal sons, followed by a list of his most celebrated daughters. Among his sons are Aneroid, Acrobat, Ansel, Arcola, Asteroid, Barney Williams, Beacon, Brown Prince, Bayonet, Bay Final, Bulletin, Bayswater, Bay Dick, R. B. Connolly, Chillicothe, Cape Race, Creole Dance, Cariboo, Chesapeake, Charlie Howard, Charlie Armstrong, Count Bismarck, Canada, Concord, Crossland, Colton, Duke of Magenta,

Daniel Boone, Donerail, Dr. Lindsay, Foster, Fiddlestick, Frederick the Great, Franklin, Garrick, Goodwood, Gilroy, Grant, Gen. McMahon, Harry Bassett, Hamburg, Harry Booth, Harry of the West, Hazard, John C. Breckinridge, Judge Curtis, Julius, Judge Durell, Jack Malone, Jonesboro, King Tom, Kildare, Kingfisher, King John, King Henry, King Lear, Kadi, King Bolt, Kentucky, Legatee, Lever, Lightning, Lancaster, Leatherlungs, Loadstone, Luther, Lee Paul, Larkin, Marion, Monarchist, Muskateer, Moor, Merrill, Norfolk, Optimist, Pat Malloy, Pilgrim, Preakness, Pequot, Red Dick, Red Bird, Rubicon, Reporter, Shylock, Shirley, Spartan, St. James, Tammany, True Blue, Tom Bowling, Tom Ochiltree, Thunder, Uncas, Uncle Vic, Veto, Vauxhall, Wanderer, Watson, and many others of lesser note.

Among his mares, the principal ones will be found in Alice Ward, Ada Cheatham (dam of Catina, Frogtown, etc.), Aerolite (dam of Fellowcraft, Rutherford Spendthrift, etc.), Adelaide (dam of Bill Bass), Alert (dam of Tolona, Harper, etc.), Annette (dam of The Nipper), The Banshee, Annie Bush (dam of Bushwhacker, Arizona (dam of Aranza), Bonita, Bay Flower, Bettie Ward (dam of Joe Cernes), Blandina, Blue Flag, Blunder (dam of Blossom), Bonnet (dam of Pleasureville, Crownlet, etc.), Carrie Atherton (dam of Janet Norton), Coquette, Cora Linn, Crucifix (dam of Fair Play), Enchantress, Evadne, Echo (dam of Nemesis), Edeney (dam of Lottie Moon, Eva Shirley, etc.), Elkhorna (dam of Farfaletta, dam of Falsetto), Fanny Cheatham, Fanny Holton (dam of Lyttleton, Ten Broeck, etc.), Finesse, Fineworks, Flora McIvor, Florine (dam of Hindoo, Geneura (dam of Luxemburg, Anna Mace, etc.), Glenrose, Grecian Bend (dam of Belle Helene), Georgia Bowman (dam of Lucy May), Hester (dam of Springbok), Hira (dam of Himyar, etc.), Invoice, Invermoor, Idlewild (dam of Wildidle), Item (dam of Bob Wooley, Idalia, etc.), Jury (dam of Passiac, Verdict, etc.), Lady Petry, Letola, Lady Duke, Lady Motley, La Grande Duchess (dam of Aniella, Talisman, etc.), La Henderson (dam of Ferida, Aella, Vanguard, etc.), La Polka (dam of Gen. Phillips, etc.), La Rose, Lark, Laura Farris, Lemonade, Lady Wallenstein (dam of Wallenstein), Lindora Lilly Ward, Lutestring, Lida (dam of Enquirer), Luileme (dam of Leinster, Alfambra, etc.), Lute, Morlacchi, Madame Dudley (dam of Judith, etc.), Maiden (dam of Parole, etc.), Mary Clark, Mollie Cad, Moonlight, Minnie Milton, Mary Martin (dam of Santa Anita), Miss Doyle (dam of Susie Linwood, Venus, etc.), Mattie Gross (dam of Mate, Grenada, etc.), Mazurka (dam of Zoo Zoo, etc.), Minnie Minor, Minx (dam of Monitor, etc.), Mollie Saffle, Mollie Wood, Niagara, Nevada (dam of Luke Blackburn), Necy Hale, Nannie Butler (dam of Girl of the Period, dam of Gerald), Nellie Gray (dam of Bazil, Aramis, etc.), Notice (dam of Novity, etc.), Olive Branch, Nutwood Maid, Odd Trick, (dam of Euchre, Planchette, etc.), Oleata (dam of Olitipa, etc.), Paris Belle (dam of Arcola, Signal, etc.), Queen Victoria, Ratan (dam of Cuba, Girofla, etc.), Regan (dam of Vera Cruz, Vigil, etc.), Repentance, Sallie (dam of Experience, Oaks, Solicitor, etc.), Sarong (dam of Aristides, etc.), Salina (dam of Danichiff, etc.), Susan Ann (dam of Thora, etc.), Sprightly (dam of Volturno, etc.), Springbrook (dam of Silent Friend, Full Cry, etc.), Stamps (dam of Katie Pearce, Bertha, etc.), Sue Lewis, Susan Beane (dam of Sensation, Onondaga, etc.), Sultana, Sarah K., Summerside, Twilight, The Nun (dam of Clara D., etc.), Ulrica dam of Megara, dam of Spinaway), Woodbine (dam of Belle of the Meade, Bonnie Wood, Boardman, etc.), Woodford Belle, Zephyr, Waltz (dam of Glidelia, Bolero, etc.), Jamaica (dam of Foxhall), Mat Eagless (dam of Juanita), Skylight (dam of Add, Willie D., etc.), Squeez'em (dam of Day Star), Veritas, etc.

Ringgold sired Delaware, Onward, Earring, Gentle Annie, Gold Ring (dam of Bullion),

Kinnikinnick (dam of Romance, Plowman, etc.), Ringlet, Sallie Watson, Sunrise (dam of Chiquita, etc.), Peggy Ringgold, etc.

Mahomet left some valuable brood-mares, such as Bessie Eagle, Fly (dam of Flight, Big Fellow, etc.), Magnetta (dam of Impudence, Emma McCormack, etc.), Mahomet mare (dam of City Merchant, Farragut, etc.), Nora Creina (dam of Fadladeen, Kinkora, etc.) and Minnehaha.

Belshazzar left no sons whose get play any part in the stock of the present day, but his mares have proved quite valuable. Verifier was his best son, but, unfortunately, was gelded. His best brood-mares were Ida (dam of Henrie Farrow, and grandam of Mollie McCarthy), La Victime (dam of Reserve, etc.), Mandane, Mannuella, Mary White, Minnie C. (dam of Tick, by Monte), Sweet Marjoram, Zaidee (dam of Dublin, Nannie McDowell, etc.), and the dam of Eliza Goldsby, Richard Third, etc., was by Belshazzar. He also sired Babylon, Lincoln, Tarantula, Sarah Warren, Le Roi and Vandyke.

Imp. Scythian was a failure as a sire, but a few of his mares have proven quite valuable, such as Annette, who was exported to England, and is the dam of Lady Mostyn and others; Carolin (dam of Ventilator, Vanguard, etc.), Charlotte F., Hieress (dam of Musketeer, etc.), La Bruna (dam of Lag), Lax, Lazy (dam of Vagrant), Lizzie W., Methilde (dam of Demirep), Mollie Austin, Scythian mare (dam of Stanford, Sympathy, Vistula (dam of Kentucky Belle).

Sovereign left much valuable stock; amongst his sons were Ruric, Charleston, John Morgan, Berry, Gov. Johnson, Marengo and Colossus.

His principal mares are Ada Leonard, Alexandra (dam of Clemmie G.), Ann Dunn, Belle Key, Dixie (dam of Herzog, Aureola, War Jig, War Reel, etc.), Edith (dam of Edina, Stonewall Jackson, etc.), Fanny Wells (dam of Nellie Grey, Jils Johnson, etc.), Fleur-de-Lis (dam of Columbia, Censor, etc.), Glycera (dam of Knighthood, Carrie Atherton, etc.), Iodine, Judah, Kate Anderson, Kate Sovereign, Lady Barry, La Vraie Reine, Lorette (dam of Mishap, Regan, Sophy Badderley, etc.), Mammona, Martha Dunn (dam of Lulu Horton), Mary Taylor, Matilda, Medina, Millcreek, Miss Carter, Monica (dam of Juanita, Voltiguer, etc.), Nebraska (dam of Jack-the-Barber, Syren, etc.), Nora, Neilson, Polly (dam of Mary Wylie, Ooltawah, etc.), Princess Royal, Sallie (dam of Maggie Storms, La Reive, etc.), sister to Ruric (dam of Kelpie, Grimstead, etc.), Vanessa (dam of Corsican, etc.), Molly Rodgers (dam of Jack Hardy, etc.).

Imp. Knight of St. George cannot be considered a great success as a sire, but the war greatly interfered with a full test of his powers, as he was removed South at the commencement of the rebellion. He will be best known through his brood-mares, and the following are his best: Brenna (dam of Tibbie Dunbar, Haric, Bradamante, etc.), Edina (dam of Minnie Mac, Elemi, etc.), Eliza Davis (dam of War Song, War Call, etc.), Fairy (dam of Artist, Grey Nun, etc.), Georgia Wood (dam of Ginger, La Gitana, Una, etc.), Heliotrope (dam of Marchioness), Jenny H. (dam of Toledo, etc.), Knight of St. George mare (dam of St. George), Keno (dam of King Faro, etc.), Lass of Sidney (dam of Tubman, Phyllis, etc.), Mishap (dam Crockford, Misdeal, Perhaps, etc.), Mollie Hambleton (dam of Planitarium, Nellie Grim, etc.), Moss Rose, Nellie Knight (dam of Voltague, etc.), Optima (dam of Peru, Moscow, etc.), Saratoga (dam of Monmouth, etc.), Sister to Charity (dam of J. R. Swiney, etc.), Verbena, Vinnie Ream (dam of Alala, etc.).

Imp. Eclipse made two seasons in Kentucky, and left some good mares, such as Alumina (dam of Mettle, Milan, etc.), Bosio (dam of Petrel), Evangeline, Black Slave (dam of Anne Augusta, etc.), Nora Worth (dam of Startle, Trumps, Renown, etc.), Wild Duck (dam of Call Duck, etc.), Sequin (dam of Jean Val Jean).

In the East, where he made most of his seasons, he sired a number of good stock, such as Ecliptic, Midday, Emily Fuller, Fanny Ludlow (grandam of Foxhall), Felicity (dam of Faithless, etc.), Frivolity, Lady Blessington (dam of Count D'Orsay, Countess, etc.), Marguerite, Megara (dam of Spinaway), Minnie, Naphtha, Nemesis (dam of Rhadamanthus), Regardless, Relentless, Ruthless (dam of Battle Axe).

In this period (from 1850 to 1860, Mr. A. Keene Richards imported a number of Arabian stallions and mares, namely: The stallions Fysaul, Hamdan, Massoud, Mokhladi and Sacklowie; and the mares Lulie, Sadah, Zahah and Zereefa. This stock did little. Massoud was the sire of Transylvania, the dam of Limestone. The Arabian cross, through Mokhladi, appears in some of the trotters, such as May Queen, record 2:20; Saunie .G., record 2:27; Girlie Queen and some others.

During the winter of 1859, the writer induced a number of gentlemen to take stock in a company to import a number of fillies from England. The stock was readily subscribed, and, after its organization, under the style of the Kentucky Importing Company, Mr. Nelson Dudley and B. G. Bruce were selected as the purchasing agents. They left Kentucky in April, 1860, and purchased some twenty-five head of fillies and one colt. This stock was sold in November, 1860, at public sale. This proved one of the most valuable importations ever made to America, and if it had not been for the rebellion which followed so close upon its heels, the results would have been still more valuable. The following is a list of the fillies: Amazon, who died at two years old, Brittania Fourth (dam of Madame Dudley and Brown Prince), Cairn Gorme (dam of Pilgrim) Coral (dam of Wanderer), Cicily Jopson (dam of Waverley, Phœbe Mayflower, Katrine, etc.), Clifton Lass (died at a yearling), Elltham Lass (dam of Kingfisher, Sabina, King Pin, etc.), Filagree (dam of Alta Vila, Finesse, etc.), King Tom Filly (died on board ship Lancaster), L'Auglaise (dam of Hetherbell, dam of Viator), Bessie Woodville, etc.), Loup Garou Filly (stolen during the war, and left no produce), Maud (dam of Maudina, Alarm, etc.), Rosalind (dam of Rosa and Barnwell, Salorta (stolen at a yearling from Zeb Ward during the war, and left no produce), Silver Star (dam of Viley, Twinkle, Oden, etc.). Slane Filly (stolen from Hon. D. F. Kenner, Louisiana, no produce), Sunny South (dam of Sundown, Harry O'Fallon, etc.), two fillies by Tadmor, that died, one at Liverpool, the other at sea, Weatherwitch (dam of Fonso and Mollie Cad), and Florine (dam of Hindoo, etc.), Winona, crippled at sea, no produce; West Australian filly, stolen during the war from Hon. D. F. Kenner, left no produce, and Zone (dam of Zephyr, Cape Race and Arizona (dam of Aranza).

Among the new names of those racing at this time are Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. S. D. Bruce, James McIntyre, Thomas B. Warfield, C. P. Coyle, R. P. Field, Dr. J. W. Weldon. Maj. John R. Viley, T. B. Pattenson, V. M. Flournoy, J. M. Lawrence, S. C. Graves, R. Ten Broeck, C. M. Johnson, Joseph Wingate, Gen. A. Buford, James McCoy, A. W. Kavanaugh, Thomas Buford, J. W. Berkley, J. W, Embry, Col. J. Warren Grigsby, R. Aitchison Alexander, J. G. Chinn, Dr. L. Herr, W. L. Dudley, J. W. Shawhan, Warran Viley, C. C. Rogers, A. Keene Richards, Simeon Kirtley, H. P. McGrath, Dr. J. C. Carter, Charles Wheatley, Zeb Ward, R. A. Johnson, C. M. Wallace, B. G. Bruce, Capt. T. G. Moore, H. B. Foley, etc.

Space will not permit us to notice many of these gentlemen, but we will call attention to three or four of those who have contributed greatest to the stock interests of this section.

Maj. John R. Viley was for many years President of the Kentucky Association here, and no one stood higher, or had the esteem of his fellow-citizens to a greater degree than he had.

In manners Maj. Viley was an accomplished gentleman, possessing kindness of heart, delicacy of feeling, and the highest sense of honor. In the decision of turf questions that often arise, men are apt to impugn the motives of judges; we never heard a whisper of suspicion against any decision he ever rendered. Like his father, Capt. Willa Viley, he was extremely fond of turf sports, and when quite a young man commenced to breed and race. He bred and raced Kitty Hunt, Evergreen, Goodwood, Myrtle, Maggiore, Verbena, Glendower, Heliotrope, and many others.

Gen. A. Buford has bred and raced many good horses, such as Enquirer, Salina, Nellie Gray, McWhirter, Arnold Harris, Crossland, Marion, Lizzie Whipps, etc.

Gen. John H. Morgan owned, in conjunction with Col. S. D. Bruce, Dick Doty, Wake-Up Jake, etc. Gen. Morgan is well known as a cavalry commander of the Southern army during the war, and Col. S. D. Bruce as the compiler and editor of the American Stud Book, and one of the proprietors of the *Turf, Field and Farm.*

Mr. James McIntyre is the owner of Katie Pearce, and breeder of King Faro, Lizzie S., Ballard, etc.

Mr. Thomas B. Patterson, who owned Lithgow and the celebrated Charmer, was considered by many as the greatest of American trainers.

Mr. Richard Ten Broeck is the well-known turfman, owner of Lexington when he made his great time race, and was the first American who took horses to England to race. He exported many good horses, such as Lecompte, Pryor, Prioress, Optimist, Satellite, Umpire, and others. He was fairly successful from 1857 to 1867, when he returned to America, but has taken horses back to England again in the past three years. No gentleman has acquired, or stands higher in the estimation of English turfmen than Mr. Richard Ten Broeck; indeed, he has a reputation in England that any American might envy.

A. Keene Richards did much for the blood stock interests of Kentucky and the country at large. Mr. Richards was a graduate of Bethany College, Virginia, when under charge of the celebrated and distinguished divine, Alexander Campbell. Mr. Richards, before the outbreak of the late war, was one of the wealthiest young men in Kentucky, his large plantation in Mississippi yielding him a princely income yearly. A man of an amiable, kind and charitable disposition, he was extremely liberal. With a good education and fine natural talents, he combined a speculative and theoretical temperament, which led him into many costly experiments, notably with Arabian horses. A connoiseur in art, he spent large sums for paintings. He was a devoted lover of the blood horse and the turf; and, while no one ever enjoyed racing with more relish, during his long and eventful career, through prosperity and misfortune, he never used an oath nor made a bet of any description in his life. Mr. Richards visited Europe four different times, and twice went to Arabia for the purpose of purchasing horses. We have noted the Arabians he imported, but he also imported a number of horses from England. In 1858, he imported Knight of St. George, Emilia (dam of Australian, etc.), Lanercost mare (dam of Hillsboro and Lass of Sidney, etc.), Melrose (dam of Melbourne, Jr., etc.), Spiletta (dam of Spinola and Fenian), Target (dam of Creedmoor). Mr. Richards owned Imp. Glencoe and Imp. Mickey Free. The following are the principal horses he bred or raced. Imp. Australian, Spiletta, Target, Viley, Glycera, Transylvania, Wax Wing, Miss Duke, Sheritt (afterward called Satellite), and exported to England. Bettie Ward, Colossus, Zaidee, Blackbird, Magenta, Kitty Free, Bettie Bay, Sister of Charity, Lida Grissom, John Kilgour, Victory, Carrie Atherton, Sue Dougherty, Saratoga, Tubman,

Limestone, Grit, Monmouth, Bazar, Bullion, Clemmie G., Redman, Warfield, Opponent, Largenteen, Round Dance, etc., etc.

Mr. Robert Aitchison Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Kentucky, did more to advance and elevate the stock interests of Kentucky, and the country at large, than any single individual. The inclination of youth seems to have settled the leaning of his mind in manhood. During his life he often expressed to us his fondness and love for the high mettled racer, even in childhood. After Mr. Alexander had carried the perfection of his Short-Horn herd to such a height in 1855 that few competitors were willing to exhibit against him in our fair-rings, he turned from them to seek a new field, and entered upon the breeding of high-mettled racers and fast trotters.

The talents of Mr. Alexander were of no ordinary character; he would have adorned any position to which he might have aspired. He united a sound understanding—a vigorous mind with a logical precision of thought. Possessing a classical education, a graduate of Cambridge College, England, his information was extensive and varied, and his thoughts clear and well cast: but all these attainments were subordinate to the one grand passion of his life—the improvement of the stock and agricultural interests of his native State. The thoroughbred horse of all his stock was his greatest love—his passion. His knowledge of horses and stock generally was not merely speculative, but the blended influences of thought, impulse, love. He learned to love the horse in childhood, and carefully studied him in manhood. Polite as a Chesterfield, in dress genteel, unassuming in manner, treating men of all conditions alike, he favorably impressed himself in all circles. A man of the strictest integrity and honor, warm and true in his friendships, through weal or woe, nothing could change, nothing make him desert a friend. Wholly devoid of violent prejudices, he would give as well as receive, at all times equitable in temper. Of great will and determination, whatever met the approval of his judgment was undertaken with a will, and his whole soul entered with an enthusiasm for its accomplishment. Self-reliant, not waiting for the suggestions of others, he took the lead in anything that might occur to his mind pertaining to the improvement of stock, particularly the blood horse. This is strongly illustrated by his purchase of "Lexington" for $15,000, which was looked upon at the time in a spirit of wonderment: some thought him demented. More far seeing than those who spoke lightly of his speculation, he proclaimed that he would sell one of "Lexington's" get for a larger sum than he had given for him: and so he did. When offered $15,000 for Norfolk (the price he paid for Lexington), he demanded $1 more, which he received. He was certainly the brightest star in the racing firmament.

It would more than fill our allotted space if we should attempt to give a list of all the stock reared by Mr. Alexander during the twelve years that he was engaged in breeding and racing, commencing with 1856 and ending in 1867, when he died. From his large and extensive breeding establishment the turf is indebted for nearly all the first-class horses to be found. Besides those he raced himself, many, if not most, of the horses who were celebrated in his day were bred and reared or sired by "Woodburn Farm" stallions. Among the most distinguished from the large number he bred or raced successfully were Asteroid, Asterisk, Ansel, Bay Flower, Beacon, Rubicon, Bayswater, Bay Dick, Bonita, Dickens, Lavender, Lilla, Lindora, Lancaster, Maiden, Marion, Merrill, Norfolk, King Tom, Red Dick, Spinola, Zara, and a number of others. He imported Scythian in 1856. He was equally successful with trotters; reared and trotted many distinguished horses, who are well known on the trotting turf. The continued success of Woodburn

farm in the production of thoroughbred horses, Short-Horns, and fine sheep is the greatest monument to the enterprise and judgment of its founder.

Mr. W. A. Dudley, son of the eminent and distinguished surgeon, Dr. B. W. Dudley, while not a large breeder, bred some good stock, such as Mildred (dam of Monarchist), Levity (dam of Ruric), Lightsome (dam of Sprightly, Crucifix, Salina, Nevada, etc.), and some few others.

Dr. L. Herr raced some little, and owned Herr's Boston at one time, but he is better known as a breeder of trotters.

Mr. Warren Viley, son of Capt. Willa Viley, bred Capitola (dam of King Alfonso), Letola, Florence Wallace, and some others.

Capt. T. G. Moore has long been known as a distinguished turfman, and has handled many good horses in his day, such as Mollie Jackson, Laura Faris, Marengo, Idlewild, etc.

Mr. Henry Price McGrath, McGrathiana Stud Farm, was a warm, tender, generous friend, and a man of the greatest hospitality. A man of strict integrity, during his long and active career on the turf, commencing in 1857, no breath of even suspicion ever tarnished his name with a questionable transaction. Denied the advantages of a collegiate education, his native talents were of the highest order, and he was a man of sound understanding and vigorous intellect. Full of humor and wit, he seemed always to have an anecdote at hand that was apropos to the subject under discussion.

To him the public is indebted for our system of pool-selling, as he was the originator of it, which was about 1851, when a resident of New Orleans, La. For his means, we have always looked upon Mr. McGrath as the most liberal and first turfman America has produced. The following are the principal and most noted horses he bred or raced: Endorser, Capt. Beard, Lucy Fowler, Rhynodyne, Biddy Malone, Blarneystone, Tipperary, Duffy, Tom Bowling, Aaron Pennington, Artist, Susan Ann, Jury, R. B. Connelly, Calvin, Aristides, Chesapeake, Leonard, Verdict, Observanda, Lucy George, Sligo, Enniskillen, Thora, Passaic, and many others.

The war, which came on in 1861, did much to interfere both with breeding and racing in Kentucky, and we shall conclude our notice of thoroughbred horses of this section from 1861 to 1881, inclusive. The following are the principal stallions that stood in this vicinity during this period, many of whom we have previously noticed, and some are too young at the stud to have produce on the turf. Imp. Australian, Imp. Ashstead, Asteroid, Aristides, Alarm, Austral, Bonnie Laddie, Baywood, Bob Woolley, Bullion, Imp. Bonnie Scotland, Imp. Billet, Capt. Beard, Colton, Capt. Gay, Colossus, Daniel Boone, Imp. Eclipse, Enquirer, Endorser, Express, Fellowcraft, Gilroy, Imp. Glen Athol, Imp. Glenelg, Imp. Hartington, Kenton, Imp. King Ban, Imp. Kyrle Daly, Lightning, Lever, Longfellow, Lelaps, Lisbon, Leveller, Imp. Leamington, Limestone, Mahomet, Imp. Mickey Free, Marengo, Marion, Monarchist, Melbourne, Jr., Norton, Oliver, Planet, Pat Malloy, Imp. Phaeton, Revenue, Ringmaster, Star Davis, Imp. Sovereign, Imp. Scythian, Imp. Strachino, Springbok, St. Martin, Tom Bowling, Tipperary, Imp. Thunderstorm, Ten Broeck, Uncle Vic, Vandal, Virgil, Vigil, War Dance, Waverly, Whisper, War Call, and some others of more or less note.

While Asteroid was a great race horse, never beaten, he has never been a great success as a sire, and this owing to his having proven impotent. He sired a few good horses, such as Meteor (winner of the Jersey Derby), Ballankeel, Wade Hampton, Noll, Partnership, Wash Booth, Elemi, Creedmoor, Astral, Ceylon, Waterwitch, The Stranger, Maggie May, Lerna, Arnica (dam of Belle Isle), Astell (dam of Miss Nailor), Britomarte, Frou Frou, Emeti, Josie

B., Mallie W. (dam of Jim Malone), Nelfie Grim, Vesta, etc.

Alarm made two seasons in Kentucky, and sired Himyar, Gabriel, Startle, America, Alloy, etc.

Imp. Australian was a great sire; among his sons the best are Fellowcraft, Rutherford, Spendthrift, Silent Friend, Baden Baden, Wildidle, Abd-el-Kader, Abd-el-Koree, and Helmbold. The best of his daughters were Anniella, Ascension, Aurora Raby (dam of Bill Bruce and Charley Gorham), Australia (dam of Compensation), Bettie Bay, Catina (dam of Glentina, Ada Glenn, etc.), Chickabiddy, Clarina (dam of Caligula and Clarissima), Crescent (dam of War Over and Audax), Crownlet (dam of Enlister), Dora (dam of Plenipo and Artful), Emma, Emma McCormick, Estella (dam of Noll), Fanchon, Farfaletta (dam of Fortuna, Felicia, Falsetto, etc.), Florence I., Galanthis, Gyptis, Haizem, Ivy Leaf (dam of Bazar, Bramble, Brambaletta, etc.), Jennie Morgan, Jenny June (dam of Dan Kinney), Jersey Belle, Jessamine Porter, Katinska (dam of Willie Burke), La Bluette (dam of Burgundy, etc.), Lava, Lizzie Lucas, Lottie Moon, Maggie B. B. (dam of Harold, Iroquois, etc.), Maggie Hunter (dam of Ripple), Mattie Morgan (dam of Matagorda, etc.), Maud (dam of Paper Maker, etc.), Maudina (dam of Galway, Cloverbrook, etc.), Metella (dam of Mendelssohn, etc.), Mollie Lincoln, Phœnix Belle, Regards, Sallie Farrell, Sophy Badderly, Spinola, Springlet, Talaria, Tarantella, Tasmania, Varsovienne, Venice, Zoo Zoo, etc.

Imp. Bonnie Scotland made a few seasons in Kentucky, and sired some good horses, but his greatest success as a sire was in Tennessee. He sired Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Frogtown, Bancroft, Brambaletta, Beatitude, Barrett, Bootjack, Aranza, Bye and Bye, Boardman, Balance All, Bushwhacker, Bonnie Wood, Bonnie Kate, Bonnie May (dam of Blue Lodge), Bourbon Belle, Claret (dam of Nina Douglas, etc.), Columbia, Elsie (dam of Ersilia), Experience Oaks (dam of Bonnie Oaks), Kelpie (dam of Miss Austine, Janet, etc.), Lobelia, Lon Pike, Lucy May (dam of Victim), Ontario (dam of McWhirter, Kilburne, etc.), Queen of Scots (dam of Mary Anderson), Sophia (dam of Inspiration), Tibbie Dunbar, Ida Osa, and many others. Most of Bonnie Scotland's mares are, as yet, untried at the stud.

Aristides, Bob Wooley, Bullion, Fellowcraft, Kenton, Imp. King Ban, Imp. Kyrle Daley, Leveller, Limestone, Monarchist, Springbok, St. Martin, Imp. Thunderstorm, Ten Broeck, Vigil, Whisper and War Call are comparatively untried as stallions. Monarchist has sired Little Ruffin, Montreal, etc., and Fellowcraft is the sire of Blue Lodge and Knight Templar. Imp. Billet has sired Volturno, Runnymede, Kate Claxton, Victory, Bonnie Oaks, Headlight, Elias Lawrence, Zeta, Blenheim, Ballard, Bedouin, Belle of Runnymede, Bengal, etc.

Enquirer, who was a great three-year-old, has sired some noted racers, such as Falsetto, Harkaway, Fortuna, McWhirter, Bill Bruce, Blue Eyes, Lizzie Whipps, Lizzie D., Solicitor, Goodnight, etc., etc.

Endorser, with a limited chance at the stud, sired Extra, Exchange, Express, Colleen Bawn, (dam of Leonard), Little Fanny (dam of Irish King), Little Girl (dam of King Dutchman), and some others.

Gilroy is the sire of Grinstead, Viceroy, Call Duck, Gillyflower, Misfortune (dam of Mistake), Misdeal, Perhaps (dam of Perplex), Mischief, Henry Owens, Le Roi, Duncan F. Kennor, Alleveur, etc.

Imp. Glen Athol is the sire of Checkmate, Glenmore, Mollie McGinley, Frank Short, Glen Ogle, Alec Grant, Nannie H., etc.

Imp. Glenelg, a capital race-horse, has sired some first-class stock, though his mares are as yet too young for brood mares. He is the sire of Idalia, Gen. Phillips, Clara D., Minnock, Cammie F., Eva Shirly, Mintzer,

Danicheff, Monitor, Bertha, Dan Sparling; Judith, Clara D., Jennie B., Ada Glenn, Lilly R., Mirth, Ferida, Aella, Glenita, Glendalia, Belinda, La Belle Helene.

Lightning was a good race-horse, and sired London, Janet, Crockford, Katrine, D'Artagnan, Erastus Corning, Tom O'Neil, B. F. Carver, Local, Jean Val Jean, Ermangarde, Flash of Lightning, Gossip, Long Nine (dam of Nettie Norton), and some others.

Lever was never trained, owing to an accident, and with a limited chance sired Essilah, Mahlstick, Leveller, Lonlanier, Louise, Sweetheart, Petrel, etc.

Longfellow, a grand race-horse, is just coming into note as a sire, and is the sire of Thora, Long Taw, Harper, Edinburgh, Lady Salyers, Mollie Merrill, Leonard, Wildfellow, Irish King Jils Johnson, Gen. Pike, Longitude, Miss Nailer, King Dutchman, Passaic, Long Bow, Aunt Betsey, etc., etc.

Lelaps is a young sire, and the first and best of his get is Lelex, a high class young horse.

Lisbon, a young sire, has sired Ripple, a good colt.

Imp. Leamington made but one season in Kentucky, and that year sired Longfellow, Enquirer, Littleton, Lynchburg and Anna Mace. Since his removal East, he stood at the head as a sire, and got such horses as Parole, Sensation, Iroquois, Harold, Susquehanna, Cuba, Rhadamanthus, Lucifer, Pique, Fugitive, Katie Pearce (dam of Lizzie S. and Ballard), Spinaway, Ferncliff, Girofle, Paw Paw, Aristides, Rosalie, Anna Augusta, Hattie F., Onondaga, and a host of others.

Imp. Mickey Free, who came to Kentucky during the war, when well advanced in years, cannot be considered a great success as a sire. A few of his mares are found at the stud—Charlotte Thompson, Florac (dam of Warfield), Kate McDonald (dam of Trouble), Sue Dougherty (dam of Round Dance).

Melbourne, Jr., sired Grit, Incommode, Milan, Eli, Big Henry, Longtime, Bazil, Mettle, Flying Locust, Locust Post, Opponent (dam of Wyoming), Marie Michon, Monomania (dam of Monopoly, Mammomist, etc.), Milesian, etc.

Oliver, sired Betsey Hunter (dam of Kate Mattingly, Joe Johnson, etc.), Carrie Cosby, Young Clipper (dam of Keno), Olio (dam of Mollie Saffle, Lapwing, Biddy Malone, Duffy, Oleander, etc.); the dam of Bill Dillon and Bill Sanders was by Oliver; Syren (dam of Business, Satire, Risk, Surge, Edwin A., etc.

Planet, a great race-horse and the best colt of his year, sired Plantagenet, Amy Farley, Ballet (dam of Balancer), Buchu (is dam of Blue Eyes), Fly (dam of Fusilade), Jennie McKinney (dam of Claudia), Katy Pease, May Queen (dam of Hatteras), Minnie Mc, Nuisance, Planetarium, Platina (dam of Fellowplay), Sallie Doswell, Slipper (dam of Long Taw), Whisper, Emma C., Pomeroy, Egypt, Sunrise, Classmate, La Favorita, Thomas K. (late Preston), Tampico, Pilot, Brigand, Bombay, Falmouth, Larry Hart, Hubbard, etc.

Pat Malloy, an excellent race-horse himself, with a bad situation in the early part of his stud career, has sired some good horses, such as Lord Murphy, Ozark, Osage, Gen. Harney, W. J. Higgins, Athlene, Patrol, Miss Malloy, Aspasia, Omega, Joe Shelby, Charlemagne, etc.

Imp. Phaeton made several seasons at Lexington, and no horse did more for the few seasons he made, or promised higher as a successful stallion. Unfortunately for the stock interests of the State, he died at the early age of nine years, in 1874. He was the sire of Ten Broeck, who has the best record at a mile (1:39¾), best mile and five-eighths (2:49¼); best two miles (3:27½); best two miles and five-eighths (4:58½); best three miles (5:26¼); until beaten the past year by Thora in 5:25¼); and the best four miles (7:15¾). He also was the sire of King Alfonso (the sire of Foxhall, winner of the grand prize of Paris, France, and the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps

in England this year); Aramis, St. Martin, Belle Barkley, Katie, Jack Hardy, The Nipper, King Faro, Lisbon, Phillis, Patriot, Carrie Anderson, Mirah, Phœbe Mayflower, Felicia, Harry Peyton, Tolona, Kinlock, Annie G., etc.

Tipperary sired a few good horses, such as Calvin, Aaron Pennington, etc.

Virgil is one of the coming sires, and has to his credit such horses as Vigil, Vera Cruz, Vagrant, Hindoo, Memento, Virginius, Valleria, Joe Rodes, Valparaiso, Blossom, Fairplay, Uberto, Harry Hill, Vanguard, etc., etc.

Waverly, a high-bred, young and promising horse, died early, but left some good stock, such as Wallenstein, Strathmore, Mistake, Sir Hugh, Aureolus, Duke of Montrose, Talisman, Sarsfield, Wrangler, Nimblefoot, Hegiaz, Kinkora, Kinkhead, etc.

The following are the principal racing names we find at this period, not before noticed: Gen. John C. Breckinridge, T. J. Bush, G. W. Bowen & Co., T. Bradley, J. G. Blow, Beatty, McClelland & Co., J. H. Bruce, Barkley & Huggins, A. Burnham, H. B. Bohannon, A. H. Brand, F. Bissicks, Green Clay, J. S. Clark, G. W. Cadwallader, W. Cottrill, D. Carr, A. H. Davinport, Dixon & Wimmer, G. W. Downing, H. T. Duncan, Sr., W. A. Dunn, Judge J. S. Boyd, O. P. Beard, Joseph Ewalt, W. B. Feland, P. C. Fox, L. B. Fields, Scott Farris, J. H. Farrell, J. Gilroy, J. W. Guest, Gilman & Co., L. B. Grigsby, H. Gibson, M. B. Gratz, R. Garland, G. W. Hancock, James Hunter, R. R. Hunt, F. B. Harper, Ed Hughes, J. F. Johnson, John Jackson, J. F. Kellar, J. C. Kaye, S. Y. Keene, S. C. Lyne, R. Lisle, J. C. Murphy, J. Henry Miller, Dr. J. R. McKee, J. J. Merrill, Byron McClelland, J. M. McClelland, F. T. McCallie, T. J. McGibben, J. K. McGibben, C. C. Morgan, S. Mann, McIntire & Swiney, J. G. McFadden, D. Nutter, C. H. Norris, T. J. Nichols, R. H. Owens, I. W. Pennock, B. F. Pettitt, Leroy Paul, R. W. Preston, J. B. Randall, G. H. Rice, J. W. Hunt Reynolds, J. F. Robinson, Rodes & Carr, S. G. Sharp, J. B. Sellers, M. H. Sanford, W. Stringfield, Straus & Co., B. Steele, C. H. Speagle, J. W. Samuels, J. S. Shawhan, J. H. & T. W. Sumner, F. Sherritt, E. A. Smith, D. Swigert, W. F. Stanhope, S. J. Salyers, W. B. Scully, L. P. Tarlton, Jr., Talbott & Co., E. Thompson, S. Taylor, J. B. Todd, R. Underwood, J. H. Webster, F. Waters, Withers & Owens, J. M. Wood, B. & S. Weisenger, G. D. Wilson & Co., J. R. Watts & Co., S. B. Wallace, O. O. West, Williams & Owings, W. B. Withers, and Milton Young.

Most of the gentlemen named above are still in the flesh and active participants in turf sports, and it is unnecessary to go into a sketch of each of them, and we shall notice only a few of them, who, besides being connected with the turf are also breeders.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge was President of the Kentucky Association for a series of years, and he was President of the association at the time of his death, May 18, 1875. His political career from Congressman, Senator and Vice President of the United States are well-known, and his career as a General in the confederate army, in the late war, is yet fresh in the public mind. In the capacity of President of the Kentucky Association, he acquitted himself in a manner to secure the largest popularity. Fond of turf sports, he lent his best energies to their promotion, and none perhaps did more to elevate them. In the Judge's stand, and upon the race track he carried with him the same dignity of character that won him plaudits on the hustings, and as the presiding officer of the United States Senate. The admiration of the blood-horse was a paramount consideration, if not a passion with him. On the race course, as everywhere, he appeared the uncompromising and chivalrous gentleman. A man of genius and a statesman of the highest class, united with a kind and generous heart, he was the idol of his friends, and a kindlier,

nobler man never graced nor was enshrined in earth.

H. T. Duncan, Sr., a gentleman of the old school, besides his large farming operations, was a great lover of the thoroughbred horse, and bred a few every year. He bred the renowned Grey Eagle, Senator, Falcon, Ella D., Scythia, Alert, Harper, Tolono, Paris Belle, Paris, Bourbon Belle, Tuscola, Arcola, Signal, etc., etc.

Mr. M. B. Gratz, of Spring Station, Ky., has bred a few capital horses, such as Springbrok, Full Cry, Silent Friend, Sally Farrell, Classmate, Checkmate, Springbranch, Patriot, etc., etc.

Mr. F. B. Harper, nephew of the late John Harper, is the owner of two renowned racehorses and stallions, Longfellow and Ten Broeck, and Mr. Harper has bred some good horses from his small number of mares, such as Irish King, Jils Johnson, Mary Corbett, Fellowplay, Georgia A., King Dutchman, Wildfellow, Bell Boy, and some others.

Mr. S. Y. Keene, Minnehaha Stud, near Georgetown, Ky., has gone into breeding, and has collected together a number of good mares, with Bullion, by War Dance, dam Gold Ring, by Ringgold, at the head of his stud. Mr. Keene bred Bullion, and was one of the best colts of his year; but unfortunately got cut down in his race for the Kentucky Derby, thus ending his turf career. It is too soon yet to say what the Minnehaha Stud Farm will turn out.

Mr. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, Fleetwood Stud Farm, near Frankfort, Ky., was one of the most prominent young turfmen in Kentucky at the time of his death, September 22, 1880. A gentleman by instinct and education, honest and true, a breath of suspicion never tarnished his turf career; and he justly merited, by his straightforward course, the great success he attained. He early displayed a fondness for the turf, and during his career, extending over some ten years, he raced or bred the following horses: Harvey Villian, La Grande Duchess, Metella, Elsie, Christine, Anniella, Talisman, Uberto, Macedonicus, Mendelssohn, Ersillia, Farfaletta, Felicia, Fortuna, Falsetto, Clarina, Caligula, Blue Eyes, Whisper, Ripple, Dodette, and some others.

Mr. M. H. Sanford, while he did not race in Kentucky, owned one of the largest breeding studs in the country. A man of fortune, he did much to elevate and encourage sport. A man of honor and truthfulness, liberal and fair-dealing in all his transactions, no name stood higher on the turf. His racing was confined to the East and England, and he either bought horses in Kentucky, or raised them at the Preakness Stud, North Elkhorn Farm. He raced such horses as Preakness, Monarchist, Mate, La Polka, Lancaster, King Lear, Baywood, Brown Prince, Bay Final, Finework, Finesse, Bingaman, Brigand, Mill Boy, Virgil, and a number of others. He established the Preakness Stud in Kentucky in 1871. He bought the very best horses and brood-mares he could purchase, particularly the get of Lexington, for which he had a great partiality, and collected together some of the choicest and rarest lots of brood-mares to be found in the Stud Book. From the Preakness Stud have gone forth many noted winners, such as Bob Woolley, Vagrant, Vigil, Vera Cruz, Harry Hill, Virginius, Idalia, Glentina, Eva Shirley, Katie Pearce, Gen. Phillips, Clara D., Cammie F., Danicheff, Monitor, Judith, Bertha, Dan Sparling, Lilly R., Ada Glen, Ferida, Aella, Blossom, Montreal, Mintzer, Mirth, Little Ruffin, Jennie B., Bushwhacker, Frankie B., Memento, Vanguard, and many others, while Hindoo, and some excellent horses are by Preakness Farm stallions. Owing to the precarious condition of his health, Mr. M. H. Sanford has been compelled to give up breeding, and, this winter, sold the entire stud and farm to Mr. D. Swigert. Mr. Sanford's loss to the turf, and from the list of Kentucky breeders, is such a one that it will be hard to fill, as few gentlemen who have such a fortune at the

same time exhibit the same fondness for turf-sports.

Mr. D. Swigert, who has just commenced to breed on a large scale, is better known to the public on the turf. He has been a truly fortunate man in his turf career, a period of ten years, during which time few old turfmen have handled such a list of first-class horses. He raced such horses as Kingfisher, Annette, Stockwood, Egypt, King Alfonso, Hindoo, Spendthrift, Talisman, Baden Baden, Lisbon, Mahlstick, La Favorita, Bombay, Ceylon, Virgil, Pilgrim, Bonita, Morlacchi, Shylock, Springbok, and many others.

It will be seen that the highest, noblest, and most intellectual gentlemen of Central Kentucky, men famous in all the professions and walks of life, have been patrons of the turf and breeders of the thoroughbred race-horse; the highest type of the equine species, and the parent stock from which the other valued kinds can be produced with success. Racing has been the foster-mother of the thoroughbred horse. By it alone have we been able to test his breeding, his speed, his endurance, and his stoutness. If it had not been for the amount annually given in purses or prizes, the present perfectability of the horse would not have been obtained. Though we freely admit that there are many evils connected with both running and trotting which are objectionable, still we have no kind of sport or industrial exhibitions without its concomitant evils. Without racing, we would have no thoroughbreds, and to the latter Kentucky owes her great fame as the producer of the best class of horses.

To have written a full history of the turf and blood horse of this section, would require quite a large volume. We have attempted in this article to gather up and place in a condensed form, some of the fragments that remain of the early history of the turf and blood horse, gleaned from the fast perishing files of old newspapers and old documents. On perusal, it will be found to contain a mass of information never before made public, and, while it is not a history of the turf in this county, it gives the names of the principal turfmen and great horses that have figured year by year for nearly a century.—*Ben. G. Bruce.*

## CHAPTER X.

THE TROTTING HORSE INTEREST—EARLY PACERS—DAVY CROCKETT AND TOM CROWDER—IMPORTATION OF HORSES FROM CANADA—TROTTING ASSOCIATION—ABDALLAH, MAMBRINO KING, MAUD S. AND OTHER HIGH STEPPERS.

THE interest in breeding and training trotting-horses for speed in Kentucky commenced in 1843, and from nothing, has grown to its present dimensions (in 1882). When the writer of this article located in Kentucky, in 1842, nothing was said about fast trotters, either of training or breeding horses for speed. There was a little interest manifested in fast-pacing horses, and pacing stallions were shown at fairs and spring stallion shows. There being no regular trotting or pacing tracks at that day, the horses were exhibited and paced on the commons. In naming a few of the pacing stallions of that day, we may mention Tom Teemer, Tecumseh, Brown Pilot, Tom Crowder, The Copper-bottoms, old Davy Crockett (the best of his day), Black Indian, Faro, Capt. Walker, etc. Old Davy Crockett (Canadian) was owned by "Uncle" Ned Blackburn (father of Hon. Joe Blackburn). Old Tom Crowder was owned by William Skinner, and between these two stallions there was great rivalry, each claiming to be the fastest pacer, and great interest was taken by the public and by owners in bringing these two horses together at the stallion show in Cynthiana, Ky., to test their speed, etc. Jink Goodman, of Paris, Ky. (where the writer was then located), went to Woodford County to try to contract with Uncle Ned Blackburn to farm Davy Crockett and to make a season with him in Bourbon County. He agreed to let him have the horse if he could secure the writer to fit and ride him against Old Tom Crowder, at the stallion shows, which we agreed to do (and which was our first mount in a race in Kentucky). When it became known that Crowder and Crockett would meet and pace at the Cynthiana Stallion Show (court day), there was great excitement, both horses having many friends. According to arrangements, upon the day agreed upon, William Skinner appeared on the show-grounds, mounted on Tom Crowder, full of confidence, and the writer on Davy Crockett. The crowd was immense. There being no track, we paced on the river-bottom flat (commons), distance about 350 yards. We were now ready, and, going down, turned for the race with an even start (but not so even at the outcome). At the finish, Crockett was so far in the lead that the crowd got across the track and shut Crowder off. Mr. Skinner (who was a splendid rider and horseman) asked for another trial, to which we consented, and beat him fully as easy as before. Old Davy Crockett could get away out of a stand-still quicker and faster than any horse we have ever ridden. The stock of Davy Crockett and Tom Crowder are both desirable in trotting pedigrees. Pacing horses were more fashionable then in Kentucky than trotters, and we handled some good ones of that day. Occasionally, we made and paced matches, which took place on the Lexington Running Track, there being no trot-

ting-tracks in the State. One of these matches was between Yankee Boy and a horse by Tom Crowder, which was paced over the Lexington Running Track in deep mud and rain. Yankee Boy was beaten by the Crowder horse, but, before leaving the grounds, was matched again, the race to take place on a dry day and track, in which he won without an effort, showing the difference in horses pacing in mud and on a dry track. In another match, over the Lexington Running Track, we paced a son of Davy Crockett against the Todhunter and Draper mare, which we won easily with the Crockett horse, together with many other small matches at that early period.

As we remarked above, up to the time we came to Kentucky (in 1842), no interest was taken in training and breeding the trotter for speed. The fashionable breeding was for fine coach, farm and saddle horses and thoroughbreds. Having a great fancy and ambition for training and breeding the trotter, we went into the business, but, from necessity and lack of capital, we were obliged to operate on a small scale, while men at this day, who have made fortunes in other branches of business, can establish themselves in the business at once. With us it was a slow proceeding, for want of capital. We could only farm mares and breed on shares with farmers to our stallions. About this time, we rented the privilege to put a trotting-track on a piece of ground, and went to Montreal, Canada, and bought two large Canadian horses—Cœur de Lion and Canada Chief.

Cœur de Lion was a three-minute trotter and Canada Chief a pacer and trotter, fast at both gaits. The latter we afterward sold to Mr. Fanning, of Tennessee; Cœur de Lion we stood for mares at a low price, and after his colts came, he was liberally patronized. After starting our trotting-track, we bought the best steppers we could find, and trained and improved their speed, and began to get prices that opened people's eyes to speed.

The next trotting stallion of note was Smith's Bellfounder, which we farmed. We got him home on the 14th of April (rather late to advertise a stallion), and stood him at $10. Friends came to us and told us we were crazy to stand a trotting stallion at that price, and that we would not get a mare. But from that time to the end of the season, he served eighty mares. This circumstance is mentioned to show the change which has taken place from that time to the present. It was as hard then to get $10 for service for a trotting stallion as now to get $100, or even more.

Among the first trotting horses which we owned ourself (or handled for others), and sold for prices which led the people to think that breeding trotting horses would pay, were the following: Tough Sam, Berry Horse, Joe Lancaster, Tom Red, Henry and others. After buying and training Neddy (O'Blennis) and winning his races at Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, etc., and up to four-mile heats, beating Pilot, Jr., Stranger, from New York, and Murdock, we sold him for $2,000. It astonished the people, and made them believe if they could breed fast trotters, they could sell for large prices. The sale of a horse for $2,000 at that time caused more excitement than a $40,000 sale would now.

For some years, the trotting interest made slow progress. After our removal to Lexington, in 1854, there was a larger field opened to operate in. At this time, Cliff Kennedy and Parker Craig were running a livery and sale stable. Cliff was very fond of trotters—a good judge and fine driver. Parker Craig rented a piece of ground near the city to cultivate, but Cliff prevailed upon him to open a three-quarter mile trotting-track, after which we had a place to train and trot small matches on. Parker Craig being opposed to training

trotters, Cliff could not handle more than two or three at a time, which was very annoying to him, having such a great fancy for the business. About this time, the writer bought and trained a number of horses, among which was the noted pacing horse, Roanoke. We sold him to the celebrated horseman, George Crain, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who afterward sold him to Eastern men for a high price. The next horse in which we were interested was Native American, who made a great stir in this county. He was a natural pacer, but changed his gait to a trot, and, after a short handling, we sold him for $4,000, which gave the trotting interest quite a reputation, no gelding having been sold up to that time higher than $2.000 (O'Blennis). After him, the next very noted trotter was a mare, Lady Thorn.

After locating in Lexington, the first trotting stallion we stood was Prince Hal; the next, Cassius M. Clay, Jr. The latter, at four years old, untried, was advertised at $50 (higher than a trotting stallion had ever stood in Kentucky). This seemed to frighten our friends, to think a trotting horse could do business at that price. But before the season was out, we had to advertise that we could not take any more mares. The next stallion we stood was Mambrino Pilot (at same price, $50), and, although the price was the highest up to that time a trotting stallion had ever stood at, in three and a half months he served 100 mares. After the season, we sold him to C. P. Relf, of Philadelphia, Penn., for double the amount any stallion had ever sold for at that time, in Kentucky. That fall, at Philadelphia, after serving 100 mares, he trotted in 2:27¼. This sale again gave the trotting interest renewed popularity, and started men to breeding to trotting stallions. In the meantime, we farmed and bred mares on the shares. The next valuable stallion we owned was Mambrino Patchen, which we stood as high as $200, thus showing the change in times and how the people had to be educated up to these changes. Before the war, R. A. Alexander, who had placed himself at the head of the short-horn cattle business, consulted the writer as to the propriety of going into the trotting-horse breeding. We remarked that it would be easy for him with his capital to make it successful. That with his capital he could make the business pay, by buying none but the best and breeding from them; and, by buying a greater number than any one else, he would excel them all. We advised him to buy all the Mambrino mares he could get. The first tried brood-mare that he owned was Black Rose, the dam of Native American. We purchased this mare for him, at his request, paying $500 for her, which was then considered a large price for a brood-mare. But he soon got his money back in her produce. Mr. Alexander's best purchase, up to the beginning of the war, was Abdallah. During the war, this horse was killed by guerrillas. He also owned Bald Chief, which he bred, but lost while yet young.

Soon after, Medoc (John Morgan), by Pilot, Jr., showed us a trial, against Jim Porter, owned by Dr. E. Dudley, trained by us, in 2:25, we went to Louisville, and bought of Mr. Heinshon, Pilot, Jr., and sold one-half interest in him to R. A. Alexander. We made a fall season with him, and afterward we sold to Mr. Alexander our full interest in him. It should have been mentioned that Alexander's first stock-horses, brought from the East, were Norman and Edwin Forrest, selected by his foreman, Mr. Avery. After the death of Abdallah, Bald Chief and Pilot, Jr., were his best stallions. Bald Chief was of his own raising; also Belmont, Woodford, Mambrino, etc. Mambrino Chief, coming to Kentucky in 1844, proved to be a great advantage to

the interest of trotting breeders of stallions, brood-mares and trotters. The Mambrinos are not second to any family ever in the State. On the arrival of Mambrino Chief in Kentucky, Pilot, Jr., was making a season at William Bradley's, near Lexington, Ky., and a match race was made between the horses for $500 a side, William Bradley to train and drive Pilot, Jr., and the writer to train and drive Mambrino Chief. On the day of the race, we took Mambrino Chief to the Lexington Running Track, according to agreement, for the race, but the Pilot, Jr., party paid forfeit, claiming Pilot, Jr., was out of condition. To satisfy the public (a large crowd), we gave Mambrino Chief a preparatory mile in 2:44, the last half a 2:38 gait, intending to repeat him and drive him faster, but the crowd seemed so highly pleased with what he had shown with his speed and style of going, they insisted on not driving him another mile, which we were glad to consent to, as his feet were in bad condition. This was the only public exhibition he made in Kentucky. As soon as the people discovered that we made the business of training and breeding the trotter on a small scale, and under disadvantages, profitable, many wealthy gentlemen went into it themselves, being able to start on a large scale. A few of those who went into the business with ample means were R. A. Alexander, Mr. Dorsey, Richard West, James Miller, Mr. Veech, J. C. McFerran & Son, Capt. Mat Clay, etc. Afterward, the Messrs. Simmons, W. H. Wilson, Col. Moore, Col. Stoner, Thomas Coons, Joel Berry, Henry Buford, John Stout, Crit Davis, Robert S. Strader, Mr. Penniston, Gen. Withers, B. J. Treacy, Isaac Smith, A. G. Peters, James Cromwell, Robert Prewett, Joe H. Bryant, James Carlisle, Andrew Steele, Tip Bruce, Mr. Shackleford, Dr. Miller, Hunt Bros., Howard Bowman, Tom and Henry Bowman, William Bradley, William Buckner, Macy Bros., Robert Pepper, H. McDowell, Mr. Goodhue, John Marders, Tim Anglin, J. Smith McCann, Dr. Talbert, Bryant Hurst, Dr. Sam Chew, Isaac Van Meter, Mr. Dunn, Cecil Bros., Mr. Barbour, Mr. Bowyer, Robert Todhunter, Alex Brand and many others (all of Kentucky) went into the business. Many valuable and popular stallions can now be seen at the establishments mentioned above. They have also furnished several other States with valuable stock.

Among the noted stallions for service now in Kentucky at these breeding farms are the following: At Col. R. West's, Dictator, full brother to Dexter, by Rysdyks' Hambletonian, dam the dam of Dexter, by Seely's American Star; Blackwood, by Norman, dam by Mambrino Chief; at William Simmon's, George Wilkes, by Rysdyks' Hambletonian, dam Dolly Spanker; Young Wilkes, by George Wilkes' dam, the dam of Jim Irvine; at Alexander's, Belmont, by Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief; Harold, by Rysdyks' Hambletonian, dam by old Abdallah; at James Miller's, Westwood, by Blackwood, dam Favorite, by Abdallah; Great Western, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Favorite, by Abdallah; also Favorite Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Favorite; at Col. Stoner's, Strathmore by Hambletonian, dam Lady Waltermire; at Smith McCann's, Red Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Chief; at McFerran's, Nutwood, by Belmont, out of dam of Maud S.; Cuyler, by Rysdyks' Hambletonian, dam Gray Rose, by Harris' Hambletonian; also Pancoast, by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Harold; at Mr. Veech's, Princess, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Primrose; at Gen. Withers', Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief; C. M. Clay, Jr., by C. M. Clay, dam by Abdallah; Happy Medium, by Hambletonian, dam Princess; Aberdeen, by Hambletonian, dam Widow Machree; at

Mr. Dorsey's, the Gold Dust family; at Dr. Talbert's, Alcyone (brother to Alcantara), by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen; at Robert Todhunter's, Gov. Sprague, by Rhode Island, dam by Hambletonian; at B. J. Treacy's, Howard's Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief; at W. H. Wilson's, Indianapolis, by Tattler, dam by Mambrino Chief; also Ravenswood, by Blackwood, Jr.; at Col. Hudson's, Banker, by Hambletonian, dam Lady Banker; at Thomas Bryant's, Shelby Chief, by Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief; at Mr. Dunn's, Garrard Chief, by Mambrino Chief; at H. McDowell's, King Rene, by Belmont, dam by Mambrino Chief; at Forest Park (L. Herr's), Mambrino Patchen, full brother to Lady Thorn; Mambrino King, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Edwin Forrest; Mambrino Abdallah, by Mambrino Patchen, dam double Abdallah; Melbourne King, by Mambrino King, dam Helen McGregor; at Robert Pepper's, Onward, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Chief; at William Buckner's, Calaban, by Mambrino Pilot, dam by C. M. Clay, Jr.; at Robert Prewett's, Ashland Chief, by Mambrino Chief, dam Thorough bred.

About 1840, John W. Hunt, of Lexington, brought from New York two stallions, Abdallah and Commodore, not with a view of breeding the trotter, but to improve the coach horse, farm and general business horse. Commodore was considered the most valuable and best-bred horse living at that time. Abdallah being the coarser horse of the two, was not patronized to any extent, Commodore being preferred. Commodore sired no trotters of any note; Abdallah made but one season in Kentucky, and was taken back to New York. Mr. Hunt did not know his value. He did not fancy him for breeding large coach and general utility horses. Abdallah sired, while in Kentucky, O'Blennis, who was not appreciated until he came into the hands of the writer, in 1847.

The first private gentlemen of Lexington who showed a fancy and love for fast trotters, and who bought and owned and had trained trotting horses, were Dr. Robert Hunt, Dr. E. L. Dudley, Dr. C. W. Dudley, Mr. Ranger, William Yates, Henry Dunlap, Dr. Halstead, Dr. Whitney and Hon. James B. Clay.

The Kentucky trotting horse interest was greatly benefited by the importation of Eastern stallions to cross on Kentucky-bred mares. George Wilkes, Sentinel, Strathmore, Dictator, Happy Medium, Banker, New York, Administrator, Alexander's Abdallah, Aberdeen—all of these are by Rysdyks' Hambletonian, and their daughters, bred to best Kentucky stallions, bring valuable produce. Since we came to Kentucky, we have stood for mares thirty-three stallions for public service, price for service being from $10 to $200.

Many improvements have been made in late years for the better care and handling of stock, both in stables, paddocks, etc., but Kentucky stables are not equal to Eastern stables. New York also excels Kentucky in fine stables When dealers come to visit Kentucky, however, we lead some very fine horses out of old ricketty, tumble-down stables. Nearly all Kentucky-breeding farms have now good training tracks and many of them comfortable stables.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association hold regular fall meetings at Lexington, having colt stakes for two, three and four-year-olds; also purses for different classes.

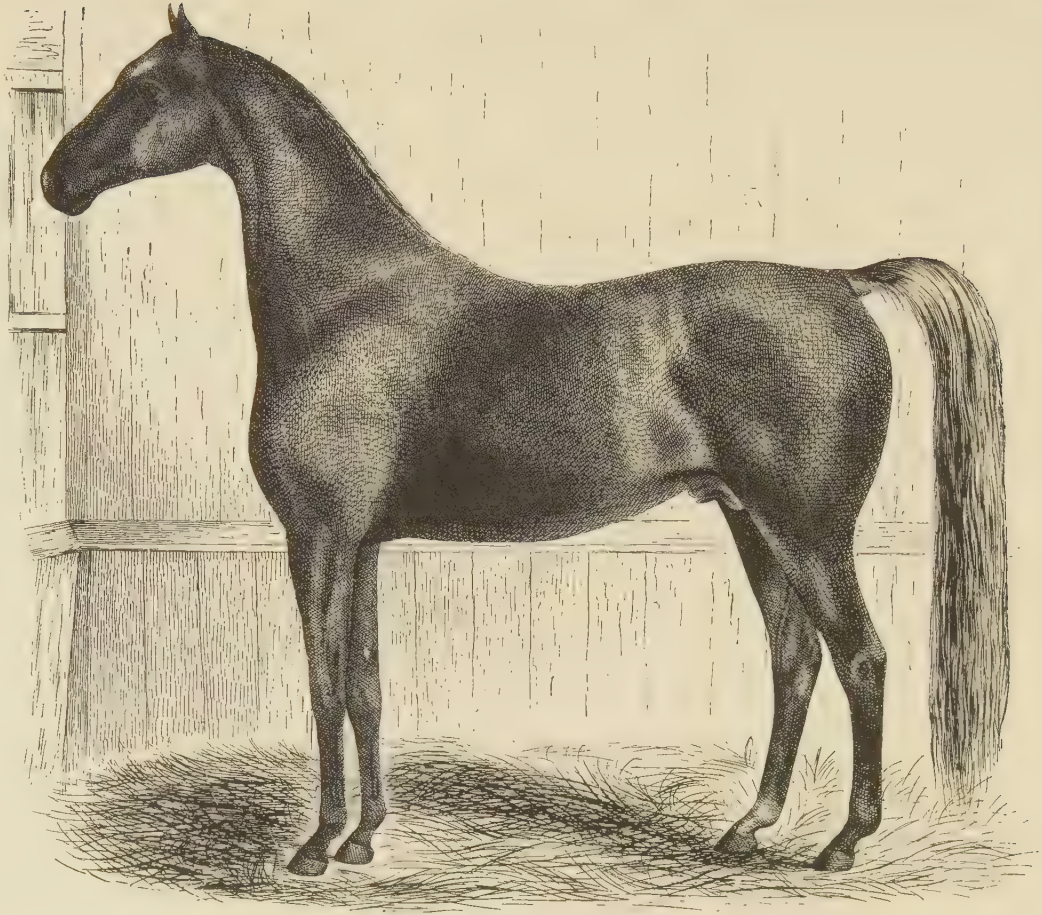
From about 1853, up to the commencement of the war, rapid progress was made in breeding and training the trotter. There was a great improvement in trotting stallions and brood-mares. Mambrino Chief was standing at $40 the season. After we bought Pilot, Jr., we made a fall season with him at $35. Prices

for services of trotting stallions had raised from $10, in 1843, to $40, in 1855, and, from that time to 1875, to $200. Before the war, we formed a Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and opened a regular mile trotting-track, built some good stabling, and the trotting horse interest was growing rapidly; regular stakes and purses were given by the association. The war coming on put a stop to all training, breeding, etc., the armies both (turn about) occupying and camping on the trotting-track grounds, destroying the timber, track, stables, fences, etc., and demolishing things generally, and pressing some of the best breeding trotting stallions and mares into the service, many men selling their trotting-bred stock to the Government at low prices, for fear of having them stolen. This was a great back-set to the trotting interest here, so rapidly on the increase, and was almost like putting us back to where we started from. Many Southern men were then beginning to take an interest in the trotting horse, and coming to Kentucky to purchase, a large trade from the South would have been established, as everything was flourishing before the war began. Members of the association went into the war and never returned; others, reduced in circumstances, never paid up their shares, and the grounds were finally sold to satisfy a mortgage.

After the country had somewhat recovered from the effects of the war, the grounds were rented by private parties, and the track again put in condition for training, at so much a horse to the renter. Under this arrangement, some purses and stakes were trotted over it. This continued until the present Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was organized, after which the trotting meetings were held at the Lexington Running Track for several meetings, and since, at the Agricultural Association Fair Grounds.

Kentucky has bred many of the best and fastest trotters and most valuable brood-mares and stallions of the age. Maud S. and Piedmont are both Kentucky-bred. They have the fastest records of any stallion or mare now living. Piedmont combining the Abdallah and Mambrino Chief blood, and Maud S., Pilot, Jr., Abdallah and Thoroughbred blood. No State, since the date the trotting-horse breeding started, has equaled Kentucky. Her success in producing fast and valuable breeding sires and dams, road horses, etc., stands without a rival. Of the great number of Kentucky-bred horses, we will mention only a few that have sold for high prices: First, three-year-olds—Mambrino Bertie, $10,000; Steinway, $13,000; Lady Stout, $15,000; for Alcyone $10,000 was refused. Next, four-year-olds—Maud S., $21,000; Jewett, $15,000; Alcantara, $18,000. From four-year-olds up, different ages—Kentucky-bred Lady Thorn, $30,000; Blackwood, $25,000; Santa Claus, $25,000; Monroe Chief, $25,000; Vanarnim, $10,000; So-so, $10,000; Mambrino Pilot, $10,000; for Mambrino Gift, $25,000 was refused; Mambrino Kate, $10,000; Nutwood, $15,000; Trinket, $12,000; Darby, $16,000; Lulu, $25,000; Dick Jamison, $10,000; Maud Macey, $10,000; Director, $10,000; Grafton, $15,000. These are but a few of the many.

This short and imperfect, and hastily-prepared sketch will show the growing interest in breeding and training the trotting horse, and the changes which have taken place since 1843. There are many other things we might mention in this chapter, but time and space will not permit, and, besides, with them most people are now familiar.—*L. Herr.*



MAMBRINO KING.

## CHAPTER XI.

THE CATTLE INTERESTS OF FAYETTE COUNTY—SHORT-HORNS AND LONG-HORNS—THE FOUR PERIODS OF SHORT-HORN HISTORY—IMPORTATION OF 1817—THE PRODUCE OF IMPORTED COWS—BREEDING AND QUALITY OF STOCK—LATER IMPORTATIONS, ETC., ETC.

PROBABLY no portion of the globe is better fitted for stock-rearing than what is known as the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, of which Fayette County forms the center and core. The climate is mild, the surface gently rolling, the relative amount of shade and open country not disproportionate, the soil rich forest-loam overlying clay and Trenton blue and gray limestone, clothed with a succulent wealth of blue grass (*poa pratensis*), and pierced at nearly every hillside by a gurgling stream of fresh lime-water. It is not strange, therefore, that its stock interests have grown to very large proportions, and take their place as among the most important of the county. The richness of her pastures and peculiar suitability of the blue grass for beef-making had won a very enviable reputation for Kentucky-bred beef even before any effort was made to improve the character of the stock fed. This success naturally re-acted on the traders' energy, and very soon efforts were made to produce a class of stock which would yield better returns for time and grass consumed. As early as 1785 the first importation of improved stock was made, followed quickly in 1790, 1795 and on at intervals up to 1817. The history of the attempts made to improve the horned stock of the county is very interesting and very creditable to the enterprise of its citizens. It is, however, nothing more nor less than the history of the Short-Horn interest of the county. Both Bakewell Long-Horns and Herefords were imported and fairly tried, but the Short-Horns or Durhams approved themselves as so superior to all competitors that no other breed has ever been able to obtain a firm footing in the county. The following account of the growth of this interest is believed to be measurably accurate.

The first introduction of improved cattle into Kentucky was due to the enterprise of the sons of Matthew Patton, Sr., a resident in the rich valley of the South Fork of the Potomac. In 1783, Mr. Patton had procured for his use on his Virginia plantation, a bull imported from England by Mr. Gough, of Baltimore, which was described by Mr. Patton himself as "very large and of the Long-Horn breed."* In 1785, three of Mr. Patton's sons and his son-in-law, Mr. Gay, brought several of the half-breed heifers, the get of this bull, with them to Kentucky, "near where Nicholasville, in Jessamine County, now stands." In 1790, Matthew Patton himself emigrated to Kentucky, to Clark County, bringing with him several more half-bloods, calves of the same Long-Horn bull. These cattle were very large and rangy, fattening slowly and late, but at maturity, making excellent beef. Some of them were also first-rate milkers. They are described by Mr. B. Harrison who knew the original animals well as "large, somewhat coarse and rough, with very *long horns*, wide between the points, turning up considerably." Having seen the benefit wrought by one cross of improved stock, Mr. Patton could not fail to try more. Accordingly, we find him as early as

*See letter of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, grandson of Mr. Patton in *Franklin Farmer* of February 9, 1839.

1795, procuring through his son William, two new animals of the Gough & Miller stock, of Maryland and Virginia. In all the old records, a very sharp distinction is drawn between these new animals and the bull used earlier, these being ascribed uniformly to the "milk" and he as uniformly to the "beef" breed, and these breeds being always identified respectively with the Short and Long-Horns.

Mr. Harrison's description of the new comers fully bears out these old distinctions. The bull (subsequently entered in the American S. H. Herd Book as Mars, 1850), he says, "was a deep red with a white face, of good size, of round, full form, with more bone than the popular stock of the present day; his horns somewhat coarse." The heifer (Venus) "was a pure white, except her ears, which were red, of fine size; high form, short crumply horns, turning downward." Here, then, we see the first seed of Kentucky's Short-Horn interest being sown.

The seed, however, did not bear much immediate fruit. Venus produced but two calves—both to Mars, and both bulls, and then died. Nor was Mars much resorted to by neighboring breeders, the certainly very moderate service price of $2 charged for him being at that early day deemed exorbitant. Moreover, one of Venus' calves was carried by Mr. William Patton to Chillicothe, Ohio, thus reducing the effective improving power of this importation to Kentucky one-third. The other calf, however, was retained by Mr. Roger Patton, of Jessamine County, in Kentucky, and Mars remained in Clark County until, he was carried in 1803, by Mr. Peoples to Montgomery, where, in 1806, the first Short-Horn bull ever brought to Kentucky died. The half-blood bull calves by Mars and his son were in the meantime scattered all over the grazing region of Kentucky, making a marked improvement in the common stock. And, in 1803, Messrs. Daniel Harrison, James Patton and James Gay (son and sons-in-law of Mr. M. Patton), sent back to Mr. Miller's herd in Virginia for another bull of the "milk" (Short-Horn) breed, and got a two-year old—Pluto, 825, certified to be by an imported bull and out of an imported cow. "He was dark red or brindle" (roan) says Mr. Harrison, "and when full grown was the largest bull I ever saw, with an uncommonly small head and neck, and light, short horns, being very heavy fleshed, yet not carrying so much on the desirable points as the fashionable stock of the present day, with small bone for an animal of his weight." The people were now at last awake to the value of these importations, and flocked to Pluto with their cows, although the service price was still held at $2. Mr. Patton bred him to the produce of Mars, and the improvement was marked, Mr. Harrison asserting that the produce of this double Short-Horn cross on the half Long-Horn basis, was a class of animals whose superiors "in all the essential qualities of the cow kind" have rarely been seen. In 1812, Pluto went to Ohio, where he soon afterward died. The good work had been however begun, and the cross-bred descendants of Mars and Pluto had by this time been thoroughly domiciled in Fayette County.

In 1810, Capt. William Smith, of Fayette County, imported from the herd of Mr. Miller the bull Buzzard 304 (3254), who was himself of mixed blood, being by a Short-Horn bull (the sire of Pluto), and out of a grade Long Horn cow (not Short-Horn, as stated by Mr. Allen, A. H. B., Vol. II), which had been purchased from Mr. Patton, Sr., before his removal from Virginia. He is described as "very large and coarse, taller than, but not so heavy as, Pluto." He proved to be no advantage to the stock of the county. The two Short-Horn crosses on bulls procurable from the Pattons furnished a better basis for breeders, and we are not surprised to learn that Buzzard's get were in bad repute on account of coarseness and slowness to mature. "Inskips Brindle," imported in 1813, was of like breeding to Buzzard, and in

1814, Mr. Daniel Harrison brought out "from Mr. Ringgold" (probably Mr. Samuel Ringgold, Washington Co., Md.) a "pair of pied red and white, rather small, light fleshed, raw-boned" animals, which went under the name of the "Carey Stock," and which seem to have been properly enough quite universally and severely let alone. In the same year, however, Messrs. Hutchcraft & Welton bought from the Kentucky Shakers, a bull "Shaker," 2193, which had come through the Ohio Shakers from Mr. Miller's stock, and was doubtless a thoroughbred Short-Horn.

These animals were all that were brought to Kentucky previous to 1817, and it was from these bulls, crossed on the native stock of the county, that what is known as the "Patton Stock" sprung. It is clear that, owing to Venus' early death, there was no possibility of breeding thoroughbred stock yet open to Fayette breeders; yet there were large opportunities for improving the stock of the county, which were fully laid hold upon. It is certain that some of this Patton stock was very fine, and that all of it was a large improvement on what had been possible before. Butchers and graziers alike found it to their interest to use it, so that when Mr. Lewis Sanders brought into the county, in 1817, eight Short-Horns, "purchased in England, without limitation as to price," it was well prepared to receive them and profit by them. The opinion expressed by the *Kentucky Gazette* in 1817 (issue August 9), just on the eve of the new importation seems not to be wholly unfounded, when it says: "From the stock we now have, with proper attention to the keep and the selection of males, we may safely calculate on producing as fine cattle as any in the known world." But on every account it is well for the county that her early breeders were not forced to meet that task. What boots it to do over again that which is already done to hand? The importation of 1817 may then be recognized as a boon to the State.

With the importation of 1817, the history of Short-Horns may be properly said to begin; the experiments with the mixed blooded Patton stock being viewed as introductory. So viewed, the history of Short-Horns in Kentucky, as a whole, and in Fayette County in particular, naturally falls into four periods:

First—The period of testing from 1817 to 1831.

Second—The early importations from 1831 to 1852.

Third—The middle importations from 1852 to 1867.

Fourth—The later importations from 1867 to 1877.

I. The excellence of the Patton stock at home, and the manifest improvement that had been already wrought by the introduction of blooded stock, naturally kept men's minds on the possibility of further improvement. In the autumn of 1816, Mr. Lewis Sanders' attention was drawn to the prices which had, in 1810, been brought by Short-Horns at Charles Colling's sale, at Ketton, England, prices—notably the 1,000 guineas which Comet brought—which seemed little less than marvelous in Kentucky. His intention was firm from that moment to import some of this improved Short-Horn stock On the advice of his friend and neighbor, Capt. William Smith, and himself being by no means averse to flattering the feeders of the old South Branch of the Potomac, who had long dealt in that breed, he determined to include in his importation at least one pair of Bakewell Long-Horns. He, therefore, sent $1,500 to the commercial house of Buchannan, Smith & Co., Liverpool, with orders to send to "Yorkshire and there procure a pair of the Holderness, and then to the River Tees, in Durham, for a pair of Short-Horn Durhams; then to the county of Westmoreland for a pair of Long Horns." The final intention evidently was, therefore, to obtain a pair of each of the three most prominent classes of stock then in England, for the purpose of *trial* and *comparison*. No limitation as to price

was made; but the order was to get the best that could be procured, decreasing the number according to need. It being not long after the great war, prices had much fallen, and two pairs of each breed* were in the end procured, "the best that were then to be had in England." There were, however, some restrictions. The animals were not to be over two years old, and all the heifers were to be *red*. In regard to this latter restriction, Mr. Etches, who selected the cattle, writes under date of March 1, 1841: "had the instructions not included the color, I most likely should have bought a few whites or roans," adding that he found difficulty in getting them all red—a valuable witness to the prevailing colors of early Short-Horns. Advices, dated March 11, 1817, represented the cattle as having been bought by a celebrated stock judge, Mr. Etches, and as now shipped aboard the Mohawk for Baltimore. The inclosed invoice is as follows:

Invoice of cattle shipped aboard the Mohawk for Baltimore, consigned to Messrs. Hollins & McBlair, merchants there:

(1.) One bull from Mr. Clement Winston, on the River Tees: got by Mr. Constable's bull, brother to Comet.

(2.) One bull, Holderness breed of Mr Scott, out of a cow that gave thirty-four quarts of milk per day; large breed.

(3.) One bull, from Mr. Reed, West Holme, of his own breed.

(4.) One bull, Holderness breed, from Mr. Humphreys; got by Mr. Ware's bull of Ingleton.

(5.) One bull, Long-Horned, of Mr. Jackson Kendall, out of a cow that won the premium.

(6.) One bull, Long-Horned, from Ewartson, Crosby Hall, is of a very fat breed.

(7.) One heifer, from Mr. Wilson Standcross, Durham breed.

(8, 9, 10.) Three heifers, from Mr. Shipman; his own breed.

(11, 12.) Two heifers, Long-Horned breed from Mr. Ewartson, Crosby Hall, of the Westmoreland breed.

* The Holderness, it is to be remembered, however, were not a separate breed, but one of the varieties of the Short-Horn, hence *four pairs were Short-Horns*

Of the above, No. 1 was afterward named Tecumseh, (5409); No. 2, San Martin, (2599); and No. 3 [or 4], Comet, 1382; No. 7, the Durham Cow; No. 8 and 9 respectfully, Mrs. Motte and the Teeswater cow (No. 10 having died in Maryland). The Long-Horn bulls were named Bright and Rising Sun, and one of the Long-Horn cows George Ann. Landed at Baltimore, they were sent into the country to await Mr. Sanders' orders, and there joined a pair of Herefords imported by Hon. Henry Clay (the bull of which is recorded in English S. H. Book, No. 3711); with them they made the journey to Kentucky. Thus in the party were fair representatives of all the chief beef breeds then prominent in England, going to be tested, one against another, by the Fayette breeders. Mr. Sanders had in the meantime failed in business, and before the arrival of the stock had sold one-third interest in them to Capt. Smith and one-third to Dr. Tegarden, and subsequently the remaining third to James Munday. Capt. Smith shortly afterward died; Dr. Tegarden moved to the southern part of the State; and the consequence was that the cattle were almost immediately scattered into numerous hands, but, as the event proved, into the very best hands that they could have fallen into. Mr. Clay retained the Hereford cow at Ashland. Mr. Sanders having re-acquired an interest in the original importation, carried the Durham cow and George Ann to Gallatin County. Mrs. Motte was retained by Mr. Munday, and the Teeswater cow became the property of Mr. James Haggin, both of Fayette. Thus three of the imported cows remained in Fayette. These cows proved to be remarkable breeders, and, in the skillful hand into which they fell, soon filled the county with young bulls which wrought a great improvement on the stock, and laid the foundation for future herds of pure thoroughbred stock. Subjoined is a list so far as ascertainable of the produce of the original cows:

PRODUCE OF MRS. MOTTE.

| DATE. | COLOR. | SEX. | NAME. | SIRE. | OWNER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1818 | ..... | B | Paul Jones (4661)..... | Tecumseh (5409)..... | |
| 1819 | Red..... | C | Lady Munday..... | San Martin (2599)..... | Gen. Garrard. |
| 1821 | Red..... | C | Lady Kate..... | Tecumseh (5409)..... | Rev. T. P. Dudley*. |
| 1823 | Red..... | C | Miss Motte..... | San Martin (2599)..... | Col. Sanders.* |
| 1824 | Red..... | C | Sylvia..... | San Martin (2599)..... | |
| 1826 | Red..... | B | Dennis De La Motte (1914) | San Martin (2599)..... | Dr. S. D. Martin. |
| 1827 | Red and White... | B | Stone Hammer..... | San Martin (2599)..... | Ohio Shakers. |
| 1828 | Red and White... | B | Accommodation (2707).. | Cornplanter (3492)..... | Walter Dun*. |
| 1830 | Red and White... | B | Partnership (6277)..... | Accommodation (2907).. | B. Warfield.* |

PRODUCE OF DURHAM COW.

| DATE. | COLOR. | SEX. | NAME. | SIRE. | OWNER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1818 | ..... | B | Wickliffe's Bull 1099.... | San Martin (2599)..... | Robert Wickliffe*. |
| 1819 | ..... | B | Wellington..... | San Martin..... | Charles Carr*. |
| 1820 | ..... | C | Smith Heifer..... | San Martin..... | Gen. Garrard. |
| 1821 | ..... | C | Lady Durham..... | San Martin..... | B. Warfield.* |
| 1822 | ..... | B | Lafayette 1755..... | Paul Jones (4661)..... | Col. Sanders.* |
| 1823 | ..... | B | Napoleon 1899..... | San Martin (2599)..... | Maj. Gano. |
| 1824 | ..... | C | Beauty..... | Lafayette 1755..... | Col. Sanders.* |
| 1825 | ..... | B | De Kalb (Steer)..... | Napoleon 1899..... | Col. Sanders.* |
| 1826 | ..... | B | Dead..... | Napoleon 1899..... | Col. Sanders.* |
| 1828 | ..... | C | Hadasseh..... | Napoleon 1899..... | Col. Sanders.* |
| 1829 | ..... | C | ..... | Napoleon 1899..... | Maj. Gano. |

PRODUCE OF TEESWATER COW.

| DATE. | COLOR. | SEX. | NAME. | SIRE. | OWNER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | Red..... | B | Mirandi (4488)..... | San Martin (2599)..... | E. Warfield.* |
| ..... | Red..... | C | Miss Haggin..... | San Martin..... | Mr. Scott. |
| ..... | ..... | C | Hetty Haggin..... | San Martin..... | |
| ..... | ..... | B | Kentuckian (1733)..... | San Martin..... | |
| ..... | ..... | C | One Teat..... | Mirandi (4488)..... | |
| ..... | Red and White... | C | Pink..... | Munday's Bull 727..... | Smith & Warfield.* |

The original Short Horn cows thus produced at least twenty-six calves, all from Short-Horn bulls except Pink, who was one-half Long-Horn. In the meantime, the Hereford and Long-Horn cows were being carefully bred also; and various crosses between the three races were being tested. Examples of the various crosses have, in their descendants, found permanent record in the pages of the American Herd Book. Examples of a Long-Horn cross or Short-Horn foundation may be found in Accident, 191. Bourbon, 278, Partnership, 813. Examples of a Hereford cross on Short-Horns may be found in Rob, 1262, Carlos, 1330, Ferguson, 1548, etc. The choice cows of the old cattle of the country—the Patton stock—already showing from one to three improved crosses, were also bred to the new bulls. Examples may be found in Atlantic, 223, Enterprize, 479, Kossuth, 616, Magyar, 677, Orphan, 787, Ben, 1248, Bob, 1262, Ingles, 1684, John Moore, 1704, etc. Thus, the testing process was being quietly and fully carried on. The Herefords, Long-Horns, Short-Horns and old Pattons were all now being bred against one another. The verdict of the Kentucky breeders was unmistakably for the Short-Horns; within a few

*These marked thus are Fayette County names.

years all else was discarded, and traces of the other races could only be found lost in a pedigree otherwise true Short-Horned. Descendants of the Patton stock, and the Short-Horns of the importation of 1817 alone can be found in Kentucky, of all its early stock, and the Patton stock only as *made* Short-Horn by a long series of crosses of thoroughbred bulls of that race. Another importation was brought into Kentucky in 1817 of two Short-Horn bulls imported by James Prentice, of Lexington, and named John Bull, 598½, and Prince Regent, 877. Sent out by Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co., Liverpool, and landed at Philadelphia, John Bull was an excellent example of the improved Durham breed, and Prince Regent, of the already disappearing "milk," or Holderness breed. Soon after their arrival, they were purchased by Messrs. John and Nathaniel Hart, for $1,500. They do not seem to have left much impress on the stock of the country.

By 1831, the minds of the Kentucky breeders were fully made up on the point before them and the period of testing was over. At that time, the majority of well-bred cattle was in the hands of the following gentlemen: Messrs. G. N. Sanders, Gen. James Garrard, Benjamin Keningham, Jefferson Scott, Abr. Spears, Samuel Smith,* Nelson Dudley,* Rev. T. P. Dudley,* Hector P. Lewis, * Ab Smith,* Capt. B. Warfield,* C. Carr,* (the Long-Horns) E. Warfield,* D. Sutton,* and H. Clay* (Herefords); and, by that time, the doom of the Long-Horns and Hereford was already sounded. The testing had taken place; the decision had been arrived at.

It seems necessary to say one word on the breeding of this early stock, and one word on its quality. Of course the animals were imported without extended pedigrees. No register for cattle pedigrees existed in England until 1822, and it was therefore impossible to keep or procure extended pedigrees in 1817. All the evidence taken together is, however, conclusive to the purity of the stock. Mr. Etches so testifies at length, and, indeed, the invoice bears it on its face.† It is, moreover, proved by the quality of the stock, better than which no stock has been ever brought to Kentucky. This is shown alike by the testimony of the breeders who knew the animals bred from it prior to 1831; by the protraits of the early descendants of that importation still existing; by their success in the show-ring and at the sale-block from 1831 on, when compared with the but lately imported stock; and by the excellence of their descendants to the present day. It is exceedingly clear that Fayette County has never had better Short-Horns than those with which her very earliest importations furnished her. No wonder her breeders have learned from them wherewith and how to improve their stock.

II. The testing having resulted in so hearty a commendation, with 1831 begins a period of renewed importation of fresh blood, and now Short-Horns only are sought. Mr. John Hare Powell's great herd of Short-Horns, near Philadelphia, constituted the great mine for the earlier of these importations. No less than twenty-two bulls and thirty-two cows, of his importation and breeding, were brought to Kentucky, besides some others, such as Lothario, Ohio, etc., of the same breeding, brought from Ohio. Of these, the following were brought to Fayette County: Bulls—Frederick 575, brought by David Sutton; Hector, by H. Clay; Loudoun, by E. S. Washington; Oliver (2387), by H. Clay (owned by B. Warfield); Triumph, by D. Sutton; Welby, by E. S. Washington; Wellington 1085, by D. Sutton; Rover 931, by Clay & Shelby; and Alonzo 209 and Emperor, Jr., 474, by Blanton & Pindell. Cows—Belina 2d, Cambria, Mandane, Ortella, Virginia 2d, Mandane 2d, by Gratz & Cooper; Beauty, Fair

*Fayette breeders.

†See the testimony in full in *Farmers' Home Journal* February 6, 1873.

Play, Io, Margaret, Spot, Clerysta and Phœbe, by Blanton & Pindell; Cleopatra, Lady Grey, by David Sutton; Martha, by Dudley & Blanton; Reality and Shepherdess, by E. S. Washington, and Miranda, by Washington & Shropshire. All of these animals, of the very best breeding and highest quality, were brought to Kentucky between 1831 and 1836. They could not fail to have a great influence on the breeding of the county. Among them are the direct ancestors of several of the best-esteemed families in Kentucky to-day, and representatives of the best and oldest strains known to the fancy. The most celebrated bull of the number was undoubtedly Oliver (2387), who earned for himself a reputation as a getter which is still green in the memory of the old breeders of the State. And as undoubtedly the most celebrated cow of the day was Cleopatra (bred by Mr. Booth), by Pilot (496), dam Fairmaid, by Agamemnon (9), whose produce sold at Mr. Sutton's sale, September 26, 1837, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Daisy, Joel Scott, Franklin Co... | $ 745 00 |
| Frederick, Buford & Scott, Franklin Co... | 1,310 00 |
| White Rose, James Shelby, Fayette Co.... | 735 00 |
| Cyrus, E. S. Washington, Fayette Co..... | 810 00 |
| Sally Jackson, sold privately, J. S. Berryman & Co..... | 2,000 00 |

While some Fayette breeders were working the mine at Powelton, others were importing directly from England. The first of these to do so after 1817, was Mr. Walter Dun, of Lexington. A Scotchman himself, he sent to Mr. William Douglas in the old country in 1833, a commission to go into Yorkshire and buy him several head of Short-Horns, having regard to quality rather than price. In fulfillment of the order, Mr. D. shipped to Philadelphia, September 5, 1833, five cows and a bull, which reached Kentucky safely on 26th of November, namely: Symmetry (5382), Caroline (A. H. B., Vol. VII, p. 277), Multiflora (Vol. II, p. 489), Daisy (Vol. II, p. 343), Red Rose (Vol. VII. p. 529), and White Rose (Vol. VII, p. 586.) These cows were called Holderness cows, and are described as large, though not much inclined to coarseness. They were prolific breeders, and have left many descendants to the present day. About the same time, Hon. Henry Clay brought a bull and a cow from the herd of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of New York, which however left no impress on the stock of the county. The year 1836 was a momentous one for Short-Horn history. In it Mr. Dun having joined with Samuel Smith made a second importation, and Henry Clay, Jr., began his series, and Mr. B. Warfield (in conjunction with Messrs. Cunningham, Renick and Van Meter of Clark County, introduced some bulls from the Ohio importation of 1834). Messrs. Dun and Smith importation consisted of George (2029), Comet (1854), Otley (4632), and the cows Adelaide by Magnum Bonum, Beauty of Wharfdale by Brutus, Jewess (barren) and Mary Ann by Middlesboro. Mr. H. Clay, Jr., imported Lord Althorp 658, Neptune 743, and cows Crocus, by Imperial (2151), Io by Milton (2315), Princess by Edward (1954), Victoria by Osgodley, Britannia, and Beauty by Temperance. Of the cattle imported by the Ohio Company, Matchem (2283) was sent to Clark County, Kentucky, as early as 1834, but becoming in part the property of Benjamin Warfield in 1836, spent a good portion of his subsequent life in Fayette County. Goldfinder (2066) came in October, 1836, to live very usefully partly in Clark and partly in Fayette County many years, but died the property of Joel Scott, of Franklin County, Kentucky. He was one of the most useful animals ever brought to Kentucky, and was a rich roan, rather large, but light bodied and somewhat leggy bull, high in carriage and a very fine breeder. A portrait, by Troye, at Grasmere, bears out the description. The imported bull Prince Charles (2461) was also brought to Kentucky and used in Fayette County by Benjamin Warfield in 1839. The

Ohio Company's importation occupies a larger space in the Short-Horn history of Clark County, and of the later Fayette herds, than it does in that of the early Fayette herds. From it came the original founders of the Illustrious, Josephine, Harriet, Rose of Sharon, Mary and Phillis families—families found to-day in every Fayette herd; and from it came what was probably the best sire ever in the county, the bull Renick 903, whose portrait may be seen as the frontispiece of the fourth volume of the "American Short-Horn Record." He formed the fourth of a true succession of worthies at Capt. B. Warfield's: Oliver, Goldfinder, Cossack and Renick.

The only other importation of 1836 was of a cow named Lucy by young North Star (2384), imported through a New York breeder for J. S. Berryman. In 1837 or 1838, Gen. Thomas Smith imported Grosvenor (3946) from Ohio, where he had been brought by Mr. Royals. Mary Whittaker was brought out by Rev. T. P. and J. W. Dudley, and from Mr. Weddles herd of New York, several head by Gen. James and A. F. Dudley, namely, Camilla, Brilliance, Primrose, and the bulls Rover and Orion.

Late in 1838, Mr. Walter Dun made another importation from England, consisting of the two cows, Premium, by Maximus, and Young Charlotte, by Thorpe, and the bull calves, Otho, 794, and Tarick, 1022. About the same time, Duchess, by Heber, imported into New York by William Jackson, was brought to Fayette County by E. S. Washington (owned by Washton & Shropshire) as well as Laurella, by Leon, bred in Pennsylvania. In 1839, Henry Clay, Jr., made a second importation from England, consisting of the bull Don John, 426, and the cows, Jane, Dorcas, Charity, Nerissa, Moss Rose, Columbine, Pet, Vixen, Princess and Protectress. In this same year a company was formed in Fayette County to "import Short-Horn Cattle," and in the spring of that year they sent Rev. R. T. Dillard and Nelson Dudley, Esq., to England to select them, "without limit as to price, but having regard especially to their fattening and milking qualities." The cattle arrived in Kentucky in July, and, on the 15th of July, a sale of them took place on the farm of David Sutton, Esq. There were four bulls and seventeen cows, with seven bulls and two heifer calves sold. The bulls were Carcase (3285) Aeolus (2938), Eclipse (9069), Crofton (3523), and the cows, Victoria, by Plenipo; Elizabeth, by Plenipo: Fashion, by a son of Don Juan; Splendor, by a son of Bedford; Miss Hopper, by Duke; Tulip, by Bachelor; Britannia, by Emperor; Isabella, by Melmoth; Lady Elizabeth, by Emperor; Lily, by Comet; Nancy, by Reformer; Avarilda, by Norfolk; Beauty, by Belvidere; Miss Maynard, by Chorister; Jessica, by Velocipede; Miss Luck, by Alison's roan bull, and Rosabella II, by Velocipede. Of these, R. Fisher, of Boyle County (then Mercer) bought the highest priced bull and cow (Eclipse and Victoria), but eight remained in Fayette, of which the prize bull Carcase was one, and what has proved the most valuable cow of the importation, Rosabella II, was another. Of the Fayette breeders who secured some of this stock the following are the names: B. Gratz bought Carcase and Splendor; J. Downing, Crofton; W. T. Calmes, Miss Hopper and Lily; C. J. Rogers, Nancy; John Allen, Avarilda; Joel Higgins, Jessica; and W. A. Warner, Rosabella II. The next importation was made by Calvin C. Morgan and Joel Higgins, consisting of the cows Mary, Theodosia, Henrietta, Princess, alias Annie and Eleanor.

The importations, made into adjoining counties, also had their due influence on the stock of Fayette; of these, we cannot forbear to notice those made by that veteran importer and improver, Dr. S. D. Martin, of Clark County. In 1836, he attended the sale of H. Powell, at Philadelphia, and bought Desdemona 2d and Burletta, and the two bulls Bertram 4th and Osceola, for himself, and the cow Virginia 3d

DUKE OF GRASMERE, 9886, S. H. R.

MARY PRINCETON.

**"ELMWOOD," Residence of W. W. ESTILL,**

**Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, P. O., Lexington, Ky.**

and bull Blockley for his neighbor Hubbard Taylor, Esq. These names will be recognized in the best pedigrees of to-day. Not content with these, Dr. Martin, in 1839, sent to New York and bought of the Dr. Rodman stock five females, viz.: Dorinda, Georgiana, Dulcedorum, Glorietta and Garcia. During the same year he sent an order to Mr. Paley in England, on which were forwarded to him four cows, Leonida, Beauty, Jessy and Sprightly. The history of the Fayette cattle would not be perfect without a mention of these animals whose descendants are in the hands of all her breeders. In 1839–40, James Letton, of Bourbon County, imported a number of Short-Horns, among them the bull Locomotive (4242); this bull fell into the hands of W. T. Calmes, of this county, and died on his farm. He was noteworthy as being the first Bates bull ever brought to the State, having been bred by Mr. T. Bates, sired by Duke of Northumberland, and out of the Oxford Premium cow, the ancestress of the now celebrated Oxford family.

It is evident that so far into this period, it is emphatically a period of importations. The county was almost over run with English-bred stock. The quality of the imported stock was, in the main, unexceptionally good. The Powell and Ohio importations, in particular, have proved in all subsequent time their great excellence. From Mr. H. Clay's stock sprang, if no else, that grand bull Cossack, alias Julius Cæsar (3503). From the Duns came some of the most fleshy cattle of the State. From the Fayette Company's stock, the Victorias, Lady Elizabeths and Rosabellas. With 1840, importations for a time ceased, and for ten years no new visitors from England came to Kentucky. Late in the thirties, the financial oppression had already made itself felt, and by 1840, had reached a crisis. Prices fell unprecedently low, and the Short-Horn interest felt the pressure. Thus was given a time to gather up and reap the benefit of the enterprise already expended; to assimilate, test, try and weed the importations already made.

The current of the Short-Horn growth in Fayette County can hardly be said to have been changed by the importations of the period. The channel was made deeper and broader, and the stream stronger, but that was all. The cattle of these importations were found to be the same as those of 1817—no better, no worse. Kentucky's interest grew; was not altered by them. This is evident to any student of the times. Perhaps no better illustration of the absolute equality on which the two classes of cattle stood—those newly imported and those bred from the old stock of the country—can be drawn, than that furnished by the scale of prices brought by each when sold side by side. Let us, for instance, compare the prices of the two classes of stock when sold at a representative sale. Take as our example the sale of Samuel Smith, September 11, 1838, at given in the *Franklin Farmer*, Vol. II, p. 27. The newly imported stock sold as follows:

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| Adelaide to R. T. Dillard and C. F. Ferguson. | $1,375 |
| Beauty of Wharfdale to F. S. Reed | 755 |
| Adeline to J. M. Kinnaird and Thomas Wallis. | 1,030 |
| Young Adelaide to R. P. Kenney | 440 |
| Mary Ann and calf (10 days old) to Richard Jackson and B. P. Grey | 2,100 |
| Prudence to E. S. Washington | 755 |
| Jewess (Barren) to J. Matson and I. Spears | 276 |

The home-bred stock of the old blood sold thus:

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|---|---|
| Nancy Dawson by San Martin, dam Tecumseh heifer, to Gratz & Cooper | $405 |
| Cleopatra, by Accommodation, dam Nancy Dawson, to C. C. Morgan | 1,230 |
| Ellen, by Oliver, dam Cleopatra, to Dillard & Ferguson | 1,235 |
| Letitia to Benjamin Scott | 510 |
| Oveton to W. D. Young | 610 |
| Oliver Keene (5 months old) to Wm. P. Hume. | 1,000 |
| Crittenden (12 months old) to George Clark | 625 |
| Scioto to Dillard & Ferguson | 500 |

It is very clear, from this, that the home stock was equally good as the imported. The same conclusion follows if we examine the lists of prizes given at the chief fairs of the period. At the fair at Lexington, September, 1834, the Judges—H. Clay, James Renick, Jacob Hughes, Isaac Van Meter and W. P. Hume—certainly very competent men—assigned the prizes as follows: Aged bulls—Seventeens, both first and second; two-year-olds, Seventeens, both first and second; yearlings, Seventeens, both first and second; bull calves, first to a Seventeen, second to a Patton. Aged cows—first to imported Caroline, by Dashwood, second to a Powell cow; two-year-olds, Seventeens, both first and second; yearlings, Seventeens, both first and second; calves, Seventeens first, Dun importation second. In 1835, about the same result was recorded. The old stock won seven first prizes and six second prizes; the newly imported stock, one first prize and two second. On coming down to 1839: at the Lexington Fair that year, the first prized aged bull came from the Smith and Dunn importation; two-year-old, from the Ohio Company's; one-year-old, from Dunn's; calf, Ohio Company's; two-year-old heifer, Ohio Company's; one-year-olds, Seventeen; cow calf, Seventeen. In 1840: Aged bull, Powell; two-year-old, Ohio Company; yearling, Ohio Company; calf, Seventeen; aged cow, Seventeen; two-year-old, Seventeen; one-year-old, Seventeen; calf, Seventeen. In 1841: Aged bull, late importation (Letton's): Two-year-old, Letton's; yearling, H. Clay's; aged cows, Seventeen; two-year-old, Ohio Company; one-year-old, Letton's; calf, Ohio Company. It is clear, from these lists, first, that the early importations of 1817 were of good stock; second, that the Kentucky breeders, between 1817 and 1831, had kept pace with the improvements made in England at the same time; third, that the early and late importations of that day were of equal merit.

One word should be devoted to the celebrated animals of the period. Such bulls as Mr. Sutton's Frederick 575, Capt. Warfield's Pioneer 819, Mr. Wasson's Otley (4632), Mr. Van Meter's Charles Colling 333, Dr. Kinnaird's Patrick Henry, Capt. Warfield's Oliver (2387) and Cossack (3523), Cunningham & Co.'s Goldfinder (2066), and Mr. Renick's Paragon of the West (4649), are the names most common as prize-winners. Such cows as Dr. Kinnaird's Olivia, Mr. Dun's Caroline, Mr. Letton's Ianthe, Mr. Van Meter's Hannah Moore, Capt. Cunningham's Catherine Turley, and Capt. Warfield's Helen Eyre, Ellen Ware, and the never-beaten Caroline, are the most frequently met with in the show-ring. Most of the prize animals are sired by Oliver, Goldfinder and Cossack.

This brings us to 1841. From 1841 to 1852 might be called the Short-Horn dark ages; little was being done in the way of importation; it was a period of quiet and healthy growth. Those years differed from those preceding them, however, only in this: lack of importation; the interest was alive, and not even slumbering; and the reason for the quiet was not due to failure in Short-Horn breeding, but to a general financial panic. When this began to pass away, once more we find enterprise among the breeders.

III. *The Middle Importations.*—Cheerful prospects began to dawn again in 1850, prices rose, a foreign market was opened for meats, and consequently Short-Horn breeding began again to regain its old lucrative character. The "cheap" period was over; but it had left its benison. The meanest of the Short-Horns had been sacrificed; the whole of them had been forced down to a meat basis; a severe selection had been made; and they had been scattered into more hands. They had been tried by a meat basis and found of real value. Consequently now when a renewed meat demand arose, so did also a new demand for Short-Horns. The first Short-Horns imported into Fayette County after this new beginning, were

those obtained from the North Kentucky Importing Company, formed of the breeders of the Blue Grass Region. These gentlemen organized early in 1853, and chose as their representatives to go to England for them and select the cattle Messrs. Nelson Dudley, of Fayette County; Charles T. Garrard, of Bourbon County; and Solomon Van Meter, of Clark County. This importation consisted of ten bulls and fifteen cows. They arrived in Kentucky in July, 1853, and a sale of them was made shortly afterward at the farm of B. J. Clay, Esq., in Bourbon County. The bulls were Diamond (11357), Young Chilton (11278), The Count (12191), Orontes 2d (11877), Fusilier 1584, Senator 2d 958, Belleville 3d 1246, Challenger 324, Fortunatus 1564, and Yorkshire Maynard (14043.) The ten bulls cost in England £1114, and sold for $28,381. Average cost, £111 8s.; average price at sale, $2,828. The cows were Lady Stanhope, Lady Fairy, Roan Duchess, Goodness, Gem, Equity, Necklace, Bracelet, Mazurka, Lady Coroline, Duchess of Sutherland, Muffin, Orphan Nell, Maid of Melrose and Flattery. The cows cost in England £1184, and sold for $19,220. Average cost, £79; average sale, $1,281.33. It is not necessary to speak of the subsequent history of this importation; we have only to look around and see it in the descendants of Goodness, in the herd of G. M. Bedford, Esq.; of Mazurka, in the herd of A. J. Alexander, Esq.; of Gem, in the herd of W. Warfield, Esq., and others; of Roan Duchess and Orphan Nell, in numerous herds all over the land; of Lady Caroline, in the herd of C. M. Clay, Esq.

On the same ship in which the North Kentucky Importing Company brought over their cattle in 1853 (the ship Washington, Capt. Duncan), Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodburn, Woodford County, Kentucky, made his first importation. While it does not strictly belong to Fayette, all his importations as well as those made by the Scott County companies, of 1853–54, are so intimately interwoven with the Fayette breeders, that they must be mentioned in any history of the county. No importations ever made to America have been of more value to this county than those of Mr. Alexander, and perhaps no man in America has done more for the cultivation of pure bred stock than did the late Robert Aitcheson Alexander, whether we speak of the thoroughbred racer or the more sturdy trotter, or of Short-Horn, Ayrshire or Alderney cattle, or of Cotswold or Southdown sheep. He had an eye for the beauties in each and all. Possessed of a large estate, he used it unsparingly in the cultivation of the best quality of stock. Possessed of the power that comes from great wealth, he wielded it all in the support of the best interest of the community. Able to command any blood in Short-Horns, he insisted on having the best. Familiar with pedigrees, and knowing what was good and what was bad, he honestly applied right principles to the end. Consequently, he was carried off into no crochets, and gave no particular strain the sole benefit of his great influence, holding it up to the public gaze as the true and only pure blood. On the contrary, few herds have ever been founded on a more varied basis, and few breeders have ever been so catholic in their tastes. Pure Booth, pure Bates, Knightley, Mason, Wiley, Whittaker, Seventeen, every strain nearly that has ever been known on the continent had a place in his herd and his affections. The consequence was the gathering together of a herd that, in its prime, had certainly no equal on this side of the water, and perhaps as certainly none on the other. All of good sterling worth and fancy, so long as fancy did not conflict with worth, that money would gather together, was to be seen on his farm at Woodburn. Knowing what was good, when he found it in other blood than what was represented in his herd, instead of claiming it to be impure, he purchased it and incorporated

it with what he already had. Thus he set an example of catholic appreciation, which it would do us of this day good to follow more closely. In 1853, he bought over five bulls, viz., Lord John (11728), 2d Duke of Athol (11376), Grand Master (12968), Fantichini (12862), and Micky Free (8626.) And later, Baron Martin (12444), Doctor Buckingham (14405), El Hakim (2814), and the grand old Duke of Airdrie (12730). As far as we can ascertain them the following is a list of the cows which he imported. In 1853, the first lot were brought over, viz. : Sweet Mary Peeress, Miss Hudson (from whom the London Duchesses sprung), Nightingale, Victoria, Filbert, Jubilee, Lady Laura, Maid Marion, Beatrice, Alice Wiley, Duchess of Athol, Beauty, Wild-Eyed Jenny, Rose, Buttercup, Joyful, Emma, Jubilee 2d, Juniata, Finella, Grisi, Lady Mary 2d. Kathleen Bawn, Miss Wiley 2d, Jessy 3d, Miss Townley, Emma, Dora Picola, Mary Calley, Alberta, Christine Calley and Duchess of Airdrie—in all thirty-six cows, and of the most varied strains of breeding. Later (in 1854 to 1856), there were added to this already splendid herd the cows Princess 4th, Victoria 20th, Prune, Coquette, Lydia Languish, Sally-in-our-alley, Rosabella, Canny, Sunrise, Lady Valentine, Frances Fairfax, Zara, Scioto, Constance, Minna, Vellum, Lady Barrington 13th, Bonny Lass, Forget-me-not, Tizzy, Rose 2d, Abigail, Morlena, Minerva 3d, Lady Sherwood, Lobelia, Lady Derby, Pearlette, Graceful, Filigree, Lady Gulnare and Prunella, in number thirty-two, which, added to the thirty-six already mentioned as imported in 1853, make sixty-eight cows imported by Mr. Alexander in less than three years. The writer saw this magnificent herd in 1856, in its prime, after it had been added to by the purchase of the cows Mazurka, Maid of Melrose, Equity, and the bull Orontes 2d, of the North Kentucky Importing Company, and the bull Sirius and cows Bessy Howard and Lizzie, of the 1854 Scott County importation, and further by the produce of the herd from 1853, then numbering over two hundred head. The pleasure it gave him cannot be expressed in words. He never had, nor does he ever expect again, to see such another array of fine animals—fine both in quality and breeding. The State of Kentucky owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Mr. Alexander.

In 1853, the Scott County Company made its first importation, which were sold at the farm of M. B. Webb, January 10, 1854, having reached Kentucky in December, 1853. This importation consisted of four bulls, viz.: Pathfinder, 805 ; Baron Feversham, Capt. Lawson, 310, and Cunningham, 1415 ; and seven cows, viz.: Yorkshire Rose, Venus, Carnation, Enterprise, Rosamond, Cameo and Casket. Again, in 1854, this company made its second importation, under the name of " The Kentucky Importing Company." Their agents were Wesley Warnock and James Bagg, Esqs. It consisted of six bulls, viz.: Emigrant, 472 ; Sirius, 4381 ; MacGregor, 675 ; Earl De Grey, 2801 ; Oakum, 763, and Capt. Stoufler, 311 ; and fifteen cows, viz.: Irene, Amazon, Bessie Howard, Lizzie, Pine Apple, Ruby, Commerce, Peeress, Winny Mary, Welcome, Shepherdess, Grace Darling, Downhorn and Mathilda (from whom descended the celebrated Fanny Forester of show-ring fame).

In 1854, Dr. E. Warfield bought of Mr. Thorne, of New York, the imported bull St. Lawrence, 1005. Dr. Warfield also, about this time, introduced from Tennessee, from the herd of Mark R. Corkrell, Esq., the cows Comfort, Duchess, Fisk, Ellen, Exit, Finish, Lily 4th, Pixy and Bella 2d. From this last came the beautiful Princess Royal, whom our fair-going people will so well remember.

With the importation just mentioned closed for a period the introduction of fine cattle into the county from abroad. The large number already here and of such superior quality, rendered the further importation un-

necessary. All our breeders had to do was to work up properly the material already in their hands. How successfully this was done is sufficiently evident from the large and splendid herds to be found at that date all over not only this but all the adjoining counties, nay, all over the States, largely drawn from this hot-bed of Short-Horns. It was the financial depression of 1857, followed by the civil war of 1861, however, which put a check to importations, but happily did not interfere with the successful breeding of what we already had. The good work went on during these years of depression and calamity. The closing of the war also closes the third period of our history.

IV. *The Late Importations.*—After the war had ceased, for a short period nothing was done toward introducing new blood into the county from abroad. The first bull imported was Robert Napier (8975), bred by William Torr, and imported by M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, of whom he was bought by William Warfield, and brought to Kentucky in 1868; and, with his introduction, commenced again the era of importations and high prices—prices higher than ever before known in the history of cattle in any country—bulls and cows selling in Kentucky as high as $20,000; and, at the sale of Walcott and Campbell, in New York, September 10, 1873—a sale made famous by its extreme prices—one cow brought as much as $40,600 (the 8th Duchess of Geneva). At this sale, Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn (he having inherited this noble property on the death of his brother, R. A. Alexander), bought the two heifers—7th Duchess of Oneida, at $19,000, and 10th Duchess of Oneida at $27,000—and Messrs. T. J. McGibbon, of Harrison, and E. G. Bedford, of Bourbon County, bought 4th Duchess, of Oneida, at $25,000. At the same time, Mr. T. J. McGibbon bought 2d Duke of Oneida at $12,000. Fayette County, however, received none of these extremely high priced animals. This was not owing, however, to lack of enterprise. For in 1871, W. H. Richardson and W. T. Hughes bought of J. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, N. Y., the bull 11th Duke of Geneva (9843), and, W. T. Hughes, in 1870, bought of M. H. Cochrane, who imported them, the cows Candidates, Duchess 2d and Goody Two Shoes, and added them to his already good herd. In 1871, the breeders of Clark County formed a company, and sent Lewis Hampton and W. C. Van Meter as their agents, and imported three bulls and twenty cows, which indirectly added greatly to our cattle interest. Being an adjoining county, our breeders availed themselves of this new blood now put in their reach. At the dispersion by public sale September 10, 1873, of the great New York Mills herd, owned by Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, of Utica, N. Y., Messrs. Richardson and Hughes, of this county, bought eight cows, viz., Lady Newham 6th; Lady Newham 10th; Lady Newham 11th; Lady Newham 12th; Wilda, Sidonia 2d and 4th, and the imported cow May Lass 2d. Very soon after, these same gentlemen introduced into the county from New York and Illinois, the cows, Mazurka Belle 3d; Mazurka Belle, Red Duchess, Lady Oxford 8th; 2d Duchess of Oxford, 3d Duchess of Oxford, Violetta 4th, Lady Bates 3d, Baroness Bates 2d, Lady Bell, Violetta 5th, Violetta 6th, White Rose, Rose Bud, Geneva Gwynne, Oxford Gwynne, Viola 3d, Viola 4th, Red Duchess 3d, Minna 3d, Constance of Woodlawn, Vesper 6th, Vesper, Vestris, Julietta, Frantic 17th, Frantic of Elkhill, Vesper 2d, Vesper 4th, Vesper 4th, Vesper 5th, Moss Rose 3d, Moss Rose 2d, and 2d Mazurka of Woodlawn; and the bulls, 4th Earl of Gloster, Earl of Gloster, 3d Earl of Gloster, 2d Earl of Gloster, Baron Bates, Chaplet and Constantine. In 1874, at the sale of C. E. Coffin, Muirkirk, Md., May 13, 1874, William Warfield bought and brought to the county, 2d Portulaca of Muirkirk; Muirkirk Gwynne 3d, and the im-

ported cow Lady Fern. At same sale, Leslie Combs, Jr., bought Water Nymph, Rosalie 4th and Britannia 18th. In 1874, Leslie Combs, Jr., paid a visit to England, and imported the bull Rosary Monk (33750), and the cows Anna 5th, Rosy Morn, Dairy Maid, Duchess of Knightly, Cold Cream 6th, Cold Cream 8th, and Lioness, and heifer calf Laly Farnley. In 1875 a company was formed in this county under the style of the "North Elkhorn Importing Company." They selected as their agents W. H. Richardson and Hart Boswell; and, in the spring of 1875, they went to England and brought over four bulls, viz., Duke of Wotton 2d (26430), Sir Curtis (24836), Prince Regent and Brigand (25777), and thirty-seven females, viz., Una, Brunette 3d, Seraphina Carissima 3d, Lady Seraphina 6th, Rose of Tyre, Rose of Sidon, Duchess of Clarence 6th, Duchess of Furness, Knightly Duchess, Bohemian Knightly, Lady Valentine 2d, Lady of Lyons 3d, Sycamore 4th, Oxford Hieress, Surmise Duchess 9th, Pretty Miss Prim, Statira 10th, Clementina, Fidelity, True Love 5th, True Love 11th, Water Girl, Acacia, Azalia, Chilton Queen, Cateress, Castalia, Georgie Hilhurst, Georgie Clarence, Georgie Oxford 3d, Baroness Bikerstaff, Lady Bikerstaff 2d, Wallflower Queen, Sweetheart 26th, Severn Princess and Georgie Hillhurst 2d. At the sale of A. W. Griswold, Utica, N. Y., August 15, 1875, Mr. J. G. Kinnaird bought the cows Niobe and Rosa Bonheur 2d, and W. Warfield the cow Niobe 6th; and, in 1876, W. Warfield brought to this county the imported cow Fair Seraphina, imported by Augustus Whitman, of Massachusetts.

With these animals, we close our account of the introduction and growth of the cattle interest of the county. The use of Short-Horns, for all purposes, has become general, very few, if any, of the old stock originally here (called, somewhat strongly, scrubs), are to be seen. The Short-Horns are universally bred, both for beef and the dairy. They have no superiors; all over the county they ornament the beautiful blue grass pastures with their lovely, broken colors of all shades of red and white, and they have been and are a source of untold wealth to the county and State. All honor to those enterprising men who have for the past half century labored to introduce and improve them. May their children emulate their example.—*William Warfield.*

## CHAPTER XII.

HORTICULTURE — ITS EARLY HISTORY — PROGRESS OF THE SCIENCE IN FAYETTE COUNTY — THE APPLE AND ITS ADAPTATION TO THIS CLIMATE—PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, ETC., ETC.—OTHER FRUITS.

THE history of horticulture is in intimate relation with the progress of civilization. An acute observer has justly remarked that the esteem in which gardening is held among nations is an unfailing index of the advance they have made in other forms of human progress. The first impulse of man, arising from the darkness of barbarism, is to plant and ameliorate the wild fruits that grow around him, and then flower by his habitation appealing to the esthetic impulses of his nature. But it is not until society is improved, commerce extended, and mind itself expanded, that horticulture takes its place among the arts, flourishing wherever there is wealth to encourage, or taste to appreciate its charms and excellencies. Horticulture has advanced with civilization, and been kindred with all that adorns, refines and sustains the structure of a solid as well as an elegant society.

The cultivation of fruit is the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful that the earth knows. Trees covered in spring with soft foliage blended with fragrant flowers of white, and crimson, and gold, that are succeeded by fruit, blushing with bloom and down, rich, melting and grateful, through all the fervid heat of summer, is, indeed, a tempting prospect to every landholder in our favored region. It is natural to suppose that a people so richly endowed by nature as ours have given marked attention to an art that supplies so many of the amenities of life, and around which cluster so many memories that appeal to the finer instincts of our nature. In a region favored with a climate bright, sunny and free from extreme changes, and with a soil that, in varying composition, in fertility and depth, becomes suited to all the fruits common to the temperate zone, horticulture is naturally held in that high esteem that becomes so important a factor in human welfare.

The introduction of fruit into this county is coeval with its settlement. The first fruit trees were brought in wagons from Maryland, from New Jersey and Virginia—sprouts taken from varieties that were held in high esteem around the old home, about to be forsaken for a new one, hundreds of miles away, beyond high mountains and swift streams and unbroken forests. Seeds were sown, too, from which originated a type of fruit trees that exerted a marked influence on the pomology of Fayette County at a later day.

Horticulture, at the time of the settlement of this county, received but little attention in this country. The fruits of Europe had, to a great extent, been found unsuited to our climate, or rather the adaptation of kinds to such a variety of soil and circumstances as our country presents had not yet been determined. There were no means at hand for the rapid diffusion of such knowledge; there were no horticultural societies and associations to gather individual experience and present it in available form for the use of the masses, and at best there was not much time in the struggle for the necessities of life in a primitive country for the obtaining of its amenities. Horticulture at this time, even in the older settled States, was but in its in-

fancy. The first effort of the pioneer was to reproduce the fruit in standard cultivation in the locality whence he had emigrated. The apple in those days was not grafted as now, but sprouts were taken from around the roots of bearing trees. The pears first planted seem to have been raised from seed, as the fruit of these trees, many of which may still be found, is generally so inferior as to suggest the inference that they had never known the ameliorating influence of the skilled pomologist. It is not likely that the grape was introduced until some time after the settlement of the county. Wild grapes were very abundant here, and the improved varieties of that day, such as the Bland and Sage, were little superior to those found in the woods. The European type—vitis vinifero—had already been thoroughly tested and been found wanting.

The early settlers had emigrated from States famous for their production of fruit, and keenly appreciated its value. This fact is demonstrated from the large area planted to orchards on the earlier clearings. Remnants and isolated specimens of these original plantings are still found, enabling us to determine the character of the fruit raised at that day. It is especially commendable that these hardy pioneers devoted so much of their laboriously-cleared land to fruit culture, as in the lack of a market or opportunity to realize much profit from their orchards, it is evident that the comfort and well-being of their families was the actuating motive. The standard of excellence in horticultural products has been very much enhanced in the last fifty years, but it is quite clear that the per capita consumption of those earlier days was greater than now. It must, however, be remembered that the greater abundance of birds to destroy noxious insects, the virgin fertility of the soil, and the shelter afforded by a country densely wooded in the main, were very favorable to successful fruit-growing.

In noting the progress of American pomology, it may be observed that no very marked advance was made until about 1840. The quick transmission of newspapers and the increased facilities for rapid travel, brought men together to exchange views and relate personal experience. Horticultural societies sprang into existence and flourished, and the increased interest brought forth horticultural papers and periodicals. The attrition of men of different minds, experimenting and observing under different circumstances, engendered a spirit of inquiry and investigation, from which were evolved better methods of culture, and gave birth to new and improved varieties. Fayette County was not lethargic under these beneficent influences. Her apple orchards had already improved, and many varieties of excellence had been originated or introduced. Primitive methods of propagation were abandoned, and several local nurserymen did a thriving business. The seedling peach—small in size and poor in quality—was superseded by improved kinds, and thus in every department of fruit culture a spirit of progress and improvement prevailed. Fayette County is abundantly supplied with fruit for home consumption, but rarely exports, except the peach in years of scarcity elsewhere.

The fruit first in importance in this county is the apple. Almost every farm has more or less trees of this most excellent and wholesome fruit. The tree begins to bear in five or six years after being planted in the orchard, and remains healthy and vigorous for forty or fifty years, although occasional trees attain a much greater age. No fruit is so generally esteemed or applied to so many uses. The earliest varieties begin in July, and, with a judicious selection of kinds, and the bestowing of moderate care, a constant supply may be kept almost throughout the entire year. The apple may be propagated by grafting or budding on one or two year old stocks, the seedlings of free growing kinds being preferred. It has become the universal custom to root-graft the apple. These

Residence of H. F. Hillenmeyer, Nurseryman, Lexington, Ky.

are made in winter, and carefully packed in sand, and stored in the cellar until spring. If the work has been well done, and all conditions are favorable, the root and graft are grown together at the time of planting. After three or four years of growth in the nursery row, the trees are ready for planting in the orchard. This mode of propagation, though common, is of doubtful merit. The division of one root into several pieces, has quite likely a tendency to impair the vitality of trees thus propagated, and the shorter duration of trees grown by this method is a subject of frequent remark.

The soil most favorable to the apple is a rather retentive, rich loam of calcareous formation. There is hardly an acre of land in Fayette County that is totally unfit for the growth of this fruit. Luxuriating in a rich loam of the character described, the apple here grows with thrift, and attains a size and age unsurpassed either in this country or in Europe. The most favorable exposure for an orchard is a northern hillside, with gentle slope. A southern one is frequently chosen, through a mistaken conception of the requirements of the apple. The fruit attains its highest perfection in the northern part of the temperate zone, developing a briskness, spice and high flavor not found in apples produced in low latitudes. The average temperature of Kentucky is abundantly high for the maturing of all fruits common to the temperate zone. On a southern hillside, the midday glare of the summer sun pours down with increased intensity to the detriment of both tree and fruit, developing in the one canker and sun-scald, and in the other fiber and hardened tissues, at the expense of grateful and refreshing juices. The apple, in its early stages of development, is frequently attacked by a minute fungus—known ordinarily as scab—causing the fruit to become of irregular contour, or fall prematurely.

It is a well-known principle of mycology, that moisture, combined with heat, greatly favors the production of this form of vegetable life. In selecting a northern exposure, the dew is earlier dissipated. The sun rises and sets north of east and west from the vernal until the autumnal equinox, the greatest deflection being about 25°. It is thus apparent that such an exposure in summer is first greeted by the rising sun, and receives his declining ray. Nor are these the only advantages to be gained. The fruit-buds of the apple are rarely winter-killed in Kentucky. They have the power to resist a temperature of 20° or 30°, a degree of temperature very rare here. Spring frost, after the trees are in bloom, is, however, a source of frequent loss. The vegetable physiologist is well aware that the injury sustained by a succulent tissue is measured rather by the manner of the removal of the frost than by its intensity; for, if two tender plants be subjected to the same degree of cold, and one be thawed in an intense light, and the other in darkness, the one will be found to have perished outright, while the other is likely to escape with little injury. Instances have frequently come under the writer's observation, where the difference of slope made the difference between the success and failure of the season's crop.

Having selected a site for an orchard, the ground should be thoroughly prepared and the trees planted from thirty to forty feet apart. In the management of a young orchard, clean, mellow culture is indispensable until the trees are thoroughly established. Hoed or tilled crops may be planted without detriment, but grass and clover are highly injurious. Small grain is positively ruinous to a young orchard. The heat of the sun is so much intensified by radiation from the yellow stubble of the matured grain that the trees, grown in the sheltered seclusion of the nursery row, are frequently destroyed outright or injured beyond recovery. The apple tree, if properly managed while small, will require but little pruning in after years. The young orchard should be ex-

amined each year, in August or March, and crowded leaves thinned and all crossing branches removed. Ambitious leaders, that are growing beyond the general contour of the head, should, at this stage of growth, be promptly checked. Branches that may be removed with a pocket knife should not be permitted to grow to such a size that their removal may inflict an irreparable injury on the tree.

The apple, in Fayette County, has been singularly free from disease and the depredation of injurious insects. Twig-blight is occasionally observed, but does no serious harm. Canker destroys trees in places where the heat is greatly intensified by radiation or other causes, and where the stems are too much exposed to the sun after severe pruning. An aphis sometimes infests the roots of nursery trees, but beyond a little disfiguration, does no serious harm. Among the insects, the apple-tree borer—*saperda bivittata*—or white grub, penetrates the tree and is very difficult of removal. The canker worm, an insect that in the East has been very destructive to the apple, made his appearance in this county a few years ago, and already several large orchards have fallen a prey to his insatiable appetite. The female moth is ash colored, and, being wingless, crawls up the stem, depositing her eggs at the close of winter or very early in spring. These hatch in due season, and, where abundant, entirely defoliate the tree at the period of its most luxuriant growth. The consequence is, of course, disastrous. It is not unlikely that this insect will, at an early day, prove very destructive to the apple in Fayette County. Many expedients have been applied to the destruction of this insect. A broad band of paper or cloth tied around the stem and kept covered with tar will prevent the ascent of the female moth. The tar must be frequently renewed. Showering the tree with Paris green diluted in water, using a force-pump in a movable tank, has been very effectual in large orchards in the East. It behooves lovers of this fine fruit to be prepared for the appearance of this dread pest. The Codlin moth, an insect imported from Europe, is quite abundant here as elsewhere. The moth, small and gray, deposits her egg in the eye of the apple, which, in due season, develops into a brownish-white grub, causing the fruit to drop or ripen prematurely. After years of failure, the fruit is quite exempt from injury, but, after successive fruitful years, the crop becomes very much infested, and hardly a specimen in one entire orchard but that has been injured.

The experience of Fayette County in the culture of the apple has not been altogether a profitable one. The earlier settlers, confining themselves to the raising of seedling apples and the propagation of the more meritorious ones of local origin and reputation, succeeded admirably. Apples were abundant and hardly ever failed. After the building of railroads, the smooth-tongued tree agent, with his wondrous "samples" and oily tale, fired the imagination of the honest-minded farmer. Means of travel became easy, and our people saw the magnificent fruit that grows northward, glowing with crimson and gold, and fair as the fabled apples from the garden of Hesperus. The Janet and Milam and honest Father Abram had lost their charm, as all the good seedlings that had had birth on our own soil. Spys, Russets, Greenings, Spitzenbergs and Baldwins took the day. From 1840 to 1860—a period of unusual horticultural activity, not only here but everywhere throughout the country—hundreds of thousands of trees of such kinds were planted in Central Kentucky. After years of patient waiting, these trees bore. The fruit was large and fair, but unfortunately ripened a month or two earlier than expected. These apples, superb winter varieties where they originated, ripened in autumn when planted so far south. The public faith was somewhat shaken, but in the hope that with greater maturity the trees would do better, the planting continued to go on until

even the most obtuse perceived that the experiment was a failure. Fayette County has magnificent orchards of fall apples, but is quite poorly supplied with winter varieties. Ohio, Michigan and New York supply us from December to April.

Our experience has been a bitter one, but it has inculcated a valuable lesson. We are south of the latitude in which the apple attains its best estate. We need hardly hope to raise apples having the exquisite flavor of a New York Northern Spy or the sprightliness of a Canada-grown Reinette. Our trees of such varieties are of little value, for it is not during the cornucopian months of autumn that we desire such an abundance, but during the bleak winter, when our fields are bare and our gardens cheerless. These trees are almost valueless unless they are grafted with varieties known to do well—an expedient to which one of the most intelligent horticulturists of Central Kentucky has resorted with gratifying success.

We are now returning to varieties planted fifty years ago, and to-day the demand is largely for those time-honored old kinds. Apple culture with us is in its infancy, and while so far south we may not hope to attain to the highest standard of excellence, yet a spirit of inquiry and experiment is awakened, which, guided by a clear conception of our wants and susceptibilities, may yet enable us to be independent of other sources for a supply of this most wholesome fruit. A praiseworthy desire to raise new varieties suitable to our climate and in keeping with the standard of pomonic excellence elsewhere, animates all lovers of horticulture in the South; and from this source it is likely that our orchards will again become a source of profit and pleasure to us.

The cherry ripens first among the fruits. The tree is of handsome growth, especially the Heart and Bigaroon varieties, and fruits early attaining a moderate age. The varieties first introduced were the Early May, Hazzard, Morello and Grey Heart. The Hazzard attains great size and age, and some old trees may still be found that are nearly a hundred years old. Superior varieties were not introduced to any considerable extent until long after the settlement of the county. Early May is still deservedly popular, being the most hardy production and reliable cherry yet originated. It is of moderate quality but rarely fails to fruit satisfactorily. The Heart and Bigaroon cherries are superb in size and quality, but do not succeed perfectly. Our rich soil induces an exuberant growth that is frequently winter-killed. These types do best when planted on dry, gravelly soils, in sod or in the shelter of adjacent trees or buildings.

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. It grows to perfection in all temperate climates, being partial to dry, warm soil based on decomposing stone of calcareous formation. On the alluvial deposits of the Ohio Valley, the wild grape vine attains immense size. The vine flourishes admirably in Central Kentucky, and from 1845 to 1860, viticulture attracted great attention. This plant is quite exempt from disease, but subject to several insect enemies that inflict serious injury. The greatest of these is the Phylloxera, a parisitic insect, that attaches itself to the roots, causing premature decline. Some native varieties are entirely exempt, but others, and especially those of hybrid extraction, frequently fall a prey to this insidious enemy. The fruit itself is also liable to injury from a variety of causes. In murky weather, soon after blooming, the young fruit is liable to mildew, and to rot a month later, when half grown, from causes not always attributable to atmospheric influence. The cause of these affections is the growth of minute fungi on the berry, and while the one may be checked by the application of flowers of sulphur, and the others by sacking the clusters, no specific remedy of easy application has yet been discovered.

The Catawba, a variety enthusiastically planted in this county twenty years ago, developed so strong a tendency to these diseases that most cultivators rooted up their vineyards in disgust. Thirty years ago, the Catawba was the only grape of real merit in general cultivation. Since that time viti-culture has made giant strides, and now there are hundreds of varieties, many of the highest excellence, and some adapted to almost every locality. Fayette County is now well supplied with grapes, the yield being second in quantity and third in value among her fruit products. Wine is again made to some extent, and judging from the general interest manifested, grape-culture will at an early day, become an industry of some importance.

The peach is partial to a dry, warm soil, and in Central Kentucky grows with great thrift, attaining a size not surpassed elsewhere in this country. A fruit of the highest excellence, of such easy culture, so productive and precocious in bearing, is naturally held in high esteem. Among our fruits, the peach ranks second in value and has from the first been a favorite in the general estimation. While the peach is well adapted to our soil, there are several causes that have limited its general planting. The tree is liable to be injured by a grub that destroys the bark near the earth, causing premature decay. The careful cultivator can easily overcome this evil, but a general neglect to remove the borer has caused the impression that the peach is not sufficiently long-lived.

The fruit buds also are liable to be killed by severe cold, and spring frosts are destructive when the trees are in bloom. It is only on high elevations that the peach succeeds, and it has been observed that even in places most favored there are two years of failure in five.

But notwithstanding these causes of failure, the peach is held in such high esteem, and brings so remunerative a price, that it is generally planted wherever there is the least promise of success. The very difficulties that surround the production of this fruit, have engendered a system of culture and management superior to that applied to other branches of fruit culture. We may justly be proud of the excellence of our peach orchards, and Lexington, in years of abundance, is supplied with this fruit, superior in size and quality to that of the famed districts of Maryland, Delaware and Michigan.

The pear is the favorite fruit tree of modern times. The improvement of the pear has been the life-time labor of some of the ablest horticulturists of this country and of Europe. The pear ripens rather earlier than the apple, and may be kept nearly as long. In size, color and flavor the pear presents great variations. In luscious sweetness and in melting texture, a well-ripened pear will vie with the fruit of any country or clime. The pear is rather tardy in bearing, but attains a great age, there being trees in France known to be 400 years old. The pear was introduced by the first settlers, but the fruit of old trees still to be found is quite inferior. Only two varieties of comparative merit are found—Amire Joannet and Windsor, better known as Harvest and Bell pears. The improved varieties were disseminated rather earlier than the finer cherries, owing perhaps to the greater facility with which this fruit may be propagated.

The pear tree is singularly free from insect depredation, but this immunity is more than counterbalanced by a liability to blight—an insidious disease, not well understood even at this day, that destroys the tree in the most unaccountable manner. Pear blight has baffled the skilled horticulturist since its first appearance in this country, and although the microscope has thrown a great deal of light on the character of the disease, no efficacious treatment has been discovered. Trees affected, present no premonitory symptoms of disease. After the trees are in full leaf, the terminal twigs suddenly die, and larger branches follow

until the entire tree perishes. Trees of all ages, on all soils, and in all conditions of health and vigor, are liable to this dreaded disorder—only a few varieties being partially exempt.

Blight has greatly impeded pear culture in Central Kentucky, otherwise well adapted; but the great excellence of this fruit has encouraged many to persevere in planting, and at present, in favorable seasons, our markets are well supplied. Summer and autumn pears succeed best, our bright sky and dry air not being generally favorable to the winter varieties.

The plum has never attained to much importance in this county. Wild plums were quite abundant, until the ground became too valuable to be cumbered with such growth. The varieties first introduced were the Damson and Blue Plum, remaining in standard cultivation until quite lately. Central Kentucky is well adapted to the growth of the plum tree, but owing to the prevalence of the opinion that the plum flourishes in hard trodden ground, black knot, an excrescent growth on the branches, has destroyed most of our trees. This disease seldom injures trees in vigorous health, and is only destructive where there is little terminal growth, or where an enfeebled condition is engendered by neglect or over-bearing. A prompt cutting away of the excrescence and stimulating culture are the best remedies for this disease. The greatest impediment, however, to plum culture in Central Kentucky, has been the prevalence of the curculio, the larvæ of which causes the fruit to fall prematurely. So abundant has this insect grown, that it is nearly impossible to mature the fine plums of European origin. The apricot and nectarine are also valueless from the same cause. Plums of American origin are less liable to the attack of the curculio. Several varieties of this type have been introduced, and thus far have proved quite satisfactory. These are of luxuriant growth, and have developed no tendency to the black knot. While these plums are far inferior to those of European origin, their reliability and freedom from disease will render them generally popular.

Small fruits are found more or less abundantly on almost every farm in the county. Currants and gooseberries are partial to a climate rather cooler and more moist than ours, and do not attain the perfection found in these fruits further northward.

The raspberry luxuriates in our deep, rich soil, and is quite a popular fruit. The black cap varieties are quite hardy, and with moderate care and culture seldom fail to yield enormously. Red raspberries are far superior in quality, but more susceptible to injury from extremes of temperature and indifferent culture. A better knowledge of the requirements of the red raspberry and more hardy and vigorous varieties are rapidly overcoming past prejudice, and our markets are now well supplied with this refreshing fruit.

The strawberry is pre-eminently the most popular and deserving of the small fruits, ripening very early in the season, and being hardy, productive, and especially delicious and wholesome, the strawberry is found in the gardens of all temperate climates. It is indigenous to both hemispheres, but the American species has given rise to nearly all the varieties of merit cultivated in this country. It is quite likely that the best strawberries of the time were brought by the early settlers, but these were far inferior to this fruit as cultivated at the present day. The strawberry has been wonderfully improved in late years, and its culture has grown into quite an industry. For many years Lexington was supplied with berries grown in Indiana and Ohio, but recently small fruit culture has attracted considerable attention, and, at present, our markets are well supplied with fine home-grown fruit, and the tables of our farmers are daily, in season, garnished with strawberries blushing in cream.

In casting a retrospective glance over the

history of fruit culture in Fayette County, it is apparent that the subject has not received the attention that so great an industry deserves. This is attributable to the great success of her people in the genial pursuit of her greater interests. There is no lack of appreciation, but in the past it may have been expedient to buy rather than raise a great deal of the fruit consumed. The successful and profitable production of fruit requires not only a certain amount of skill, but the application of constant and unflagging attention. Under a different system of labor, the minor industries are receiving greater attention. With the dividing of large estates into smaller tracts, a different system of management becomes necessary. A greater income per acre must be realized from the smaller area, and fruit culture for profit is the most inviting field. In the past our orchards have been planted for the comfort and well-being of our families without expectation of pecuniary profit. The same care and attention was not bestowed as on those crops and interests from which we derived our income. While this state of affairs still exists to a great extent, the increased number of small holdings will create other interests than those so exclusive in the past. At the present time fruit culture is receiving marked attention, and profit is the incentive. Fruit culture as a source of profit to the people of our county is yet in its infancy, but the day is not far distant, when, with our unsurpassed soil and climate, and the many other advantages we enjoy, it may become one of our greatest pursuits.—*H. F. Hillenmeyer.*

# CHAPTER XIII.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF FAYETTE COUNTY—THE DISTILLERIES—EARLY USE OF WHISKY —A REMEDY AMONG THE PIONEERS—THE "ASHLAND" AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS—MALT HOUSES, THEIR BUSINESS, ETC.

NEXT to the fine stock interests of the Blue Grass Region, the manufacture of whisky is the most valuable in this section of country. Indeed it is a common saying abroad that Central Kentucky is noted for its blue grass, fine stock, and good whisky. In the early period of the country's history, when the pioneers had to battle with savages and wild beasts, as well as contend with the canebrakes, wild pea-vines, which, to use a trite expression, stood "as thick as the hair on a dog's back," and were likewise exposed to the bite of rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, whisky was not only allowable, but was considered highly essential in every family. It was very rarely that a family was found without this antidote against the numerous ills by which they were surrounded, and not only used it as a remedy and a preventive, but occasionally took a little, according to Paul, for their stomachs' sake. The jug of "bitters" was deemed as essential in the family as bread and meat, and far more so than coffee and milk. This constant use of whisky by the pioneers led to its early manufacture in Fayette County, and distilleries were among the very first industries introduced after the erection of the cabin and the clearing of a patch of ground. To mention with any degree of correctness the establishment of the first distillery in the county is impossible at this late day, but that the distillation of ardent spirits was one of the early industries of Central Kentucky there is no doubt or question. And with the passing years, the business has increased until it has become one of the greatest and most valuable commercial interests of the country.

But, without going back to the early manufacture of whisky in Lexington and Fayette County, where every citizen, if he chose, might erect a distillery with as much freedom as he would a mill, and without danger of being classed with "moonshiners," and pounced upon by some lynx-eyed marshal, we will devote a brief space to the business as it appears at the present day. As we have said, it is one of the most important interests of the country, and next to the fine stock, is the most valuable in this section.

The Ashland Distillery, known as Distillery No. 1, of the Seventh District, is on the Frankfort Pike, just inside of the city limits of Lexington. The premises it now occupies were originally those of the old lead works, and were used at a later period as a pork house. Part of the old buildings are yet standing, but are to be removed in a short time to make room for a large grain warehouse by William Tarr & Co., the present proprietors of the distillery. This property, which comprises eleven acres of ground, was first used as a distillery in 1866, by Turner, Clay & Co. In 1871, it was purchased by William Tarr, of Bourbon County, and T. J. Megibben, of Harrison County, and is now operated under the firm name of William Tarr & Co., comprising the following members, viz.: William Tarr, T. J. Megibben, Samuel Clay, Jr., and J. M. Kimbrough,

with an invested capital of $115,000. The establishment was burned in 1879, since when new buildings have been erected at a cost of $75,000. The full capacity of the works is nine hundred and eighty-four bushels of grain per day, but at present they are consuming but four hundred and twenty bushels daily. Three engines are employed, with a total of 125-horse power, together with thirty-five hands, at an average of $1.75 per day wages. Three hundred bushels of corn, and one hundred and twenty bushels of rye and malt are used daily, and one hundred and sixty bushels of coal are consumed daily. The grain, particularly the corn, is all bought in the county, if possible, $50,000 being paid during the past year for corn purchased in Fayette County. The grain is ground by two 40-inch Bradford mills, with a capacity of sixty bushels each per hour. The water supply is derived from the celebrated Ater Spring—named for William Ater, former owner—which is under lease to Messrs. Tarr & Co., and is abont two hundred yards from the distillery, which it supplies with 200,000 gallons of the very best cold limestone water per day, by means of two pumps running 3-inch pipes. The temperature of the water, when it reaches the buildings, is fifty-seven degrees. The floor space of the distillery is 250,000 square feet. There are three new brick metal-roof warehouses, with storing capacity equal to floor space of 68,000 square feet, or more than one and a half acres.

The amount of whisky produced annually by the Ashland Distillery is 5,500 barrels; amount now in bond, 16,090 barrels, or 738,465 gallons; value of annual production, about $135,000. Fourteen fermenters are in use, with a gauged capacity of 9,492½ gallons each. About equal quantities of sweet and sour mash whisky are manufactured; sweet mash remains in ferment ninety-two hours; sour mash ninety-six hours. The distillery is eighty-two yards from the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capacity of the beer-still is 5,387 gallons; capacity of doublers, 2,565 gallons each; one mash-tub holding 10,182½ gallons; 401 smaller ones holding 101 gallons each. Scales in office with capacity from 2½ to 17,000 pounds; telephone connections with city of Lexington. The present storekeeper is J. L. Brown, of Bourbon County. The firm feed 500 cattle annually, and have a large cattle-shed covering one-third of an acre, affording shelter to 306 head; floor laid with plank; each cow chained to post convenient to slop-troughs. All the buildings have metal roofs and are substantial edifices throughout. A cooper-shop was attached the present year (1881), employing twenty hands, who turn out fifty barrels per week.

The Henry Clay Distillery, which is No. 5, occupies the site of the old Royal Mill; this mill received its name from a man named Royal, who built it about the year 1800. All that remains of it are two native "nigger-head" stones, as they were called. The distillery was built here by Headley & Farra in 1858, and was operated for about fifteen years, when it was burned. Under Headley & Farra a storekeeper was employed, named George O. Yeiser, who, inconsistent as it may appear, studied theology in his leisure hours, and became, finally, a noted preacher in the Baptist Church. He married a daughter of Dr. Dillard, and now lives in Nebraska. The water is supplied to this distillery from a spring on the farm of Col. Wilson; the basin is seventy-five feet square, from which the water is conveyed to the distillery through a five-inch iron siphon pipe. This spring was surveyed with a view of constructing water-works to supply the city of Lexington, but was found insufficient for the purpose. No bottom has been found to the spring, but it appears to be a veritable "Symmes' hole." Mr. Wilson sunk a fish-trap sixty feet; a railroad surveying party tried the depth with long poles, and never saw them again. Mr. A. J. Oots spun a line 400 feet

long, and attached a flat-iron to it, but failed to find bottom, and the only solution is that it is probably the by-way to China. Two pumps supply this water, with 4-inch and 6-inch pipes, at the rate of 700 gallons per minute. A pork-house was erected on the site, in 1875, by Hy Gilbert & Co., and operated until 1879, as the "Blue Grass Pork House," when it was purchased by J. E. Pepper & Co., who, since that time, have put up the present buildings; the capital invested is $125,000. The grounds comprise forty-eight and a half acres, with all the necessary buildings for the present business. Two engines are used of 125-horse power, with four boilers, occupying a space equal to 900 square feet. Forty hands are employed at an average of $1.75 per day. The distillery runs ten months in the year, consuming an average of 550 bushels of grain per day, and making fifty barrels of whisky daily. Twenty-five per cent of the grain consumed is purchased in the county. It is ground on two 40-inch Bradford mills, sixty bushels each per hour. Floor-space of the distillery is 40,400 square feet; that of the warehouse 22,500 square feet. The building is a new brick, with tin roof and stone foundation. Annual production is 11,000 barrels; amount now in bond, 10,000 barrels; value of annual production, $300,000. Twenty fermenters, with a capacity of 6,537 gallons each, are used, and 7,000 mash-tubs, of eighty gallons each. Mash remains in ferment seventy-two hours. The whisky is produced under the system of "hand-made sour mash," and under two brands "Henry Clay" and "Pepper." The distillery stands forty yards from the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, the grounds lying on both sides of the railroad track. The capacity of doubler is 1,200 gallons; three receiving cisterns, of 1,400 gallons capacity each, and a 3-chambered beer-still, of 2,500 gallons capacity; 250 bushels of coal used daily; scales at distillery, with a capacity of 16,000 pounds; feed hogs and cattle; stock-pens under cover with floors; accommodations for 500 head of cattle.

The Henry Clay Distillery is a half-mile from the city limits of Lexington, on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and on the Frankfort Turnpike. It has telephone connection with the city. The firm, James E. Pepper & Co., is composed of James E. Pepper, who attends to business at the distillery, and George A. Starkweather, Jr., of New York, who attends to the business East.

Distillery No. 8, H. D. Owings, proprietor, is on the farm of Robert F. Johnson, on the Russell Pike, three and a half miles from Lexington. The capital invested is $10,000, and the full capacity of the distillery is 160 bushels of grain per day—120 bushels of corn and forty bushels of rye and malt, and a consumption of fifty bushels of coal daily. The machinery belongs to Mr. H. D. Owings; the engine is 18-horse power; five hands are employed, at an average of $1 per day wages each. The corn purchased in the county is more than 75 per cent of the whole amount used. Capacity of corn-crib, 10,000 bushels; the grain is ground upon one 28-inch Bradford mill, with a capacity of twenty-five bushels per hour. The water is supplied from a lake, covering two and one-half acres, fed by several springs; is fifteen feet deep, of a temperature of 50° to 56°, and furnished by a 2-inch supply pump. Floor-space of the distillery, which is built of brick and stone, is 5,400 square feet; floor-space of the two warehouses is 6,400 square feet, with a storing capacity of 2,600 barrels. Annual production is 800 barrels; now in bond, 1,228 barrels; value of annual production, $22,500. Four fermenters of 6,000 gallons each, and four of 3,000 gallons each. Remains in fermenters from seventy-two to ninety-six hours; system of "hand-made sour mash;" brand, "Old-Fashioned Hand-Made Sour Mash Fire Copper Whisky." The first storekeeper was Thomas Finnell, present one is W. A. Broaddous.

Capacity of doubler, 400 gallons; number of mash-tubs, 170, of seventy-two gallons each; two receiving cisterns, of 800 gallons each; 3-chambered beer-still of 3,600 gallons capacity. Feed eighty cattle and one-hundred hogs. Mr. Owings operated a distillery near Bowling Green, Ky., from 1874 to 1879; he makes his whisky strictly of sound grain. A new turnpike crosses Mr. Johnson's place, running from Russell's Pike to the distillery.

Distillery No. 12, of the Seventh District, is located at Sandersville, two and a half miles from the city of Lexington. The main building was erected for a cotton factory about the year 1800, by Lewis Sanders, from whom the village of Sandersville took its name. It is 40x104 feet, and five stories high, with office, cistern room and corn-crib. Floor space, 25,000 square feet; the building is in excellent condition, with walls 28 inches thick, and 56 feet high. It was purchased for a distillery by Stoll, Clay & Co., in 1880. The grounds comprise twelve acres; new warehouses have been erected since the purchase, of brick, with stone foundations; one story, cellar under one-third of it; floor space on one floor, 22,604 square feet, or nearly half an acre, and costing $12,000. Capital invested in real estate is $60,000, more or less; capacity of corn-crib is 40,000 bushels; capacity of engine (Lane & Bodley's make), 85-horse power; corn is ground by two 36-inch Bradford mills, with a capacity of fifty bushels each per hour; meal bolted before being used. The doubler, where final boiling is done, is of copper, one-fourth of an inch in thickness, with a capacity of fifteen hundred gallons, and cost $1,800. Water supply furnished by an immense spring, twenty feet in diameter, fourteen feet deep, and three feet from main building, pumped thence into the fifth story, and distributed over the building with force. The establishment uses 150,000 gallons per day; capacity of the pump, 450 gallons per minute; 5-inch pipe from the pump to the spring. Three hundred bushels of corn and 150 bushels of rye and malt are consumed daily, together with 200 bushels of coal. Four teams and forty-five hands are employed, at average wages for the men of $1.75 per day; total daily cost of running the establishment is $500. Total number of barrels of whisky made from the commencement of operation, February 12, 1881, to October 1, 1881, is 5,370; amount now in bond (October 24, 1881), is 5,200 barrels; all the casks now in use are new ones, and cost $2.50 each, or $13,000 for casks alone. The whisky is the hand-made sour mash system, and is allowed to remain in mash ninety-six hours. Basement floor contains twelve fermenters, with a gauged capacity of 9,214 gallons each; cistern room contains three receiving cisterns, each of a capacity of 2,000 gallons. The distance from the office of the distillery to the switch of the Cincinnati Southern Railway is 700 yards. The slop is not allowed to run into the stream, but is transferred by troughs to a reservoir in Mr. H. F. Hillenmeyer's field, where it is used for feeding hogs, of which the firm is now feeding about 1,000 head.

The proprietors of this distillery are R. P. Stoll, H. C. Clay and James S. Stoll, who are associated under the firm name of Stoll, Clay & Co. They are comparatively young men, have a spacious and well-furnished office, heated by steam, and telephone connections with Lexington. Their first storekeeper was P. M. McRoberts, their present one W. C. Lindsay.

The Silver Springs Distillery, known as No. 46, in the district, is located about half a mile from Yarnall's Depot, on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and the Leestown Pike six miles from Lexington, and is owned by N. Harris, of Versailles, Ky. The grounds comprise forty acres, and the distillery was built and owned originally by G. W. West & Bro., in 1867, and operated by them until 1871, when they sold out to Younger Stone, who tore down the building, but never

operated the distillery. The first storekeeper under West & Bro. was Joseph Landrum; the third one was a negro named Tucker—the first and only negro storekeeper ever in the State. The building was erected in 1880 by Mr. Harris, the present proprietor, and is one-half stone and one-half frame; the floor space of same is 12,800 square feet, and a capital of $15,000 is employed. One engine is used of 20-horse power; six hands are employed, at an average of $1 a day each, and the distillery is operated nine months in the year. Eighty-six bushels of corn, fourteen bushels of rye and malt, and thirty bushels of coal are consumed daily. Capacity of corn-crib, 20,000 bushels; but about 5 per cent of the corn used is purchased in the county; the remainder is shipped from Cincinnati. The grain is ground on one 30-inch "Queen of the South Mill;" the water is supplied by a spring ten feet from the distillery, affording 200,000 gallons daily, by a pump of 1½-inch pipe. Double warehouse, the floor space of which is 10,180 square feet.

The amount of whisky produced annually by the Silver Springs Distillery is 2,000 barrels; amount now in bond, 1,435 barrels; value of annual production, $50,000. There are four fermenters, 5,236 gallons capacity each; mash in ferment, seventy-two hours; system, hand-made sour mash. The first storekeeper under Mr. Harris was J. M. Jameson, and the present one A. A. Lewis. The spring from which the water is supplied is excellent limestone, with a temperature of 54° in summer, and 53° in winter. The capacity of doubler is 600 gallons; 175 mash tubs of eighty gallons each. Brand—"N. Harris," pure hand-made sour mash whisky. The distillery commenced business under the present proprietor, Mr. Harris, in January, 1881. The average price paid for corn is 55 cents per bushel; the barrels used are made in Lexington, and the number of hogs fed annually is 700.

Distillery No. 54, owned and operated by Headley & Peck, is located on the Harrodsburg Pike, one and a half miles from Lexington, and three-fourths of a mile from the freight depot of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The firm was John A. Headley and C. Y. Peck, but Mr. Headley died in 1880, since which time business has been carried on under the old firm name, by Mr. Peck alone. Brand—"Woodland," hand-made sour mash. The distillery was built in 1872, by Headley & Peck. The property is owned by Robert L. Crigler, of Cincinnati, but it is under lease to the present firm for a term of years. Capital invested in building and machinery is $30,000, and the extent of the grounds is 100 acres. One engine of 50-horse power is used; twenty-five hands are employed at an average of $1.75 per day wages each; distillery runs ten months in the year. Two hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn, seventy-five bushels of rye and malt, and one hundred bushels of coal are consumed daily. The capacity of the crib is 15,000 bushels; the amount of grain purchased in county is about 75 per cent of that consumed; it is ground by one 36-inch Bradford mill. The water is received from a spring which issues from the ground or from a cave, flows about sixty feet and sinks into the ground again. Its capacity, about 250,000 gallons per day, with a temperature of 54°, and in the hottest weather 56° on reaching tanks. Floor space of distillery is 9,000 square feet; three warehouses, one brick, one frame and one iron-clad, with a combined floor space of 21,625 square feet. Amount of whisky annually produced is 4,000 barrels; amount now in bond, 6,500 barrels; value of annual production, $100,000. Twelve fermenters, with a capacity of 5,900 gallons each are used; mash remains in ferment seventy-two hours. The first storekeeper was Walter Scott, of Fayette County; the present storekeeper is W. A. Warner, also of Fayette County. Three receiving cisterns of 1,250 gallons each; 300 mash-tubs of eighty

gallons each. The building was overhauled in 1880, and new machinery put in, which nearly trebled the capacity of the establishment. Capacity of doubler, 1,000 gallons; cost of corn 50 cents per bushel; scales in office, with a capacity of 16,000 pounds. The spring which supplies the distillery was famous as an old Indian camping-ground; it was also a great resort of the deer which came to drink in great numbers. The barrels used in this distillery are made in Lexington, by J. E. Dowling, at a cost of $2.50 each. Telephone connections with Lexington, distant one and a half miles.

Lexington Distillery, No. 93, owned by Temmins, of Cincinnati, and leased and operated by D. A. Aiken, of Lexington; is situated on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, and the Frankfort Turnpike, just outside of the city limits, and is one of the oldest distilleries now in operation in Sandersville Precinct. It was originally run by Hines, who sold out to Grotenkemper. He ran it until 1869, when it ceased operation, and lay idle from that time to 1874. It was then leased by Aiken, the present proprietor, who has operated it since. The capital invested in the establishment is $50,000; capacity, 500 bushels of grain per day, 380 bushels of corn, and 120 bushels of rye and malt. The grounds comprise three acres; the water is supplied from the Ater Spring, the same spring that supplies the distillery of William Tarr & Co. The engine is a 60-horse power one; fifteen hands are employed at an average of $1.50 per day each; the establishment runs ten months in the year. The corn used is bought mostly in Cincinnati; it is ground on two 40-inch Bradford mills, each with a 60-bushel-per-hour capacity. The main building is 60x120 feet, and has three floors; there are three warehouses with a capacity of 13,000 barrels; annual production, 6,500 barrels, amount in bond, 8,000 barrels; value of annual production, $130,000. The system is "sweet mash," and this house is the only one in the country that manufactures sweet mash whisky exclusively. It has fifteen fermenters, with a capacity of 100 bushels each; the mash remains in ferment seventy-two hours; it has two receiving cisterns of fifty-five barrels each. Six hundred head of cattle are fed annually, and new and improved cattle sheds have been erected with a capacity of 600 head. One hundred and twenty-five bushels of coal are consumed per day; capacity of distillery, forty-seven barrels of whisky per day. Telephone to Lexington; house is very compact, thus rendering it very economical as to labor; machinery is very heavy and durable.

This comprises a sketch of all the larger distilleries in the county. In addition to these, a number of smaller ones have been established and operated since the late war; but most of them are at present standing idle, or have ceased business altogether. They have been crowded out into the cold by the larger ones, and some of them have been changed into other kinds of business. One of these small concerns was erected by Atkins & Shawbrun, in 1868, in Dog Fennel Precinct, just opposite Rogers' Mill, and was operated some three years, when it was abandoned. The buildings, including a large brick warehouse, are still standing. Another of these small affairs was erected in connection with a grist mill, on the Combs Ferry Pike, by Carter & McDonald, about the year 1873, and operated by them some five years; then sold to a party named Martin, but afterward bought back again. Both the mill and distillery have disappeared. A small distillery was built near Athens. The building was originally put up in 1845, by Owen Winn, for a mill. This was burned about 1866; and, in 1868, a distillery was built on the site by Adams & Devore. It was operated by them until 1876, and afterward by Poindexter & Pettitt, and then discontinued. It is now used for a tobacco barn. C. W. Grimes built a small distillery on Boone's Creek, in 1876, which is still in operation, with a

capacity of 300 barrels per annum. James O. Pettitt built a mill on Boone's Creek about the year 1850, to which a distillery was afterward added. The latter is now in operation, and is run by Stephen D. Reed. A number of other small establishments might be mentioned as having existed in different parts of the county at different times; but, as there are none now in operation, we believe, aside from those already noticed, we will leave the dead ones to the oblivion into which they have fallen.

In this connection, a word might be said of the wholesale establishments engaged in handling the products of the manufactories of which we have been writing. There are several wholesale whisky houses in Lexington that do an extensive business, and contribute largely to the commercial enterprise of the city, and form not the least source of its mercantile importance. Without going into details concerning these houses, and the business done by them, we merely wish to allude to them in a business way, and as a matter of historical interest. As we have said, the whisky business is an important branch of industry, and one of the largest and most valuable sources of commercial interest in Central Kentucky, as well as in Lexington and Fayette County.

The manufacture of malt is also quite an important branch of industry in this section of the State, and several large establishments are in successful operation in the Blue Grass Region. Two of these are located in Lexington, and are doing an extensive business in the manufacture of malt. In addition to the two in Lexington, the "Woodford Malt House," located in Versailles, and the "Frankfort Malt House," in Frankfort, are large concerns; and, taken together, all of them are not capable of supplying all the malt used by the numerous distilleries in this section.

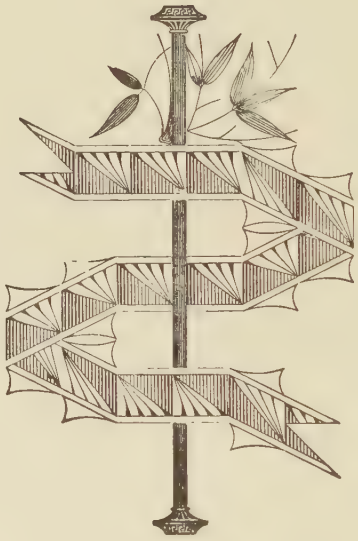
The Lexington Malt House is located on North Upper street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and including the dwelling house of D. F. Wolf, the owner of the malt house, comprises the entire square, bounded by Fifth and Sixth, and North Upper and Mill streets. The malt house proper, built of limestone and brick, with metal roof, is 45x127 feet, basement and three stories, and has a manufacturing capacity of 50,000 bushels per year; with this building are connected a grain warehouse of large dimensions, engine, mill house, etc. (formerly used in carrying on the brewing business), thus affording ample facilities for an extensive business. Prior to 1855, the "hemp business," or rather the manufacture of bagging and cordage was the most important branch of industry in Fayette County. It was carried on for many years by some of the then most prominent citizens of Lexington, among whom may be mentioned Morrison, Smith and W. Wiseman. The latter having retired from the business, the property was sold to John Snyder, of Cincinnati, who converted a portion of the building into an ale and common beer brewery. Finding, however, that the introduction of malt liquors into Central Kentucky was an "up-hill business," and not being a practical brewer himself, he became discouraged and sold out to D. F. Wolf, the present owner, in the spring of 1856. Wolf at once set to work to enlarge and improve the establishment, and added a malt house of about 12,000 bushels capacity, the concern being named the "Lexington Brewery and Malt House." He met with success, and there being a growing demand for "lager beer," a kind of malt liquor now so extensively used and generally known, but at at that time (about twenty-five years ago) having been introduced only in a few of the larger cities of the country, Wolf determined to brew it here. He constructed a lager beer vault and other necessary adjuncts, fitted up the brewery with new and improved machinery in 1858, and brewed the first lager beer ever manufactured in Central Kentucky. He found ready sale for it, and was compelled the year following to

build an additional vault, and otherwise add to the capacity of the brewery in order to be able to supply the demand. The business continuing to grow and expand, Mr. Wolf associated with him, in 1862, William Walker, a well-known ale brewer of Cincinnati, under the firm name of Wolf & Walker. During the same year, the malt house was destroyed by fire (an incident of the war), and, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, it was not rebuilt, but the brewery business was continued. On the 1st of January, 1866, John G. Yellman, a well-known citizen and successful business man of Lexington, was admitted a member of the firm, which was then changed to Wolf, Walker & Co., and a new malt house, the one now in use, erected. The year succeeding, the partnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Walker, the remaining partners continuing the business under the firm name of Wolf & Yellman, which firm existed without change for fifteen years, and became well known in the trade for the good quality of their malt. In the course of time they found that the malt business, which had increased from year to year, was as much as they could comfortably attend to, and it being, for obvious reasons, the more congenial branch of the trade to men somewhat advanced in years, they determined to discontinue brewing, and, in 1874, they did so, adapting the buildings and using them in connection with their malt house. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Yellman died, but in accordance with the terms of a partnership contract between the deceased and surving partner, the business was continued under the same firm name by D. F. Wolf until the summer of 1880, when the latter again assumed sole control and ownership of the property, and the business established by him twenty-four years before, and has been since then, and is now, conducting it under his own name. He is the oldest malt manufacturer in the State.

The Fayette Malt House is located on the Lexington & Maysville Pike, just outside of the limits of Lexington. It is owned by Joseph Swigart and William Harting, and operated under the firm name of Swigart & Harting. The building occupied was erected about the year 1850, by Randall & Bro., for a hemp factory, and was the first hemp factory in Fayette County operated by steam power. After Randall & Bro., the factory was carried on for a time by Dr. Gillespie, a son-in-law to Judge Robertson. It was first used as a malt house by Swigert & McLellan, in 1870, and, after running it about eight months, Swigart bought McLellan out, and for two years conducted the business on his own account and alone. In 1873, Mr. Harting was admitted into partnership, since when the firm has been, as above, Swigart & Harting. The grounds comprise four acres. The water is obtained from a spring near by; there is also a well on the ground, which is used in dry weather. A pump at the well connects with the engine, and is worked by a jointed rod resting on posts. The engine is a 12-horse-power one. The floor space of the old building is 12,800 square feet; the new building in process of erection (1881), will have a floor space of 15,000 square feet. The warehouse holds over five thousand bushels of barley. The firm handle annually 75,000 bushels of malt, make 30,000 bushels, and with the new building (now being erected), will make 75,000 bushels per annum; 75 per cent of the barley used is purchased in the county. One thousand bushels of coal is consumed annually by this establishment. The capacity of the old kiln was 3,000 bushels per month; of the new kiln 5,000 bushels per month. The kiln floor is perforated sixteen holes to the square inch. The walls of the building (first story) are two feet thick; above the first story they are eighteen inches. The capital invested in this establishment is $15,000, and the business carried on by the firm is an extensive one, and has increased from year to year.—*Perrin.*

# PART II.

# HISTORY OF LEXINGTON.



# PART II.

# HISTORY OF LEXINGTON.

## CHAPTER I.

THE CITY OF LEXINGTON — DESCRIPTION — PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS—EARLY SETTLEMENT — THE BLOCK-HOUSE AND THE FORT—INCIDENTS AND ADVENTURES—SIEGE OF BRYANT'S STATION—BATTLE OF THE BLUE LICKS -LOT OWNERS, ETC., ETC.*

"Ah! whence yon glare
That fires the Arch of Heaven!—that dark, red smoke
Blotting the silver moon."—*Shelley*

LEXINGTON, the county seat of Fayette County, and not unfrequently styled "the capital of the Blue Grass Region," is situated on the Town Fork of Elkhorn Creek, twenty-five miles southeast of Frankfort (the capital of the State), seventy-seven miles southeast of Louisville and eighty-five miles south of Cincinnati.

It is located on the extensive table land, on which Cincinnati is nearly centrally placed, formed by an uplift of the Lower Silurian rock formation, and its elevation taken at one of its lowest points, viz., the freight depot of the Lexington & Louisville Railroad, is, according to the authority of railroad engineers, nine hundred and fifty feet above the ocean level. Although originally commenced in what Bancroft styles "the unrivaled valley of Elkhorn Creek," and on the springs in which it takes its rise, it has extended up both the ascending sides of this valley, and over a considerable portion of the level grounds above, the natural drainage into the fork of the Elkhorn is therefore excellent.

The population, which slowly but steadily increases, is now nearly seventeen thousand, and the principal trade and the heaviest capital invested is in hemp manufacture, groceries, dry goods, whisky and live stock. For a long time, Lexington looked more like an opulent and contented old English town than a live American city, but this is changing. Her railroad facilities have recently been largely increased by the building of two great trunk lines, and the reasonable prospect of her becoming a railroad center, together with other encouragements, has awakened a spirit of

* Many of the facts embraced in the following history of Lexington, are now given to the public for the first time. There is also much included in it which the writer was compelled, from the very nature of the case, to draw from his history published in 1872; but, to almost every page thus used, fresh material has been added, and the whole has been carefully revised and corrected. For obvious reasons, extended mention of the living has, as far as possible, been avoided, the exceptions being in favor of a few aged persons. In the preparation of these pages, the writer has consulted every reliable authority attainable, including old citizens, family papers, the records of the city, and county, and of churches, educational institutions and corporations generally; Lexington newspapers, from 1787 to the present time; the earliest writers on Kentucky and the West, embracing Filson, 1784; Imlay, 1792; Winterbotham, 1795; Michaux, 1802; Cuming, 1807; Wilson, 1810; Wilkinson, 1811; Marshall, 1812; Drake, 1815; McAfee, 1816; Melish, 1816; Gibbes Hunt, 1819; Metcalf, 1821; later authors, such as Bishop, 1824; Rafinesque, 1824; Bradford, 1826; Flint, 1828; Caldwell, 1828; McClung, 1833; Hall, 1835; Butler, 1837; McCabe, 1838; Morehead, 1840; Davidson, 1840; *American Pioneer*, 1842; Collins, 1847-74; Duke, 1867, and many others. To the many friends who kindly assisted him with information, the warmest thanks of the writer are due. —G. W. R.

progress and improvement, and the business outlook is brighter than it has been for years. Her twenty schools, which include a university and a new State college, are growing rapidly, and the demand for houses is largely in excess of the supply. The streets, which are laid off at right angles, are mainly well paved, and are now in a better condition than they have ever been. Fine macadamized roads from every direction center in the city, and constitute the trotting-grounds of a multitude of fleet and valuable horses, which are constantly driven over them. There are many handsome private residences, beautified by art and taste, and surrounded by extensive grounds luxuriant in flowers and shrubbery. The pre-eminence which Lexington enjoys for elegant society is due to the intelligence, culture and refined beauty of her women. The striking similarity of her society in this respect, to that of a European capital, has been more than once remarked by foreigners. Words cannot be found too strong to express the richness and loveliness of the country about Lexington. The landscape is soft, luxuriant and picturesque; the approaches to the city are beautiful, and the rides and drives in every direction are charming. English-looking homesteads, surrounded by evergreens and magnificent forest-trees, dot velvet lawns of blue grass and clover, the emerald green of which covers the entire ground, save where the walks and carriage drives are cut through the thick turf. Stone fences and osage orange hedges, or snow-white palings, inclose breeding establishments of fine stock on every road. Splendid blood horses and herds of thoroughbred cattle browse in the shade. The land teems with fatness, and the eye is constantly refreshed with scenes of plenty, comfort and loveliness.

The history of Lexington commences more than a hundred years ago, and dates from the time when the thrilling news of the opening battle of the American Revolution penetrated the solitary wilderness which has since become famous as the "Blue Grass Region of Kentucky." It is the story of a city which was named at a camp-fire, which grew from a block-house, which played the most prominent part in the early and tragic days of the dark and bloody ground, and which has crowded the annals of the country with the names of her illustrious children. But there is a page which comes before this history, and which, like the prologue to a drama, must be recited first. It is the page which calls to mind the fact that the spot now occupied by Lexington was once the seat of an ancient people long ago extinct; a people who trod this soil before the red man; a lost race, whose name and language and history have utterly perished from the earth, and whose mere existence even would never have been known but for the almost obliterated remains which still show the work of their hands. That such a people once flourished here is positively asserted by Prof. Rafinesque, one of the most learned men ever connected with Transylvania University, and probably the ablest scientific investigator of his day in America. He is the highest authority upon the pre-historic remains surrounding Lexington, which he carefully examined and surveyed more than sixty years ago, and which are minutely described in a preceding chapter of this volume. Other proofs are not wanting. Morse says that the first settlers of Lexington found here a well, regularly and artificially built with stone, a domestic convenience unknown among the American Indians, and they plowed up curious earthen vessels, such as could only have been manufactured by at least a semi-civilized people. In 1790, an old lead mine, which had every appearance of having been once worked and abandoned, was opened near this city. Kentucky's first historian, John Filson, tells us of stone sepulchers, built in pyramid shape, and still tenanted by human skeletons, as late as two years after the siege of Bryant's Sta-

tion. "They are built," says he, "in a way totally different from that of the Indians." Early in this century, a large circular earthen mound, about six feet in height, occupied a part of what is now called Spring street, between High and Maxwell. It was located between the property of Dr. Bell and the rear outbuildings of Mr. P. Yeiser. In course of time it was leveled, and was found to consist of layers of earth of three different colors. In the center was discovered an earthen vessel of curious form, and a quantity of half-burned wood. The mound is supposed to have served the purpose of a sacrificial altar.

In addition to these well-attested facts, a less reliable statement is made in a volume published by the notorious traveler, Ashe, in 1806, that a subterranean cemetery of the pre-historic inhabitants of this place was discovered here more than a century ago. The substance of his story, which is here given simply for what it is worth, is as follows: "In 1776, three years before the first permanent *white* settlement was made, some venturesome hunters, most probably from Boonesborough, had their curiosity excited by the strange appearance of some stones they saw in the woods where Lexington now stands. They removed these stones, and came to others of peculiar workmanship, which, upon examination, they found had been placed there to conceal the entrance to an ancient catacomb, formed in the solid rock, fifteen feet below the surface of the earth. They discovered that a gradual descent from the opening brought them to a passage four feet wide and seven feet high, leading into a spacious apartment, in which were numerous niches, which they were amazed to find occupied by bodies which, from their perfect state of preservation, had evidently been embalmed. For six years succeeding this discovery, the region in which this catacomb was located was visited by bands of raging Indians and avenging whites; and during this period of blood and passion, the catacomb was despoiled, and its ancient mummies, probably the rarest remains of a forgotten era that man has ever seen, were well-nigh swept out of existence. But not entirely. Some years after the red men and the settlers had ceased hostilities, the old sepulcher was again visited and inspected. It was found to be three hundred feet long, one hundred feet wide, and eighteen feet high. The floor was covered with rubbish and fine dust, from which were extracted several sound fragments of human limbs."

If such a cemetery ever existed, its locality has remained unknown, though a somewhat similar one is mentioned by Collins as having been discovered in Hart County, Ky., as late as 1826, and the fact that embalmed bodies have been found in several caves in this State is too well known to need reference to authorities. Whether the story had its origin in the discovery of the fact, now well known to geologists, that deep water channels and extensive caverns have been formed under Lexington by the disintegration of the limestone peculiar to this region, or whether it was actually true, the settled conviction remains that Lexington and the surrounding country was one of the seats of a pre-historic race. Even as late as 1871 a number of relics of another age were exhumed from a mound in this vicinity, and sent to the Smithsonian Institute for preservation. Who were the nameless beings whose grand chain of works seemed to have Lexington for its nucleus and center? No certain answer has yet been revealed. One inclines to the opinion that they were cotemporaries of the hardy Picts. Another, the learned Rafinesque, calls them the "Alleghawi," and declares them identical with the progenitors of the Aztecs, and cites as proof the remains of their temples, which are declared to be wonderfully similar to those of the ancient Mexicans described by Baron Humboldt. The earthern vessels here plowed up from the virgin soil, he says, were like those used by the

Alleghawians for cooking purposes. Still another writer sees in the original inhabitants of Lexington a people descended from the Egyptians. Other authors, eminent and learned, almost without number, have discussed this subject, but their views are as conflicting as those already mentioned, and nothing is satisfactory, except the negative assurance that the real first settlers of Lexington, the State of Kentucky, and the entire Mississippi Valley, were not the American Indians, as no Indian nation has ever built walled cities, defended by entrenchments, or buried their dead in sepulchers of stone.

It is a favorite theory of many, that the Indians of North America migrated from Asia; that the once noble race, which has almost melted away, was descended from the ten tribes of Israel which were driven from Palestine 700 years before the birth of Christ. But this is a theory only. The advent of the Indians and the stock from which they sprung will never be determined: but that they came *after* the Mound-Builders is evident. The appearance of the Indians was the death-knell of that doomed race whose rich and beautiful lands and spoil-gorged cities inflamed the desperate and destitute invaders. The numerous tumuli which yet remain attest the fierceness of the conflict which ensued. A great people were swept out of existence, their cities disappeared, the grass grew above them, and, in time, the canebrakes and the forests. Out of all this vast extent of conquered territory, the Indians selected a portion as a hunting-ground, and called it "Kantuckee," because it had been in truth to them a "dark and bloody ground." It was a shadow-land to the Indians. In 1800, some Sacs, who were in St. Louis, said of Kentucky, that it was full of the souls of a strange race which their people had long ago exterminated. They regarded this land with superstitious awe. Here they hunted and here they fought, but no tribe was ever known to settle permanently in it. And while they hunted and roamed and paddled here their bark canoes, unknown centuries rolled away. Jamestown, the germ and herald of a mighty empire was building, and royal colonies of their future enemies waxed strong, while they sported and slept; and even when their brethren "across the mountains" were falling like ripe grain before the reaper, while forests were disappearing, and villages, and towns, and churches, and mills, and colleges were multiplying, they built their camp-fires undisturbed where Lexington now stands—for even to Virginia, the vast area since called the Northwestern Territory was then an unexplored and unknown country. But the handwriting was upon the wall, and the same fate to which the red man had consigned the Mound-Builders was in waiting for them also.

The genius of civilization pointed out to her chosen pioneer a savage land to be reclaimed; and on the ever memorable 7th of June, 1769, Daniel Boone, the "Columbus of the land," stood upon a lofty cliff which towered above a branch of the Kentucky River, and gazed enraptured upon the Italy of America, and feasted his eyes upon the beauty and fatness of a country celebrated now the wide world over in story and in song. The conquerer of the wilderness had come, a vast army was following at his back, and the future of the dark and bloody ground was decided. In 1770, the "Long Hunters" crossed the rocky barrier which shut out the old settlement from the wilderness, and penetrated the fabled region, and in 1773, they were followed by a band of Virginia surveyors appointed by Lord Dunmore. Parties of colonial soldiers from the Old Diminion came out in search of homes. Cabins were erected and corn raised at Old Town, now Harrodsburg, in 1774, and the spring of the year following found Boone building on the Kentucky River the log fort and capitol of the famous Transylvania Colony. "With this year,"

(1775), says Marshall, "begins the first permanent and real settlement of Kentucky," an event which filled the Indians with rage. To them the white men were invaders and robbers. From their first appearance, they had tracked them with torch and tomahawk and scalping knife, never doubting but that by bloodshed and cruelty they would be able to drive them from their hunting-ground; and now when they saw them deliberately preparing permanent settlements, their indignation and mortification knew no bounds. They resolved to utterly exterminate their persistent foes, to re-possess every foot of soil so daringly appropriated—and from this time for many a long year after, were enacted scenes of blood and horror, the recital of which is enough to sicken the stoutest soul.

Until the year 1775, no white man is positively known to have visited the place now called Lexington; but, in that year, says Gen. Robert McAfee, "Robert Patterson, Simon Kenton, Michael Stoner, John Haggin, John and Levi Todd, and many others took possession of the north side of the Kentucky River, including Lexington." Fortunately, the names of a few of those included in the indefinite phrase, "many others," are preserved. They were John Maxwell, Hugh Shannon, James Masterson, William McConnell, Isaac Greer and James Dunkin. They were sent out from the fort at Harrodsburg. Clothed in their quaint pioneer style of buck-skin pantaloons, deer-skin leggins, linsey hunting-shirt and peltry cap, and armed each with a trusty flint-lock rifle, a hatchet and scalping-knife, they toiled through the trackless woods and almost impenetrable cane-brakes in the direction of the future Lexington. On or about the 5th of June, the approach of night ended one of their solitary and dangerous marches; and, glad to rest, the tired hunters camped on a spot afterward known successively as McConnell's Station, Royal's Spring and the Pepper distillery property. It is only a few steps from the present "Old Frankfort road," and is nearly opposite Lexington Cemetery. The spring from which the pioneers drank still exists, with a stream as cool, clear and grateful as then. After posting one of their number on the "look-out" for the "red-skin varmints," who were ever on the alert to slay the "pale-face," the rest seated themselves around a blazing brush-heap on logs and buffalo hides; and, with hunger for sauce, supped with gusto upon the then inevitable "jerk" and parched corn. While eating their simple meal, they talked with enthusiasm of the beautiful country they had just traveled over, and surprised and delighted with the prospect about them, they determined that their place of settlement should be around the very spot where they were then encamped. And no wonder they were delighted with their new-found home, for of all the broad, rich acres they had seen in all "Kan-tuck-ee," these were the fattest and most fertile. Never before had their eyes feasted on such an untold wealth of blue grass pasture. The deer, the elk, the bear and buffalo crowded the woods with juicy food. They forgot the skulking savage and the dangers on every hand, and glowed with the excitement which only a hunter can feel, as they surveyed the virgin glories of the red man's most cherished hunting-grounds, and realized the full truth of the wondrous tales they had heard of a distant El Dorado. The hunters assisted William McConnell to build a rude little cabin on their camping-ground as the foundation for a title, for Virginia, as early as the year 1774, had offered 400 acres of land to each person who cleared a piece of land, built a cabin, and raised a crop of Indian corn. The name of the settlement that was to be was discussed with animation. One suggested "York," another "Lancaster," but both were dropped with a shout for "Lexington!" as the conversation turned to the strange news that had slowly crept through the wilderness, and which, after being weeks on the way, they had just heard, of how "King George's

troops, on the 19th of April, had called Americans 'rebels,' and shot them down like dogs at Lexington, in Massachusetts colony." The story of Lexington's christening—the historic fact of how she got her name—is as romantic as the legend of the beautiful Princess Pocahontas, and is an incident far more interesting, because more true than the fabulous one told of the founding of ancient Rome. The very spot where this event occurred was minutely described and clearly located more than seventy years ago in the old Lexington *Reporter* of July 29, 1809, while several of the pioneers, who belonged to that memorable party, were not only still alive but residents of Lexington. The date of its occurrence is undisputed, and the fact itself is established by the concurrence of the highest authorities upon Kentucky history. Bancroft relates the incident in his graphic description of the opening of the war of Independence, when he says that the spirit of revolution "breathed its inspiring word to the first settlers of Kentucky; so that hunters, who made their halt in the matchless valley of the Elkhorn, commemorated the 19th of April by naming their encampment Lexington."

So the hunters called the new settlement "Lexington" in memory of that bloody field hundreds of miles away, and some of them soon after joined the Continental Army, and fought long and bravely to avenge the minutemen who fell that day. How strange the story of that pioneer camp! Here, more than a hundred years ago, when Kentucky was a wilderness territory of the royal province of Virginia; here, far away from civilized life, in the heart of an unbroken forest, at the dead of night, a little band of adventurers erected the first monument ever raised on this continent in honor of the first dead of the Revolution! It is true the ceremonies of its dedication were not attended with glittering pomp or show, for the officials were only clad in buck-skin and honest home-spun, and the music of their choir naught but the scream of the panther, the howl of the wolf, or the far off yell of the savage! But it was consecrated by the strictest virtue and truest patriotism, and nature smiled benignantly upon it from an Eden of luxuriant beauty. Those pioneers have long since passed away, and some of their graves are still to be seen not far from the spot where they encamped on that memorable occasion.

The frail and hastily-built hut of McConnell gave Lexington her name, and that was all, for no settlement was effected until four years after its erection. The summer of 1776 found no white man in all the length and breadth of the present Fayette County. McConnell's cabin was deserted and falling to pieces, and the would-be settlers had all retired to the protection of the few log forts then in existence. The American Revolution had fairly opened. Ticonderoga had been captured, the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought, and one of the saddest tragedies of that eventful period had been enacted upon the Plains of Abraham. The Indians, consistent with the policy they ever pursued of leaguing with the strongest, had early enlisted on the side of England, and the Northwestern tribes in particular were not slow to act. They came to Kentucky with the buds of spring, and summer had not commenced before all Fayette County and the adjoining region were filled with roaming bands of angry Shawanese, Cherokees and their associates. All ideas of attempting to make new settlements were abandoned by the whites; personal safety was the one thing thought of, and fear and anxiety prevailed, for the savages clearly indicated that they had not abandoned their cherished desire of driving their enemies from the country. Settlers were killed every few days. On the 14th of July, two of Col. Calloway's daughters and one of Daniel Boone's were captured within rifle-shot of Boonesborough, and about the same time Hinkston's settlement, on Licking Creek, was broken up. Dark days had

come and still darker were ahead, and many even of the stoutest-hearted settlers left the country entirely. The wilderness country, heretofore a part of Fincastle County, Va., was formed into "Kentucky County," on December 7, 1776, but the protection of the "Old Dominion," whose forces were needed to lead the van of the Continental army, was barely felt in the newly-created department. The handful of brave pioneers struggled with their savage foes alone and unaided, and to their sufferings were added the horrors of the winter of starvation which marked the opening of the year of 1777. The succeeding spring and summer gave them as little encouragement. To attempt to raise corn was certain death; game was shot at the peril of the hunter's life. Harrodsburg, Boonesborough and Logan's Fort were constantly watched, and each in succession attacked by the Indians; and at this time the whole military force of the newly-made Kentucky County amounted to only 102 men. Fortunately, Col. Bowman arrived from Virginia early in the fall with a hundred men, and hope rose again in the hearts of the almost despairing settlers. The prospect continued to brighten during the year 1778. The well-planned and swiftly-executed movements of that brilliant soldier and remarkable man, Col. George Rogers Clark, against the British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, met with wonderful success; the grand attack of an overwhelming force of Indians and Canadians, under Du Quesne, upon the heroic little garrison of Boonesborough, signally failed, confidence was restored, immigration again commenced, and the settlers once more ventured out to "possess the land."

And now the beautiful and fertile tract which the hunters had named "Lexington" was to be known as something else than a romantic camp-ground, and the solitude of the grand old forest which grew above it was to be broken by the sounds of an advancing and unsparing civilization. In the latter part of March, 1779, Col. Robert Patterson, since distinguished as the founder of two cities, was again ordered from the fort at Harrodsburg, to establish a garrison north of the Kentucky River*, and this time he was successful. At the head of twenty-five men, he commenced his slow and difficult march for the region he had visited four years before, and which he had never forgotten. The party reached its destination the last day of the month, and encamped for rest and refreshment at a magnificent spring, whose grateful waters emptied into a stream near by, the green banks of which were gemmed with the brightest flowers. The discovery of this spring determined the location of the little garrison, and "on" or "about" the 1st of April, according to the best authorities†, the stout pioneers commenced their work. Trees were felled, a space cleared, and a block-house, surrounded by a stockade, and commanding the spring, was soon under headway. This rude but powerful defense was quickly completed, as no unnecessary labor was spent upon it. The logs for the walls were chopped out, provided with ports, and "raised;" the long and wide clapboards, rough from the ax and firmly secured by wooden pins, formed the roof; trees split in two and cut to the proper length, made the floor; a substantial slab door was provided, and these, together with openings to admit the light and carry off the smoke, constituted the block-house. The ground upon which it was erected, and which is now so rich in historic associations, is at present occupied by the "Carty Building," on the corner of Main and Mill streets.‡ The infancy of the city was

*McAfee.

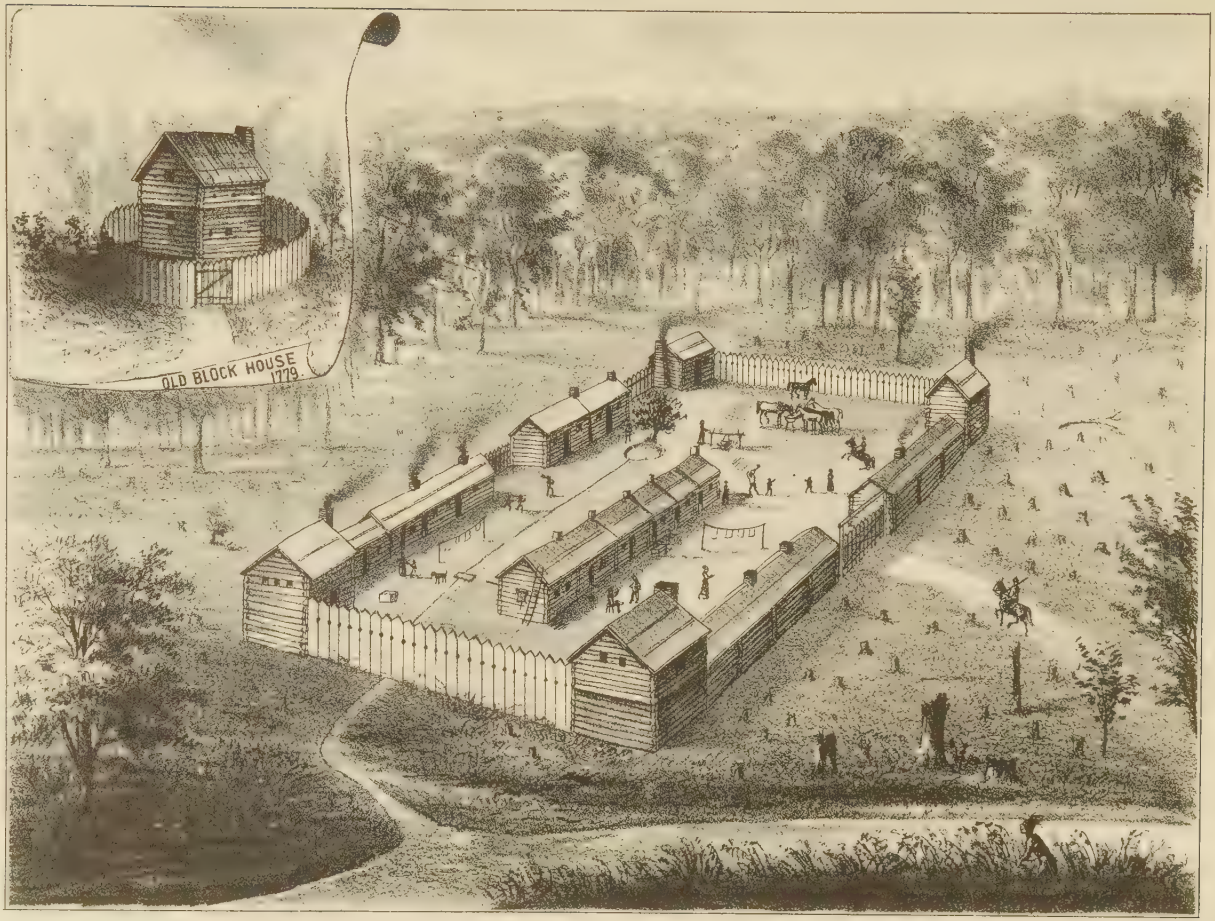
† Marshall, Vol. I, page 89. Butler, page 101. Morehead's Address. Collins (1847), page 263. Collins (1874), Vol II, page 20.

‡The attention of the editor has been called to the fact, since the MSS. of this chapter has passed from his hands, that the fort and block-house did not stand on the corner as given above, but nearer the middle of the square. Upon examination of the records in the Clerk's office it is found that the lots on that side of Main street between Broadway and Mill streets, were 40, 41, 42, 43, 44; that 40, where the Opera House now stands, was "granted to David Blanchard, etc.;" that 41, 42, 43 were "arranged as where the garrison stood, etc.;" while 44 (where Carty Building now stands) was "granted to Christopher Greenup, etc." These records are plain, and not to be disputed.—Ed.

here shown, in 1779, by the rude block-house; this was succeeded, in 1788, by a frame one; in 1807, by what was then called "a splendid two-story brick," which in 1871 gave place to the four-story iron front that now marks the spot where the settlement of Lexington was commenced, and is a monument to the memory of one of her worthy citizens, John Carty, now deceased. The spring near the block-house was the principal one of the series of springs now concealed by the buildings on Main street which have been erected over them. When Lexington grew to be a "station," the spring was embraced within the walls of the stockade, and supplied the entire garrison with water; and when the fort was removed, the spring was deepened and walled up for the benefit of the whole town, a large tank for horses was added, and for many years, under the familiar name, "the public spring," it was known far and wide. As soon as the block-house was completed, it was occupied by Col. Robert Patterson, John Maxwell, James Masterson, William, James, Francis and Alexander McConnell, and James and Joseph Lindsay, who proceeded to raise a crop of corn on the ground now covered by Cheapside, the court house, and a part of Main street, and all other necessary preparations were made to insure a permanent settlement. About six weeks after the block-house was erected, it sheltered the celebrated Daniel Boone. He had started out from Boonesborough at the head of a military expedition, and halted at the block-house at nightfall, to give his command the benefit of its friendly walls. One of his command was William McGee, who the next year settled "McGee's Station," near the Tate's Creek road. Boone himself subsequently established and occupied a family station in this county, near the present town of Athens, and on the creek which still bears his name. The block-house is also noted as the rendezvous of Todd's, Logan's and Holder's companies of militia, when starting out on the Bowman expedition.

The year 1779 was one of comparative peace. Immigrants came to Kentucky in increasing numbers, eager to be in time to get the benefit of the "settlement right," under which Virginia guaranteed them a magnificent estate, which "right" was to cease in 1780. A few of the bolder of these new-comers ventured, during summer, to the solitary block-house at Lexington, "the forlorn hope of advancing civilization," and built cabins adjoining its protecting walls. In the autumn, a little company, of which John Morrison and his wife were a part, removed from Harrodsburg, and still further additions were made to the defenses of the settlement. The fort, which had by this time become a place of some importance, had assumed the shape of a parallelogram, two sides of which were formed by the exposed walls of two rows of cabins, the extreme ends of the fort being defended by stockades of sharpened posts fixed securely in the ground, and furnished with ports. The pickets and walls were about ten feet high. Another row of cabins stood in the center of the inclosed place, which was large enough to shelter, not only the settlers and new-comers, but also all the live stock which might at any time have to be driven in from the reach of their destroying foe. The lines of the station extended from the block-house on Carty's corner across Main street to Masterson's cabin, which formed one angle of the defense, and stood on the site of McMichael's store; thence across Main to the lot now occupied by Simpson & Co.'s saddlery; thence to the Carty warehouse on Mill street; and thence to the block-house. The station gate, a large slab one, was on the side extending from the block-house to Masterson's cabin. The stockade embraced a part of what is now Main street, and included "the public property," which was on East Main, and is now covered by business houses.

Col. Robert Patterson, the founder of Lexington, was born on the 15th of March, 1753,




THE OLD FORT AT LEXINGTON, Built in 1782.

near Falling Spring, in Pennsylvania, and was of Irish parentage. He had barely attained his majority when he enlisted as a ranger, and served for six months against the Indians on the frontier of his native State. In 1775, he came to Kentucky, helped McConnell to build his cabin, and was one of the party of hunters who named Lexington. He was also one of the builders of McClelland's station at Georgetown, in 1776, and in the fall of that year he and Isaac Greer and five others started to Pittsburgh to get powder, as the supply in the station was about exhausted. On the night of the 12th of October, while asleep at that their camp two miles below the Hockhocking, in the present State of Ohio, they were suddenly attacked by Indians, who killed two of the party, took Greer prisoner, and wounded all the rest but one. Patterson was shot twice, his right arm was broken, and he received a terrible tomahawk cut between two of his ribs, near the spinal column. After seven days of almost incredible suffering and adventure, he was rescued, but did not recover for nearly a year. In 1778, he served with Col. George Rogers Clarke in his Illinois campaign. He then located at Harrodsburg, and in the following winter was made Ensign of Capt. Levi Todd's company. In April, 1779, as before mentioned, he built the block-house at Lexington, and shortly after he shared with his company in Bowman's expedition against the Shawanese. On the 29th of March, 1780, he was married, in the fort at Lexington, to Elizabeth Lindsay, sister of the two Lindsays already mentioned; but that did not prevent him from going out on another expedition under Clark, a few weeks after. He was made Captain of Virginia volunteers in April, 1781, and participated the next year in the battle of the Blue Licks. He was in the expedition against the Piqua towns in 1782, was commissioned Colonel in 1785, and was out with Col. Logan in 1786, and in the attack upon Mackachack received a wound in the hand which, from lack of attention, became inflamed, and finally caused the old wounds in his arm to give him a great deal of trouble. Subsequently, he became the owner of a third of the original town plat of Cincinnati, and may be called the founder of that city also. He was a delegate from Fayette County to the Virginia Legislature, in 1790, fought at the head of his regiment, in St. Clair's disastrous campaign, in 1791, and served as the Representative of this county in the first session of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1792. In 1804, he bought a large tract of land adjoining the city of Dayton, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his remarkable career. During the war of 1812, he had charge of the transportation of supplies from Dayton to the North. During the last ten years of his life, he suffered very much from his old wounds which finally caused his death on the 5th of August, 1827, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife survived until 1835, when she died at the age of seventy-three. With his faithful wife, who shared with him the hardships and dangers of Lexington station, he sleeps in Woodland Cemetery, which adjoins their old home farm near Dayton, and their graves are on a beautiful knoll which overlooks the fertile valleys of the Stillwater, the Miami and the Mad River, and which the old pioneer helped to reclaim from the savages.

Col. Patterson was the first Surveyor of Lexington, and laid off the town; was a leading member of the Board of Trustees for many years, and an active, public-spirited and valued citizen. A portion of his landed estate, which was very large, included the present property of Madison C. Johnson on High street, and his first residence, a log house, built in 1783, stood on the southwest corner of High and Lower, near or on the site of Mr. Hayes' residence. The log house was, in course of time, succeeded by a substantial two-story stone one, which stood there for many years. Just before Col. Patterson removed from Lex-

ington a large delegation of Indians, on their way to Washington, camped on his extensive grounds, and enjoyed his generous hospitality. In person, Col. Patterson was tall and handsome. He was gifted with a fine mind, but like Boone, Kenton and many others of his simple-hearted pioneer companions, was indulgent and negligent in business matters, and like them, allowed the most of his once broad possessions to gradually slip from his grasp. His ten children were all born either in Lexington or Fayette County, and some of his descendants are still living in Kentucky. One of his daughters-in-law and some grandchildren and great-grandchildren live at Dayton, Ohio. To one of his grandsons, Ashley Brown, Esq. thanks are due for information included in this sketch.

Of those who aided Col. Patterson in founding Lexington, the most conspicuous, perhaps, was William McConnell, who, with his brothers, Alexander, James and Francis, was among the first adventurers to the wilderness of Kentucky. His cabin has already been mentioned. The family station which he established in 1783, near the site of the cabin, was soon merged in Lexington. It stood on the ground occupied by Pepper's distillery, around which the now noted hunting party camped. One of the inmates, David Hunter, was shot and scalped by the Indians as he was going from this station to Lexington Fort, and another, John Brooky, was wounded by them while chopping wood near the station. William McConnell's land lay chiefly on Town Fork and extended into the town bounds; a little neglected burying ground on an eminence near the Lexington cemetery inclosed by an old post and rail fence, is all that is left to remind one of "McConnell's Station." In that little graveyard the McConnells and Lindsays were interred. William McConnell was the right hand man of Patterson in many a dangerous undertaking, and was also one of the earliest Trustees of Lexington. His brother, Alexander, was the hero of the thrilling adventure narrated in another chapter, in which he proved himself, unaided, a match for five Indians. Alexander McConnell owned a large tract of land by settlement and pre-emption on the west side of the Harrodsburg road, and he lived on that part of it now known as the Ingels or Kearney place. His cabin was romantically situated near the edge of a sinking spring encircled with forest trees. It was bought by William Leavy in 1801 at $16.06 cents per acre. The Trotter Powder Mills which were in operation in 1812, were located on this land. Mrs. Williams, a daughter of Francis McConnell, owned the land now included in the Lexington Cemetery, and Mrs. Robinson, a daughter of William McConnell, owned the Bosworth place about a mile from town on the northeastern side of the railroad. The McConnell pre-emptions were nearly all contiguous, and together formed a very extensive tract. The brothers shared in the perils of the battle of the Blue Licks, and helped with their sufferings and labor and blood to consecrate the settlement, which they were so conspicuous in establishing.

John Maxwell was one of the founders of the city of Lexington. He was born in Scotland in 1747, and was brought to America by his parents while in the fourth year of his age. He was one of the early adventurers in the wilds of Kentucky, arriving before a solitary station or even a cabin existed within its limits. His settlement and pre-emption in town and county amounted to about one thousand acres, but, true to the old hunter nature, it rapidly slipped from his grasp. He and Sarah, his wife, are said to have been the first persons married within "the fort." He was the first Coroner of Fayette County; was one of the original members of Dr. Rankin's Presbyterian Church, and was one of the founders of the old St. Andrew's Society. His residence was about a hundred yards from the well-known

"Maxwell Spring" near the State College, the water from which ran into a rock basin in his spring house. In 1804, only one cabin stood between his residence and High street. This useful and respected citizen died in 1819, and was buried in what was then "Maxwell's Graveyard," but which now forms part of the neglected old City Cemetery, on Bolivar street, in which stands the "Mission Church." James Masterson, after whom "Masterson's Station," five miles west of this city, was named, was a genuine specimen of the pioneer type. Long after Lexington had become an important town, he continued to dress in the primitive hunter style, and invariably wore his powder-horn and carried his rifle. He loved to tell of the dangers which threatened "the fort" when he was married in it, and the number of deer and buffalo he had killed between it and the present "Ashland." Mrs. Masterson was one of the ladies who rushed from the fort to the assistance of "Wild cat McKinney," whose adventure is detailed on another page. Masterson once owned a tract of land which included the Judge Robertson place, corner of Mill and High streets; but, in 1790, he bought a farm on the northeast side of the Richmond road, near the town limits, from Gen. Wilkinson, for sixty pounds sterling, and lived there till his death, which did not take place until he had attained a green old age. Maj. R. S. Bullock now occupies the old Masterson place. Four Lindsay brothers—Joseph, James, Henry and William—came to Kentucky in 1775, and though all of them settled in Fayette County at an early day, only Joseph and James are positively known to have aided in building the block-house. The entire family must have been residents of the station soon after that event, for Elizabeth Lindsay, sister of the four brothers, married Col. Patterson in March, 1780. The only relics of those early and interesting days are a split-bottom chair, and an old table made by the Lindsays while here. They are in the possession of Mrs. Jefferson Patterson, the aged daughter-in-law of Col. Patterson, at Dayton, Ohio. After the Lindsays had performed their part in settling Lexington, they found themselves possessed of about two thousand acres of land in the county, but it soon got away from them. The farm of James Lindsay is now owned by Patrick Dolan; Joseph's was partly occupied by Robert Logan; a portion of Henry's was owned by Ephraim Herriott, and William's was purchased by Charles B. Lewis. Mrs. Martha Morrison, wife of Maj. Morrison, already mentioned was the first white female who settled in "the fort," and her son, Capt. John Morrison, who fell at Dudley's defeat, in 1813, was the first native of Lexington. They were not related to Col. James Morrison, who did not settle in Lexington until 1792. Mrs. Martha Morrison died July 2, 1825, aged seventy-five. The great tracts of land which were obtained by right of settlement by the founders of Lexington, and which would now be almost princely estates, soon passed into other hands, and not a foot of it is now known to be in the possession of any of their descendents who bear their names.

One of the results of the increased immigration to Kentucky, in the fall of 1779, was a settlement, made at a point about five miles northeast of the Lexington "fort," and known as "Bryant's Station." The immigrants were principally from North Carolina, and the most conspicuous of them were the family of Bryants, from whom the place took its name. There were four brothers, viz., Morgan, James, William and Joseph, all with large families of children, and mostly grown. William, though not the eldest brother, was the most active, and considered their leader. His wife was a sister of Col. Daniel Boone. The death of William Bryant so discouraged his friends that they returned to North Carolina, and the greater part of the population from that State left the fort about the same time. Their loss,

however, was made up by a number of families from Virginia. Robert Johnson (the father of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson), the Craigs, Stuckers, Hendersons and Mitchells were among the number, and kept up the strength of the place at what it had been, if not greater than at any former period. A buffalo "trace" ran from this station close to Lexington, and the settlers of both places joined forces in clearing it of logs, undergrowth, and other obstructions—a wise measure, as subsequent events proved, for, owing to it, the troops from Lexington that went to the assistance of the besieged station, in 1782, were enabled to reach it much sooner than they could otherwise have done.

In September, 1779, Grant's Station, in what is now called the Huffman, Ingels and Hardesty neighborhood, five miles from Bryant's, was established, under the direction and leadership of Col. John Grant, of North Carolina, and Capt. William Ellis, of Virginia. It was at Grant's Station that Judge Lewis Collins, deceased, author of a history of Kentucky, was born. This station soon attracted the attention of the Indians, who subsequently greatly harassed the inmates, and, in 1780, they made pioneer life such a burden to the settlers that they returned to Virginia. Capt. Ellis entered the Continental army, and commanded a company until the close of the Revolutionary war, when he and Col. Grant came again to Kentucky. Col. Grant re-occupied their old station, but Capt. Ellis, with a number of other Virginians he had piloted through "the wilderness," settled a fertile tract of country which included what is now known as the David's Fork neighborhood. In 1786, Capt. Ellis married Elizabeth Shipp. Subsequently, he was with St. Clair in the terrible "defeat" of November 4, 1791. The old pioneer died in the year 1800, and was buried in the county he had helped to settle. He was a man of great energy, liberality and hospitality. The strength of his mind and the integrity of his character gained for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

With the building of "the fort" at Lexington, came also the cutting of the cane, the girdling of the trees, and the opening of the land for cultivation; and civilization had never before demanded the sacrifice of the primeval glories and beauties of such a region. Boone styled Kentucky "a second paradise," and if its general characteristics merited such a eulogy, what must have been the virgin charms of the country around Lexington, which is conceded by all to be the finest in the State. John Filson, the biographer of Boone, and who was himself one of the early settlers and residents of Lexington, refers to it as the most luxuriant portion of "the most extraordinary country on which the sun has ever shone." The surrounding forests abounded in game, and it was an unusual thing for the fort not to be well stocked with the meat of the deer, buffalo, bear, elk and minor animals. The thick canebrakes, though the chosen retreat of the panther and the wild-cat, were thronged with birds prized by the hunters. Provender for the horses and cattle was not wanting. They waded, up to their knees, in native clover, wild rye and buffalo grass, and grew fat upon the young shoots of the nourishing cane. The earth glowed with the beauty of numberless natural flowers, many of which are now rarely, if ever, seen here. Lilies, daisies, pinks, wild tulips and columbines delighted the eye; beds of sweet violets and fragrant wild hyacinths perfumed the air, and the brilliant cardinal flower and the admired crown imperial grew spontaneously here, in greater beauty than in any other part of the world. A scene of wild and picturesque loveliness greeted the eyes of the settlers, and it had not lost all of its natural charms, even as late as 1794, when visited by Capt. Imlay, an officer of the Revolutionary army, if his florid language is an indication. He says: "Lexing-

ton is nearly central of the finest and most luxuriant country, perhaps, on earth. Here, an eternal verdure reigns, and the brilliant sun, piercing through the azure heavens, produces in this prolific soil an early maturity, which is truly astonishing. Flowers, full and perfect as if they had been cultivated by the hand of a florist, with all their captivating odors, and with all the variegated charms which color and nature can produce, here, in the lap of elegance and beauty, decorate the smiling groves. Soft zephyrs gently breathe on sweets, and the inhaled air gives a voluptuous glow of health and vigor, that seems to ravish the intoxicated senses. The sweet songsters of the forests appear to feel the influence of the genial clime, and in more soft and modulated tones, warble their tender notes in unison with love and nature. Everything here gives delight, and in that wild effulgency which beams around us, we feel a glow of gratitude for the elevation which our all-bountiful Creator has bestowed upon us."

Fortunately for the settlers, the winter succeeding their arrival was a peaceful one, and they took advantage of it. They strengthened the fort and increased its comforts, with the wise design of attracting settlers, and their efforts were rewarded. The spring of 1780, however, brought with it the Indians, small parties of whom almost constantly watched the traces leading to Lexington Station, and the settlers were frequently fired upon. At this time, game, and particularly the buffalo, was the chief dependence of the garrison for food, bread being a rare luxury until corn was fit to make meal of; and in order to get the much-needed game, and at the same time escape the Indians, the hunters found it necessary to start early enough to get out in the woods three or four miles before day, and on their return to travel a like distance after night. Life in the fort was more picturesque than easy and delightful. The men "by turns" stood guard, and kept up a sharp lookout for the enemy; while those off guard risked their lives in hunting to supply the garrison with food, cleared the land, planted, plowed, brought in the cows, and did mending, patching, and all manner of work. A peculiar rolling of the drum was the signal of danger or of Indians, and at that sound all who could, hastened into the fort. Joseph Ficklin, afterward Postmaster of Lexington, stated that when he was a little boy, he had on several occasions hurried into the station as fast as his legs could carry him, when the alarm was beaten. The women milked the cows, cooked the mess, prepared the flax, spun, wove, and made the garment of linen or linsey, and when corn could be had, ground it into meal at the hand-mill, or pounded it into hominy in the mortar. Wild game was the principal food, and that was eaten most of the time without salt, which was seldom made at the "licks" without loss of life. Sugar was made from the maple trees, coffee was unknown, but fine milk supplied its place as long as the Indians spared the cows. Wooden vessels, either turned or coopered, were in common use as table furniture. A tin cup was an article of delicate luxury, almost as rare as an iron fork. Every hunter carried his knife; it was no less the implement of a warrior. Not unfrequently the rest of the family was left with but one or two for the use of all. The famous Kentucky hunting-shirt was universally worn by the settlers. It was made either of linsey or dressed deer-skin, and provided with a pocket in the bosom for tow used in cleaning the rifle. Every hunter carried a tomakawk and scalping-knife, wore deer-skin breeches, moccasins of the same material, and generally a bear-skin hat. The little money in circulation was depreciated Continental paper.

The spring of 1780 marked the beginning of an era in the history of Lexington so rich in deeds of daring, and so fraught with thrilling adventures, experiences of intense suffering,

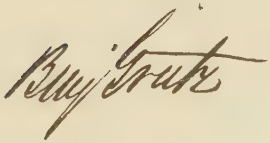
and incidents of danger and of blood as to rival in romantic interest the days of Wallace or the times of the hunted Huguenots. Could a record of all the forgotten events of this eventful period be gathered and combined with those that are preserved, Lexington, and the region round about it, would in time become as favorite a theme for the poet and the novelist as are now some of the story-lands of the Old World. As the spring advanced, the number of the Indians increased, and several parties of hunters pursued by them were compelled to take refuge in the fort. One of the settlers named Wymore, having ventured out alone, was killed and scalped by the Indians near where the Masonic Hall now stands, and another barely escaped a like fate near the residence of the late F. K. Hunt, where he had been waylaid by an Indian, who was quietly awaiting his chance to slay him. He discovered his foe barely in time to save his life; shot him just as he was preparing to throw his tomahawk, and carried his reeking scalp in triumph to the station. One of the saddest tragedies of the year took place about the 1st of May. A very young man, brave, and greatly beloved by the settlers, was mortally wounded by a band of the savages, who fired upon him while he was driving up the cows, and pursued him nearly to the fort. He staggered up to the gate, which a woman who loved him unbarred with her own hands, and, covered with blood, he died a few minutes after, clasped in her fond embrace. Closely following this was the attack on Strode's Station, near the present town of Winchester, by a large body of Indians, and the news of this event increased the gloom at Lexington. These forebodings were not without foundation, and were only providentially kept from being realized. Suddenly, in June, the settlers discovered the woods about the station swarming with Indians, who destroyed their corn, drove off all the horses that were not hurriedly sheltered within the walls of the fort, and then, without doing further damage, disappeared as quickly as they had come. The astonishment of the alarmed garrison at this unaccountable proceeding was increased tenfold on hearing faint but unmistakable reports of distant artillery, the first sounds of that kind which had ever awakened the echoes of the dark and bloody ground. Anxious but determined, the little force remained closely within the stockades, with ready rifles, watching and wondering day and night until all was explained, and the dark cloud lifted by the arrival, footsore and hungry, of the brave Capt. John Hinkston, who had just escaped from the retreating Indians, who constituted a large part of the formidable force under Col. Byrd, during his celebrated invasion of Kentucky. Capt. Hinkston gave the settlers the first news of the capture of Ruddell's and Martin's Stations, both of which were distant only a few hours' march from Lexington. The discouraged inmates of Grant's Station, which was between Bryant's and the present town of Paris, dreading a like fate, abandoned it and sought refuge in the more secure fort at Lexington, where some of them remained during the winter. But the immediate danger was now over. Col. Byrd, either from disgust and indignation at the barbarous conduct of his savage allies, or through fear of the sudden falling of the waters of the Licking, hastily retreated without an attempt at the capture of Lexington and Bryant's Stations, though strongly urged by the elated Indians to move against them. The effect of this invasion was the rapid formation of another expedition of retaliation by the Indian's dreaded foe, Col. George Rogers Clark, who again swooped down upon them like an eagle. Lexington was largely represented in this campaign, which was made against the Indians of Ohio. It was secret, short and so decisive that no *large* bodies of the enemy invaded Kentucky during the whole of the next year.

The hardships and sufferings of the Puritans

in the two first years of the Plymouth settlement were not greater than those of Lexington for a like period in her infancy. To the wearing anxieties, constant alarms and bloody afflictions, endured by the inmates of the fort must be added the privations of the terrible winter which followed Byrd's invasion. It was a season not only of intense sufferings, but of protracted suffering. The pioneers had never known a winter in Kentucky to set in so early, and to continue so long. Snow and ice were on the ground without a thaw from November to the succeeding March. The small streams were solid ice. Snow fell repeatedly, but as it did not melt, it became almost impassable for man or beast, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the hunters were able to find such of the wild animals as had not been starved or frozen to death. As the corn had been destroyed in the summer, bread was rarely seen in the fort, and when it was, a single johnny-cake was divided into a dozen parts, distributed and made to serve for two meals. The use of bread ceased entirely long before the winter was over. On one occasion, when Col. John Todd returned to the fort almost famished, the provisions were so nearly exhausted that his wife could offer him nothing but a gill of milk and a little piece of hard bread two inches square, and this was turned over in silence to his starving servant. The cattle, after starving to death for want of fodder, were devoured by the inmates of the station, and from the time the cattle died until spring the settlers subsisted upon venison, carefully distributed, and water; clothing was insufficient, the roughly-built cabins let in the piercing cold, and the firewood was chopped from trees incased in walls of snow and ice. Freezing and starving—such was the condition of the heroic settlers through this long and fearful winter of suffering.

The blow given by Clark to the Miami Indians prevented any formidable invasion during the year 1781, but it could not keep out small bands of the enemy, who constantly hung upon the outskirts of the settlements, and captured or killed many of the pioneers. But, despite their savage enemies and all other drawbacks, the inhabitants of Lexington Station persisted in the up-building of their village. The terrible winter gave place to a delightful spring; game for the settlers and food for the live stock were abundant, and energy came with renewed hope. Early in the spring more land was cleared; planting was commenced as soon as possible; a road (Main street) was cut, cleared and extended some distance from the fort, and the settlers assembled and elected their first Board of Trustees, composed of Robert Patterson, Levi Todd, Henry McDonald, David Mitchell and Michael Warnock. The Trustees held their first meeting, March 26, in one of the log cabins of the fort, and, with an eye to the growth and prosperity, acted with enterprise and liberality. By this time, the first court of Fayette County had been formed, and one of the first resolutions of the Trustees was—"To inform the court of Fayette County that, if they should deem Lexington a proper place for holding courts in the future, the sum of £30 in gold or silver, or the value thereof in Continental currency, will be granted by the Trustees for public buildings." At this meeting it was also "Ordered that the town land be laid off in lots, the in-lots to contain one-third part of an acre each; and that they be granted to each free male person above the age of twenty-one years, and each widow; every young man who can make it appear he acts in his own behalf, and not under the immediate control and jurisdiction of some other person, who, at the time of laying them off and distributing them, appears to be an actual resident within the place, subject to such conditions and penalties as shall be hereafter required; that a number of lots, not less than thirty, be reserved for public uses, and such other purposes as may hereafter

be requisite." Proper persons were selected for the work of laying off the town, but the plan was not adopted for nine months after this meeting. Whether the Indians were the cause of the delay cannot be positively stated; but that they continually harassed the settlers of all the stations in Fayette County, during the entire spring and summer, is well known. One day in April, Alexander McConnell took his rifle and went out from the fort to hunt deer in the woods near the place where the late Frank McCallie afterward lived on the Versailles Turnpike. He soon killed a large buck, and returned to the station for a horse, in order to bring it in. During his absence, a party of five Indians, on one of their usual skulking expeditions, accidentally stumbled on the body of the deer, and perceiving it had been recently killed, they naturally supposed that the hunter would soon return to secure it. Three of them, therefore, took their station within close rifle shot of the deer, while the other two followed the trail of the hunter, and waylaid the path by which he was expected to return. McConnell, suspecting no danger, rode carelessly along the path which the two scouts were watching, until he had come within view of the deer, when he was fired upon by the whole party, and his horse killed. While laboring to extricate himself from the dying animal, he was siezed by his enemies, instantly overpowered, and borne off a prisoner. His captors, however, seemed to be a merry, good-natured set of fellows, and permitted him to accompany them unbound; and what was rather extraordinary, allowed him to retain his gun and hunting accouterments. He accompanied them with great apparent cheerfulness through the day, and displayed his dexterity in shooting deer for the use of the company, until they began to regard him with great partiality. Having traveled with them in this manner for several days, they at length reached the banks of the Ohio River. Heretofore, the Indians had taken the precaution to bind him at night, although not very securely; but on that evening he remonstrated with them on the subject, and complained so strongly of the pain which the cords gave him, that they merely wrapped the buffalo tug loosely around his wrists, and having tied it in an easy knot and attached the extremities of the rope to their own bodies, in order to prevent his moving without awakening them, they very composedly went to sleep, leaving the prisoner to follow their example or not, as he pleased. He determined to effect his escape that night, if possible, as on the following night they would cross the river, which would render it much more difficult. He therefore lay quietly until near midnight, anxiously ruminating upon the best means of effecting his object. Accidentally casting his eyes in the direction of his feet, they fell upon the glittering blade of a knife which had escaped its sheath, and was now lying near the feet of one of the Indians. To reach it with his hands, without disturbing the two Indians to whom he was fastened, was impossible, and it was very hazardous to attempt to draw it up with his feet. This, however, he attempted. With much difficulty he grasped the blade between his toes, and after repeated efforts succeeded at length in bringing it within reach of his hands. To cut his cords was then but the work of a moment, and silently extricating his person from the arms of the Indians, he walked to the fire and sat down. He saw that his work was but half done. That if he should attempt to return home, without destroying his enemies, he would be pursued and probably overtaken, when his fate would be certain. On the other hand it seemed almost impossible for a single man to succeed in a conflict with five Indians, even although unarmed and asleep. He could not hope to deal a blow with his knife so silently and fatally, as to destroy each one of his enemies in turn, without awakening the rest. Their slumbers were proverbi-



ally light and restless, and if he failed with a single one, he must instantly be overpowered by the survivors. The knife, therefore, was out of the question. After anxious reflection for a few minutes, he formed his plan. The guns of the Indians were stacked near the fire ; their knives and tomahawks were in sheaths by their sides. The latter he dared not touch for fear of awakening their owners, but the former he carefully removed, with the exception of two, and hid them in the woods where the Indians would not find them. He then returned to the spot where they were still sleeping, perfectly ignorant of the fate preparing for them, and taking a gun in each hand, he rested the muzzles upon a log within six feet of his victims, and having taken deliberate aim, he pulled both triggers at the same moment. Both shots were fatal. At the report of the guns, the others sprung to their feet and stared wildly around them. McConnell, who had run instantly to the spot where the other rifles were hidden, hastily seized one of them and fired at two of his enemies, who happened to stand in a line with each other. The nearest fell dead, being shot through the center of the body ; the second fell also, bellowing loudly, but quickly recovering, limped off into the woods as fast as possible. The fifth, and only one who remained unhurt, darted off like a deer, with a yell which announced equal terror and astonishment. McConnell, not wishing to fight any more such battles, selected his own rifle from the stack, and made the best of his way to Lexington, where he arrived safely within two days Shortly afterward, Mrs. Eve Dunlap, who had been several months a prisoner among the Indians on Mad River, made her escape, and returned to her home at Lexington Station. She reported that the survivor returned to his tribe with a lamentable tale. He related that they had taken a fine young hunter near Lexington, and had brought him safely as far as the Ohio ; that while encamped upon the bank of the river, a large party of white men had fallen upon them in the night and killed all his companions, together with the poor, defenseless prisoner, who lay bound hand and foot, unable either to escape or resist. A large pignut tree, under which McConnell was captured by the Indians, was carefully preserved for a long time by the father of Mr. Frank McCallie, who subsequently owned the land upon which it grew. After the capture of McConnell, the Indians annoyed the stations in Fayette County greatly. They lurked in the canebrakes, waylaid the traces, stole horses, butchered cattle, and not unfrequently killed and scalped indiscreet settlers. Finally, the Indians became so bold and harassing that it became necessary for hunters to go out in bands so as to be able to repel attacks.

One afternoon, about the 20th of May, William Bryant, at the head of twenty men, left Bryant's Station on a hunting expedition. They moved with caution, until they had passed all the points where ambuscades had generally been formed, when, seeing no enemy, they became more bold, and determined, in order to sweep a large extent of country, to divide their company into two parties. One of them, conducted by Bryant in person, was to descend the Elkhorn on its southern bank, flanking out largely, and occupy as much ground as possible. The other, under the orders of James Hogan, was to move down in a parallel line upon the north bank. The two parties were to meet at night, and encamp together at the mouth of Cane Run. Each punctually performed the first part of their plans. Hogan, however, had traveled but a few hundred yards when he heard a loud voice exclaim in very good English, "Stop, boys !" Hastily looking back, they saw several Indians on foot, pursuing them as rapidly as possible. Without halting to count numbers, the party put spurs to their horses, and dashed through the woods at full speed, the Indians keeping close behind

them, and at times gaining upon them. There was a led horse in the company, which had been brought with them for the purpose of packing game. This was instantly abandoned, and fell into the hands of the Indians. Several of them lost their hats in the flight; but quickly getting into the open woods, they left their pursuers so far behind that they had leisure to breathe and inquire of each other whether it was worth while to kill their horses before they had ascertained the number of the enemy. They quickly determined to cross the creek, and await the approach of the Indians. If they found them superior to their own and Bryant's party united, they would return to the fort, as, by continuing their march to the mouth of Cane Run, they would bring a superior enemy upon their friends and endanger the lives of the whole party. They accordingly crossed the creek, dismounted and awaited the approach of the enemy. By this time it had become dark. The Indians were distinctly heard approaching the creek upon the opposite side, and after a short halt, a solitary warrior descended the bank and began to wade through the stream. Hogan waited until he had emerged from the gloom of the trees which grew upon the bank, and as soon as he had reached the middle of the stream, where the light was more distinct, he took deliberate aim and fired. A great splashing in the water was heard, but presently all became quiet. The pursuit was discontinued and the party remounting their horses, returned home. Anxious, however, to apprise Bryant's party of their danger, they left the fort before daylight on the ensuing morning, and rode rapidly down the creek, in the direction of the mouth of Cane Run. When within a few hundred yards of the spot where they supposed the encampment to be, they heard the report of many guns in quick succession. Supposing that Bryant had fallen in with a herd of buffalo, they quickened their march in order to take part in the sport. The morning was foggy, and the smoke of the guns lay so heavily upon the ground that they could see nothing until they had approached within twenty yards of the creek, when they suddenly found themselves within pistol shot of a party of Indians, very composedly seated upon their packs, and preparing their pipes. Both parties were much startled, but quickly recovering, they sheltered themselves as usual, and the action opened with great vivacity. The Indians maintained their ground for half an hour with some firmness, but being hard pressed in front, and turned in flank, they at length gave way and were routed with considerable loss, which, however, could not be distinctly ascertained. Of Hogan's party, one man was killed on the spot, and three others wounded, but none mortally.

It happened that Bryant's company had encamped at the mouth of Cane, as had been agreed upon, and were unable to account for Hogan's absence. That, about daylight, they had heard a bell at a distance, which they immediately recognized as the one belonging to the led horse which had accompanied Hogan's party, and which, as we have seen, had been abandoned to the enemy the evening before. Supposing their friends to be bewildered in the fog, and unable to find their camp, Bryant, accompanied by Grant, one of his men, mounted a horse, and rode to the spot where the bell was still ringing. They quickly fell into an ambuscade, and were fired upon. Bryant was mortally, and Grant severely, wounded; the first being shot through the hip and both knees; the latter through the back. Both being able to keep the saddle, however, they set spurs to their horses and arrived at the station shortly after breakfast. The Indians, in the meantime, had fallen upon the encampment and instantly dispersed it, and, while preparing to regale themselves after their victory, were suddenly attacked by Hogan. The timidity of Hogan's party at the first appearance of the Indians, was the cause of Bryant's death. The same men who

fled so hastily in the evening, were able the next morning, by a little firmness, to vanquish the same party of Indians. Had they stood at first, an equal success would probably have attended them, and the life of their leader would have been preserved.

On the 26th of December, 1781, the Trustees of Lexington Station adopted a plan for the town, and the lots defined in it were disposed of by them to the inhabitants, who "were required to pay a proportionable part of the money necessary to build the public houses and expenses arising toward good order and regularity in the town." The names of those who secured lots at that time are here given in the exact order and style in which they are recorded in "the Trustees' Book:" James Masterson, William McDonald, Henry McDonald, Samuel McMullins, David Mitchell, Thornton Farrow, Nicholas Brobston, James McBride, William Henderson, Samuel Martin, John Torrence, William Martin, Sr., John Clark, William Niblick, Francis McDonald, Francis McConnell, Daniel McClain, Robert Stanhope, John Wymore, Hugh Martin, David Vance, William Mitchell, Timothy Payton, Elisha Collins, John Morrison, Stephen Collins, Levi Todd, Ephraim January, Alexander McClain, Caleb Masterson, Samuel Kelly, Joseph Turner, Samuel Kelly, John Wymore, William McConnell, John McDonald, Joseph Lindsey, Jane Thompson, John Todd, James Lindsay, Alexander McConnell, Hugh Thompson, James Morrow, Robert Thompson, Hugh McDonald, James McGinty, John Martin, Samuel Johnson, James January, James Wason, William Haydon, Josiah Collins, Matthew Walker, James McConnell, John M. McDonald, Michael Warnock, William Martin, James McDonald, Alexander McConnell, William McConnell, a clergyman, John Williams, Peter January, Joseph Waller, John Niblick, Charles Seaman, Francis McDermid.

The year 1782, was one of excitements, stirring events and mournful disasters. The outlook, so bright with hope to others, was gloomy indeed to them. Far across the Atlantic, even from the commencement of the year, the British House of Commons had been ringing with eloquent demands for a termination of the war against the American colonies; but here, on this side of the great ocean, even while those cries for peace were going up, the tribes of the great Northwest were gathering their incensed and desperate warriors, to strike what they hoped would be a final and crushing blow at the frontier settlements. Numerous small scouting parties of Indians were ordered to Kentucky, and soon the woods teemed with savages, and no one was safe beyond the walls of a station. Late in March, a hunter from the fort at Lexington was killed by some Indians in ambuscade near the present Lexington Cemetery, and, a few weeks after, another settler was shot and dangerously wounded in a field where the jail now stands, and his savage foe was running, knife in hand, to scalp him, when he was himself shot by a skillful marksman then on watch in the block-house, and fell dead upon the body of his wounded enemy. It is intimated by the historian, Bogart, that the marksman who made this famous shot was Daniel Boone himself. Certainly, the "picking-off" of an Indian at such a distance, while he was kneeling above the fallen settler, and a shot so directed as to kill the one without injury to the other was a feat not unworthy the old pioneer. An Indian was also killed who waylaid a hunter between Lexington and Bryant's Station, and a number of silver ornaments, which he had probably taken from some murdered victim, were found upon his body. In May, a courier brought the news to Lexington of Estill's defeat, a calamity which made a profound sensation in every settlement, and the more because the bold and masterly movement of the Indians which decided the fate of the day, indicated an advance in military science, which presaged no good to the settlers. Lexington and Bryant's Stations

were now the most exposed points in Kentucky, and, as Estill's defeat confirmed the general impression that another Indian invasion was imminent, the settlers were weighed down with anticipations of evil.

At this juncture, the second Board of Trustees of Lexington received a copy of the law passed by the Virginia Assembly, at Richmond, on the 6th of May, incorporating Lexington, The law was entitled "An act to establish a town at the court house, in the county of Fayette," and was worded as follows, viz.:

WHEREAS, it is represented to this Assembly that 640 acres of unappropriated land in the County of Fayette, whereon the court house of said county stands, has been by the settlers thereon laid out into lots and streets for a town; and that the said settlers have purchased seventy acres of land lying contiguous to the said six hundred and forty acres, being part of a survey made for John Floyd; and whereas, it would tend greatly to the improvement and settling of the same if the titles of settlers on the lots were confirmed, and a town established thereon:

*Be it therefore enacted*, That the said seven hundred and ten acres of land be, and the same is hereby, vested, in fee simple, in John Todd, Robert Patterson, William Mitchell, Andrew Steele, William Henderson, William McConnell and William Steele, gentlemen Trustees, and established by the name of LEXINGTON.

*And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees, or any four of them, shall, and they are hereby empowered and required, to make conveyance to those persons who have already settled on the said lots, as also to the purchasers of lots heretofore sold, agreeable to the condition of the contracts, and may also proceed to lay off such other parts of the said land as is not yet laid off and settled into lots and streets; and such lots shall be by the Trustees sold or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said town, and convey the same in fee simple agreeable to the condition of the contract: *Provided always*, that the lots in the said town which have been laid off and set apart for erecting thereon the public buildings of the said county shall be and remain to and for that use and purpose, and no other whatever.

*And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees, or the major part of them, shall have power from time to time to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots, and to settle such rules and orders for the regular building of houses thereon, as to them shall seem best and most convenient. And, in case of the death, removal out of the county, or other legal disability of any of the said Trustees, it shall and may be lawful for the remaining Trustees to elect and choose so many other persons in place of those deceased, removed or disabled, as shall make up the number; which Trustees, so chosen shall be, to all intents and purposes, individually vested with the same power and authority as any one in this act particularly mentioned.

*And be it further enacted*, That the settlers, as well as purchasers of lots, in the said town, so soon as they shall have saved the same according to the conditions of their respective deeds of conveyance, shall be entitled to have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities, which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this State, not incorporated by charter or act of Assembly, have and enjoy.

*And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees shall cause the survey and plat of the said town to be recorded in the court of the said county of Fayette, leaving to all persons all such right, title and interest, which they, or any of them, could or might have to the lands, or any part thereof, hereby vested in the said Trustees, as if this act had never been made.

The Indian invasion, so dreaded by the infant settlements, was now near at hand. Most of the summer following Estill's defeat had been spent by the savages in perfecting a plan by which they hoped to regain possession of their lost hunting grounds in the West. Early in August, detachments of Indian warriors from the Cherokee, Wyandot, Tawa, and Pottowatomie nations, as well as from several other tribes bordering on the lakes, assembled in grand council at Chillicothe, where they were met by Simon Girty, James Girty, and M'Kee, three renegade white men, who urged them to proceed at once to the step they so much desired to take. The advice of the white savages was quickly acceded to, the council ended with a war whoop, and the Indians, with a few Canadian allies, took up the line of march for Kentucky, with the understanding that Bryant's Station should be taken first, and then Lexing-

ton Station, after which, they were to act as circumstances should direct. The force in this noted expedition has been variously estimated from six hundred to one thousand. Of the two stations marked out for destruction, Lexington was the strongest. Its garrison consisted of about sixty effective men, and it enjoyed the very superior advantage over Bryant's and some other stations of an abundant supply of water *inside* its walls. Bryant's station stood on a gentle rise on the southern bank of the Elkhorn, and consisted at this time of about forty cabins, built in the usual parallelogram shape, about two hundred yards long by fifty wide, strengthened with block-houses at the angles, and where the cabins did not join, the vacancies were filled with strong pickets. The garrison consisted of forty-four men. Unfortunately, there was no supply of water within the fort, and the only dependence was a spring on its northwestern side. The station was situated on a tract of land admired by all the settlers for its natural beauty, and it doubtless merited the glowing praise of the poet, who speaks of

"A picketed station on fair Elkhorn,
Surrounded by groves of the milk-white thorn,
And paw-paw, with long and silvery stem,
And dogwood of beautiful diadem ;
Green meadows with antlered deer yet dotted,
And lawns with flowers the loveliest spotted."

The savage army entered Kentucky, and penetrated with celerity and great secrecy into the very heart of the district. A party was at once sent out to demonstrate against McGee's and Strodes' Stations, with the object of drawing away from their posts the garrisons of Bryant's and Lexington Stations. On the morning of the 14th of August, this party defeated Capt. Holder, and the stratagem of the wily red men barely escaped being crowned with complete success, as subsequent events will show. The main body of the Indians moved carefully forward, and, on the night of the 14th, gathered as silent as the shadows around Bryant's Station. The great body of Indians placed themselves in ambush in some high weeds, within pistol shot of the spring, while one hundred select men were placed near the spot where the road now runs after passing the creek. Providentially for the garrison, a messenger had arrived just before night with the intelligence of Holder's defeat, and they set to work immediately to prepare for an early march in the morning to general rendezvous at Hoy's Station. The Indians seeing the lights glancing from block-houses and cabins, and hearing the bustle of preparation, believed that their approach had been discovered, though the settlers were utterly unconscious of their presence. Under the impression that their stratagem to decoy the garrison from the fort had failed, the band of a hundred men was ordered to open a brisk fire early in the morning, and show themselves to the garrison on that side of the station, for the purpose of drawing them out, while the main body held themselves in readiness to rush upon the opposite gate of the fort, hew it down with their tomahawks, and force their way into the midst of the cabins. Day stole through the forest, the settlers rose from their brief slumbers, took their arms, and were on the point of opening the gates to march to the assistance of their friends, when the crack of rifles, mingled with yells and howls, told them in an instant how narrowly they had escaped captivity or death. The former practice of this fort was known, and the Indians expected every man to run to the spot where the firing commenced, which would leave it undefended on the side where the main body lay ; but the number of guns discharged, and the near approach of the party, convinced the people of the fort that it was a plan to draw the men out ; and, instead of falling into this trap, the opposite side of the fort was instantly manned, and several breaches in the picketing at once repaired. Their greatest distress rose from the prospect of suffering for

water. The more experienced of the garrison felt satisfied that a powerful party was in ambuscade near the spring, but at the same time they supposed that the Indians would not unmask themselves until the firing upon the opposite side of the fort was returned with such warmth as to induce the belief that the feint had succeeded. Acting upon this impression, and yielding to the urgent necessity of the case, they summoned all the women, without exception, and explaining to them the circumstances in which they were placed, and the improbability that any injury would be offered them until the firing had been returned from the opposite side of the fort, they urged them to go in a body to the spring, and each to bring up a bucketful of water. Some of the ladies, as was natural, had no relish for the undertaking, and asked why the men could not bring water as well as themselves, observing that *they* were not bullet-proof, and that the Indians made no distinction between male and female scalps! To this it was answered that women were in the habit of bringing water every morning to the fort, and that if the Indians saw them engaged as usual, they would believe their ambuscade was undiscovered, and would not unmask themselves for the sake of firing at a few women, when they hoped, by remaining concealed a few moments longer, to obtain complete possession of the fort; that if *men* should go down to the spring, the Indians would immediately suspect that something was wrong, would despair of succeeding by ambuscade, and would instantly rush upon them, follow them into the fort, or shoot them down at the spring. The decision was soon made. A few of the boldest declared their readiness to brave the danger, and the younger and more timid rallying in the rear of these veterans, they all marched down in a body to the spring, within point-blank shot of more than five hundred Indian warriors! Some of the girls could not help betraying symptoms of terror, but the married women, in general, moved with a steadiness and composure which completely deceived the Indians. Not a shot was fired. The party were permitted to fill their buckets, one after another, without interruption, and although their steps became quicker and quicker on their return, and when near the gate of the fort degenerated into a rather unmilitary celerity, attended with some little crowding in passing the gate, yet not more than one-fifth of the water was spilled.

Being now amply supplied with water, they sent out thirteen young men to attack the decoy party, with orders to fire with great rapidity, and make as much noise as possible, but not to pursue the enemy too far, while the rest of the garrison took post on the opposite side of the fort, cocked their guns, and stood in readiness to receive the ambuscade as soon as it was unmasked. The firing of the light parties on the Lexington road was soon heard, and quickly became sharp and serious, gradually becoming more distant from the fort. Instantly, Girty sprung up at the head of his five hundred warriors, and rushed rapidly upon the western gate, ready to force his way over the undefended palisades. A small body of the most daring reached the fort, and set fire to a few houses and stables, which were consumed; but the rest of the fort and the lives of the people were saved by an easterly wind, which drove the flames from the houses. Into the immense mass of dusky bodies the garrison poured several rapid volleys of rifle balls with destructive effect. Their consternation may be imagined. With wild cries they dispersed on the right and left, and in two minutes not an Indian was to be seen. At the same time, the party who had sallied out on the Lexington road, came running into the fort at the opposite gate, in high spirits at the success of their maneuver. A regular attack, in the usual manner, then commenced, without much effect on either side, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a

new scene presented itself. Upon the first appearance of the Indians in the morning, two of the garrison, Tomlinson and Bell, had been mounted upon fleet horses, and sent at full speed to Lexington, announcing the arrival of the Indians, and asking for re-enforcements. Upon their arrival, a little after sunrise, they found the station occupied only by some women and children and a few old men, the rest having marched to the assistance of Holder. The two couriers instantly followed at a gallop, and, overtaking them on the road, informed them of the danger to which Bryant's Station and Lexington were exposed during their absence. The whole party, with some volunteers from Boone's Station, instantly countermarched, and repaired with all possible dispatch, to Bryant's Station. They were entirely ignorant of the overwhelming numbers opposed to them, or they would have proceeded with more caution. The couriers had only informed them that the station was surrounded, being themselves ignorant of the numbers of the enemy. At about 2 P. M., the men from Lexington and Boone's Station arrived in sight of the fort at the moment the firing had ceased, and no indications of danger appeared. The re-enforcement believed it had been the victim of a false alarm, and the sixteen mounted men approached the fort the usual route along a narrow lane, which was lined for more than one hundred yards by the enemy concealed on both sides, who commenced a fire at a few feet distance. It is believed the great dust which was raised by the horses' feet in a considerable degree protected the party; they got safely into the fort without the slightest wound on man or horse. The men on foot were less fortunate. They were advancing through a corn-field, to the left of what is now the Maysville & Lexington road, and might have reached the fort in safety but for their eagerness to succor their friends. Without reflecting that, from the extent of the fire, the enemy must have been ten times their number, they ran up, with inconsiderate courage, to the spot where the firing was heard, and there found themselves cut off from the fort, and within pistol shot of more than three hundred savages. Fortunately the Indian guns had just been discharged, and they had not yet had leisure to reload.

At the sight of this brave body of footmen, however, they raised a hideous yell, and rushed upon them, tomahawk in hand. Nothing but the high corn and their loaded rifles could have saved them from destruction. The Indians were cautious in rushing upon a loaded rifle, and when they halted to load their pieces, the Kentuckians ran with great rapidity, turning and dodging through the corn in every direction. Some entered the wood, and escaped through the thickets of cane, some were shot down in the corn-field, others maintained a running fight, halting occasionally behind trees, and keeping the enemy at bay with their rifles. A stout, active, young fellow was so hard pressed by Girty and several savages, that he was compelled to discharge his rifle (however unwilling, having no time to re-load it), and Girty fell. It happened, however, that a piece of thick sole-leather was in his shot-pouch at the time, which received the ball, and preserved his life, although the force of the blow felled him to the ground. The savages halted upon his fall, and the young man escaped. Although the skirmish and the race lasted for more than an hour, during which the corn-field presented a scene of turmoil and bustle which can scarcely be conceived, yet very few lives were lost. Only six of the white men were killed and wounded, and probably still fewer of the enemy, as the whites never fired until absolutely necessary, but reserved their loads as a check upon the enemy. Had the Indians pursued them to Lexington, they might have possessed themselves of it without resistance, as there was no force there to oppose them; but after following the fugitives for a few hundred

yards, they returned to the hopeless siege of the fort.

It was now near sunset, and the cattle and stock, while attempting to return, as usual, to the fort, were mostly killed; the few sheep were totally destroyed. The fire on both sides slackened. The Indians had become discouraged. Their loss in the morning had been heavy, and the country was evidently arming, and would soon be upon them. They had made no impression upon the fort, and without artillery could hope to make none. The chiefs spoke of raising the siege, but Girty determined, since his arms had been unavailing, to try the efficacy of negotiation. He approached, under cover of a thick growth of hemp, to a large stump of a tree, which stood not far from the spot where the dwelling-house of Mr. Rogers was afterward erected, and hailed the fort, demanding a surrender, stating that the forces were commanded by him, and inquired if he was known to the people of the fort. He declared that the prisoners should be protected if they would surrender, which was out of his power if the place was taken by storm, as it would be that night, on the arrival of his cannon and strong re-enforcements, which were hourly expected. This language from Girty, and the recollections by the people in the fort, that cannon were employed in the reduction of Ruddle's and Martins' Stations, was calculated to create considerable alarm. But one of the garrison, a young man by the name of Aaron Reynolds, remarkable both for wit and courage, and afterward distinguished for a noble act at the battle of the Blue Licks, perceiving the effect of Girty's speech, took upon himself to reply to it. To Girty's inquiry, "Whether the garrison knew him," Reynolds replied "that he was very well known; that he himself had a worthless dog to which he had given the name of 'Simon Girty,' in consequence of his striking resemblance to the man of that name; that if he had either artillery or re-enforcements, he might bring them up and be d—d; that if either himself or any of the naked rascals with him found their way into the fort they would disdain to use their guns against them, but would drive them out again with switches, of which they had collected a great number for that purpose alone; and, finally, he declared that *they* also expected re-enforcements; that the whole country was marching to their assistance; and that if Girty and his gang of murderers remained twenty-four hours longer before the fort, their scalps would be found drying in the sun upon the roofs of their cabins." Girty took great offense at the tone and language of the young Kentuckian, and retired with an expression of sorrow for the inevitable destruction which awaited them on the following morning. He quickly rejoined the chiefs, and instant preparations were made for raising the siege. The night passed away in uninterrupted tranquillity, and at daylight in the morning the Indian camp was found deserted. Fires were still burning brightly, and several pieces of meat were left upon their roasting-sticks, from which it was inferred that they had retreated a short time before daylight.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable and celebrated sieges known in the history of Indian warfare, and one crowded, brief as it was, with strange and thrilling events. The firing in the morning was in time to prevent the march of nearly all the men to a distant point, and the enemy so far overrated their plan, that instead of drawing the men out, every one prepared for a siege. Then there was the providential circumstance of the wind springing up from the east, and saving the place from the flames. Add to this the almost miraculous escape of the two couriers to Lexington, the daring charge of the sixteen men through a cross-fire of hundreds of Indians, and their entrance into the fort unhurt, and the escape of their gallant comrades on foot, with a loss of only six killed and wounded, when all of them

seemed doomed to utter destruction, and we have a chapter of truths stranger far than many a page of highly-wrought fiction. Only two persons, Mitchell and Atkinson, were killed in the fort. One of the most heroic of the brave little garrison, Nicholas Tomlinson, was slightly wounded in the arm. He was one of the most active defenders of his country, and was employed in Harmar's expedition, in 1790, as a spy. At the defeat of a detachment of the army under Col. John Hardin, on the Auglaize, the daring Tomlinson, being in advance, was literally shot to pieces by an ambuscade of more than one thousand Indians.

The loss of the Indians in the siege of Bryant's Station has never been accurately ascertained, but it is known to have been very considerable. The residence and improvements of Mr. Charlton Rogers now cover part of the ground upon which the fort stood. The famous spring, from which the heroic women of the garrison drew water, still pours forth a grateful stream. Swift couriers carried the news of the presence of the Indian army to the various stations, and while the savages were retreating, the hunters ware rapidly gathering at Bryant's Station to pursue them. Col. Daniel Boone, accompanied by his youngest son, Isaac, and Samuel, his brother, headed a strong party from Boonesborough. Col. Stephen Trigg brought up the force from Harrodsburg, and Col. John Todd commanded the Lexington garrison. Todd and Trigg, as senior Colonels, took command. Dispatches had been sent to Col. Benjamin Logan, in Lincoln County, during the siege, and he had hastily collected about three hundred men, and started upon his march, but before he was able to reach Bryant's Station, the Indians had raised the siege and gone. Col. Logan followed as fast as possible, in the hope of coming up with those who marched from the neighborhood of Lexington before they overtook the Indians, but met them not far from Bryant's on their return. In the midst of trying scenes of tears and sadness, the misgivings of the wife, and the forebodings of the mother, the brave men made every preparation for the march. On the morning of the 18th of August, their force amounted to one hundred and eighty-two men, and though it was well known that the numbers of the enemy were overwhelmingly superior to this, the pursuit was urged with that precipitate courage which has so often been fatal to Kentuckians, and on the afternoon of the same day the march was commenced. The Indians had followed the buffalo trace, and the Kentuckians had not proceeded more than nine or ten miles, before the lynx-eyed Boone discovered certain signs on the route indicating a willingness on the part of the Indians to be pursued, which was evinced by their leaving a plain trail. Notwithstanding, they evidently used all the means in their power to conceal their number, for which purpose they marched in single file, treading in each other's footsteps. The pursuing force, after a hard march, camped that night in the woods, only a few miles distant from the now famous battle-ground, the appearance of which, at that time, is thus quaintly described by one who fought upon its sanguinary soil: "The Blue Licks are situated about forty miles from Lexington, and about thirty-five from Bryant's Station. The Licking River at this place is about three hundred feet wide at common water, and forms a semi-ellipsis, which embraces on its northeast side, toward Limestone, a great ridge of rocks which had been made bare by the stamping of buffalo and other game, drawn together from time immemorial to drink the water and lick the clay. Two deep ravines, heading in this ridge near each other, and extending in opposite directions, formed the longest diameter of this ellipsis. This ridge had very little timber on it, and what it had was very indifferent, and exhibited a very dreary appearance; but the ravines were furnished not only plentifully with timber, but with a thick brushwood also."

On the following day, by an easy march, the Kentuckians reached the Lower Blue Licks, where for the first time since the pursuit commenced, they came within view of an enemy. As the miscellaneous crowd of horse and foot reached the southern bank of Licking, they saw a number of Indians ascending the rocky ridge on the other side. They halted upon the appearance of the Kentuckians, gazed at them for a few moments in silence, and then calmly and leisurely disappeared over the top of the hill. A halt immediately ensued. A dozen or twenty officers met in front of the ranks, and entered into consultation. The wild and lonely aspect of the country around them, their distance from any point of support, with the certainty of their being in the presence of a superior enemy, seems to have inspired a feeling of seriousness bordering upon awe. All eyes were now turned upon Boone, and Col. Todd asked his opinion as to what should be done. The veteran woodsman, with his usual unmoved gravity, replied: "That their situation was critical and delicate; that the force opposed to them was undoubtedly numerous and ready for battle, as might readily be seen from the leisurely retreat of the few Indians who had appeared upon the crest of the hill; that he was well acquainted with the ground in the neighborhood of the lick, and was apprehensive that an ambuscade was formed at the distance of a mile in advance, where two ravines, one upon each side of the ridge, ran in such a manner that a concealed enemy might assail them at once, both in front and flank, before they were apprised of the danger. It would be proper, therefore, to do one of two things. Either to await the arrival of Logan, who was now undoubtedly on his march to join them, or if it was determined to attack without delay, that one-half of their number should march up the river, which there bends in an elliptical form, cross at the rapids, and fall upon the rear of the enemy, while the other division attacked in front. At any rate, he strongly urged the necessity of reconnoitering the ground carefully before the main body crossed the river." Such was the counsel of Boone. And although no measure could have been much more disastrous than that which was adopted, yet it may be doubted if anything short of an immediate retreat upon Logan could have saved this gallant body of men from the fate which they encountered. If they divided their force, the enemy, as in Estill's case, might have overwhelmed them in detail; if they remained where they were, without advancing, the enemy would certainly have attacked them, probably in the night, and with a certainty of success. They had committed a great error at first, in not waiting for Logan, and nothing short of a retreat, which would have been considered disgraceful, could now repair it. Boone was heard in silence and with deep attention. Some wished to adopt the first plan; others preferred the second; and the discussion threatened to be drawn out to some length, when the boiling ardor of McGary, who could never endure the presence of an enemy without instant battle, stimulated him to an act, which had nearly proved destructive to all. He suddenly interrupted the consultation with an Indian war whoop, spurred his horse into the stream, and shouted aloud, "Let all who are not cowards, follow me." The rashness of McGary was contagious. He was followed in quick succession by the whole party, who crossed the river in great disorder and confusion, whilst the officers were reluctantly borne along in the tumult. After crossing the river, no authority was exercised, nor any order observed in the line of march, but every one rushed forward, tumultuously pursuing the road over the rocks to the end of the ridge of hills, where a forest of oaks and deep ravines, with underwood, concealed the enemy from view, who waited in their ambuscade to receive them. McGary led the van of the army closely followed by Maj. Harlan

and Capt. William McBride, supported by the men on horseback. They reached the spot mentioned by Boone, where the two ravines head on each side of the ridge, when Girty, with a chosen part of his tawny host, rushed forward from their covert, and with horrid shrieks and yells, attacked them with great impetuosity. The conflict instantly became hot and sanguinary. The advantageous position occupied by the Indians enabled them to assail the whole of the whites at the same moment. The officers suffered dreadfully, and many were already killed. The Indians gradually extended their line to turn the right of the Kentuckians and cut off their retreat. This was quickly perceived by the weight of the fire from that quarter, and the rear instantly fell back in disorder, and attempted to rush through their only opening to the river. The motion quickly communicated itself to the van, and a hurried retreat became general. The Indians instantly sprung forward in pursuit, and falling upon them with their tomahawks, made a great slaughter. From the battle-ground to the river, the spectacle was terrible. The horsemen generally escaped, but the foot, particularly the van, which had advanced farthest within the wings of the net, were almost totally destroyed. Col. Boone, after witnessing the death of his son and many of his dearest friends, found himself almost entirely surrounded at the very commencement of the retreat. Several hundred Indians were between him and the ford, to which the great mass of fugitives were bending their flight, and to which the attention of the savages was principally directed. Being intimately acquainted with the ground, he, together with a few friends, dashed into the ravine which the Indians had occupied, but which most of them had now left to join in the pursuit. After sustaining one or two heavy fires, and baffling one or two small parties, who pursued him for a short distance, he crossed the river below the ford, by swimming, and entering the wood at a point where there was no pursuit, returned by a circuitous route to Bryant's Station. In the meantime, the great mass of the victors and the vanquished crowded the bank of the ford. The slaughter was great in the river. The ford was crowded with horsemen and foot and Indians, all mingled together. Some were compelled to seek a passage above by swimming; some, who could not swim, were overtaken and killed at the edge of the water. One of the Lexington militia, by the name of Benjamin Netherland, who had formerly been strongly suspected of cowardice, here displayed a coolness and presence of mind equally noble and unexpected. Being finely mounted, he had outstripped the great mass of fugitives, and crossed the river in safety. A dozen or twenty horsemen accompanied him, and having placed the river between them and the enemy, showed a disposition to continue their flight without regard to the safety of their friends who were on foot and still struggling with the current. Netherland instantly checked his horse, and in a loud voice, called his companions to halt, fire upon the Indians, and save those still in the stream. The party instantly obeyed, and facing about, poured a close and fatal discharge of rifles upon the foremost of the pursuers. The enemy instantly fell back from the opposite bank, and gave time to the harassed and miserable footmen to cross in safety. The check was, however, but momentary. The Indians were seen crossing in great numbers above and below, and the flight again became general. Most of the footmen left the great buffalo trace and plunging into the thickets escaped to Bryant's Station. But little loss was sustained after crossing the river, although the pursuit was urged keenly for twenty miles. From the battle-ground to the ford the loss was very heavy, and at that stage of the retreat there occurred a rare and striking instance of magnanimity which it would be criminal to omit. Aaron Reynolds, already famous for his reply to Girty at Bryant's Sta-

tion, after bearing his share in the action with distinguished gallantry, was galloping with several other horsemen in order to reach the ford. The great body of fugitives had preceded them, and their situation was in the highest degree critical and dangerous. About half way between the battle-ground and the river, the party overtook Col. Patterson, of Lexington, on foot, exhausted by the rapidity of the flight, and in consequence of former wounds received from the Indians, so infirm as to be unable to keep up with the main body of the men on foot. Reynolds, upon coming up with him, instantly sprang from his horse, aided Patterson to mount into the saddle, and continued his own flight on foot. For this act of generosity, Capt. Patterson afterward made him a present of two hundred acres of land. Being remarkably active and vigorous, Reynolds contrived to elude his pursuers, and turning off from the main road, plunged into the river near the spot where Boone had crossed, and swam in safety to the opposite side. Unfortunately, he wore a pair of buckskin breeches, which had become so heavy and full of water as to prevent his exerting himself with his usual activity, and while sitting down for the purpose of pulling them off, he was overtaken by a party of Indians and made prisoner. A prisoner is rarely put to death by the Indians, unless wounded or infirm, until they return to their own country; and then his fate is decided in solemn council. Young Reynolds, therefore, was treated kindly, and compelled to accompany his captors in the pursuit. A small party of Kentuckians soon attracted their attention, and he was left in charge of three Indians, who, eager in pursuit, in turn committed him to the charge of one of their number, while they followed their companions. Reynolds and his guard jogged along very leisurely; the former totally unarmed; the latter with a tomahawk and rifle in his hands. At length the Indian stopped to tie his moccasin, when Reynolds instantly sprang upon him, knocked him down with his fist, and quickly disappeared in the thicket which surrounded them. Late in the evening of the same day, most of the survivors arrived at Bryant's Station; but many familiar forms were missing. Col. Todd, of Lexington, had fallen, fighting to the last, with the blood flowing from many a wound. Col. Trigg, Majs. Harlan and Bulger, Capts. Gordon and McBride, had all fallen. Sixty men had been killed in the battle and flight, and seven had been taken prisoners, part of whom were afterward put to death by the Indians, as was said, to make their loss even. This account, however, appears very improbable. It is almost incredible that the Indians should have suffered an equal loss. Their superiority of numbers, their advantage of position (being in a great measure sheltered, while the Kentuckians, particularly the horsemen, were much exposed), the extreme brevity of the battle, and the acknowledged bloodiness of the pursuit, all tend to contradict the report that the Indian loss exceeded that of the Kentuckians.

At Lexington, Boone tells us, "many widows were made," and the whole station was given up to grief. It was the same at Bryant's Station, and soon the melancholy news spread throughout the country and the whole district of Kentucky was covered with mourning for many a long day. Col. Logan, after being joined by many of the friends of the killed and missing from Lexington and Bryant's Station, continued his march to the battle-ground, with the hope that success would embolden the enemy, and induce them to remain until his arrival. On the second day after the battle, in solemn silence the whole party reached the field. The enemy were gone, but the bodies of the whites still lay unburied on the spot where they had fallen. Immense flocks of buzzards were soaring over the battle-ground, and the bodies of the dead had become so much swollen and disfigured, that it was impossible to recognize the features

of the most particular friends. Many corpses were floating near the shore of the northern bank, already putrid from the action of the sun, and partially eaten by fishes. The whole were carefully collected by order of Col. Logan, and interred as decently as the nature of the soil would permit. Being satisfied that the Indians were by this time far beyond his reach, he then retraced his steps to Bryant's Station, and dismissed his men. Several days after the disaster, a skulking Indian, who had evidently remained behind to plunder the bodies of the slain, was killed in an encounter with one of the Lexington garrison, and the settlers, wild with grief over their recent loss, inflamed by the report that the victorious savages had massacred their prisoners, and burning with indignation at the attempt to desecrate the bodies of their dead, mounted the head of the Indian upon a pole which they fixed to the roof of the block-house, and there, according to Bishop, it remained for nearly a year.

The fatal battle of the Blue Licks—like the massacre of Wyoming and Braddock's defeat, which it so much resembled—brought misery and slaughter when least expected, and like them, will be read of with increasing interest as t me advances. The last great blow struck by the Indian for the recovery of his favorite hunting grounds will become adorned by age, with a golden halo of romantic attractions not less bright than that which now encircles the last struggle of the Moors for the possession of Spain. The women of Lexington—women like the one who came to the rescue of the dying hunter at the gate of the fort—were not idle during this time of siege, and battle, and retreat. With tearful hearts, but brave words, they hastened on their husbands and brothers to the aid of Bryant's Station, and with but feeble help, guarded the fort until relieved by the footmen who escaped from the savages who surrounded that apparently doomed place. They tenderly dressed the wounds of the fugitives with many a thought of Ruddell's and Martin's Station, shuddering at the sound of the distant war-whoop, and praying for the defeat of the savage army. The siege was raised. Elated with success, the settlers, young and old, abandoned Lexington to join the force now wild to pursue the Indians; and again the fort was left to be garrisoned this time, almost entirely, by the brave women who were fit companions of the men who charged through twenty times their number, to aid the little band in Bryant's Station. Who can picture the hours of watchfulness and solicitude, the alarms, the terror, and the heroic conduct of these true, devoted, and undaunted women while discharging their sublime duty. The pioneer women of Lexington, may we not class them with the patriotic women of the Revolution? Were the women of old colonial Lexington stouter-hearted than those of the Lexington of the savage wilderness?

"The mothers of our forest land,
Their bosoms pillowed men;
And proud were they by such to stand.
In hammock, fort or glen,
To load the sure old rifle—
To run the leaden ball:
To watch a battling husband's place,
And fill it, should he fall."

One of the most thrilling and remarkable incidents in the entire history of border life and warfare occurred at this time. A settler named James Morgan, with more daring than prudence, lived with his wife and one infant child in a cabin outside the fort at Bryant's Station. When he discovered the presence of the Indians by their firing on the fort, he raised one of the slabs of the cabin floor, concealed his wife under it, strung his baby to his back, and unbarred the door to escape. As he bounded out he was attacked by several Indians. He killed two of them and outstripped the rest, but an Indian dog pursued him, which he finally succeeded in killing, and then looking back for the first time, saw his cabin and part of the station in flames. In agony at the impending fate of his wife, but utterly unable to assist her, he watched his

burning dwelling until he was on the point of being captured, when he again retreated, and finally arrived at Lexington. When the Indians raised the siege he left his baby in the care of one of the sympathizing women in Lexington Station, and hastened with a throbbing heart to the spot where his cabin had so lately stood. He found a heap of ashes, some smoldering embers, and a few charred bones which he reverently gathered and buried, almost insane with grief and the desire for revenge. He went to the Blue Licks, and while rushing into the midst of the conflict, he saw an Indian wearing a handkerchief which he recognized as his wife's. He raised his rifle and killed him with savage joy. During the retreat, he was wounded, and after dragging himself some distance from the scene of conflict, he had laid himself down to die, when he was discovered and rescued by the wife he had mourned as dead. It turned out that the Indians who rushed into his cabin after his escape, quarreled over the little spoil in it, got to fighting, and one of them was killed. In her fright, Mrs. Morgan screamed, was discovered, and carried a captive along with the retreating savages, but managed to escape, and at once set out to find her husband and child. The bones found and buried by Morgan, were those of the Indian who was killed by his comrades.

Clark and retribution followed the Indians after the battle of the Blue Licks, as Sullivan and extermination followed them after the massacre of Wyoming. The call of Clark, the Lion of Kentucky, for troops was promptly answered by a thousand mounted riflemen, a number of whom were from Lexington, and, in September, after a rapid march, they penetrated the heart of the Indian country. Five of the Chillicothe towns, where the savages had gathered before starting to Bryant's Station, were reduced to ashes, their crops were destroyed, the country for miles around made desolate, and such of the swiftly-fleeing Indians as were overtaken met with no quarter at the hands of the enraged avengers of the pioneers who were slaughtered at the Blue Licks. The Indians were disheartened. They had dealt their heaviest blow, and it had rebounded against themselves. They now despaired of recovering Kentucky, and no great body of them ever after invaded the State. But though they came not with an army, the rifle, tomahawk and scalping-knife of the plundering and murdering Indian was not yet entirely banished from the now truly dark and bloody ground. On the 20th of January, 1783, hostilities ceased between the armies of the United States and England, and the news was received with great joy by the settlers in Fayette County. This much-desired event did not necessarily bring with it security from the Indians, but the pioneers hoped it would. At any rate, Clark had demoralized the savages, so that this year was one of comparative peace. The Lexington settlers were now, for the first time, encouraged to build cabins outside the walls of the fort, and the land, which they had bought with the heavy price of blood and suffering, they commenced to occupy and improve. Some attention could now be paid to gardening; vegetables and other comforts of civilized life began to appear. The live stock, unmolested by the Indians, fattened and multiplied, and the settlers, free from the prison-like restraints of the fort, felt a new pleasure in life.

A log schoolhouse, located on Cheapside, was one of the first buildings erected outside of the fort walls, and here, early one morning in June, Mr. John McKinney, the teacher, became the hero of a now celebrated combat. He was sitting at his rude desk waiting for the appearance of his little band of pupils, when a wild cat of uncommon size made its appearance at the door, and, without seeming to notice him, suddenly leaped into the room, snapping its jaws and foaming at the mouth. On observing it, his first thought was, what fine sport it might

afford him, if he had a good dog and the door was closed. But, to his great surprise, on casting its eyes around and seeing him, instead of precipitately retreating as he had expected, it advanced toward him in a menacing manner. He instantly reached forward to a table near him, and attempted to grasp a ruler, but, before he had obtained it, the animal was upon him, and seized him by the collar bone, near his throat. With some difficulty, by striking at it upward under his jacket, he relieved himself from this grasp, but the enraged animal instantly caught him by the right side, and, with its long, crooked tusks, pierced through his clothes and penetrated between his ribs, where it held him so fast that he found it impossible to extricate himself. From its situation he was unable to strike it with any considerable force, but, in the effort, only wounded his own hand against the table. Finding he could do nothing in that way, he seized the animal with both arms, brought its hinder part between his thighs, and pressed it with all his force against the table. It struggled violently, and, fearing it might escape from its grasp and again attack him with its claws, he now for the first time called for help, in the hope that some one might come to his relief. The ladies, who were engaged near the place milking their cows, were most of them alarmed at the cry, and ran precipitately into the fort, exclaiming that something was killing Mr. McKinney in the schoolhouse. Three of them, however—Mrs. Masterson, Mrs. Collins and Miss Thompson—being less timid than the rest, ran toward the house, and, after some deliberation among themselves as to who should venture to look in first, entered the door. Mr. McKinney, perceiving that they were females, was fearful of alarming them, and, notwithstanding his own dreadful situation, assumed an air of composure, and, with a smile, observed: "Don't be alarmed, it is only a cat I have caught, and I want some one to assist me in killing it." He was thus careful not to inform them, as he might have done with far greater correctness, that the cat had caught him! The ladies then boldly advanced toward him, and one of them stooping down and observing the size of the animal, exclaimed, "What a monster!" ran to the door and called a gentleman who happened to be passing by. He came in, and proposed cutting off the claws of the cat, but Mr. McKinney, perceiving it to lie perfectly still, concluded he had killed it, which, on rising, he found to be the fact. They then endeavored to draw out the animal's teeth from Mr. McKinney's side, but finding them so hooked in between the ribs that they could not extricate them, the whole party left the schoolhouse and advanced toward the fort, to which, by this time, the alarmed and excited people were rushing in crowds, under the impression that the Indians were about to attack the place. After reaching the fort, new efforts were made to relieve Mr. McKinney from the tusks of the cat, which were at length rendered successful. Notwithstanding his wounds, Mr. McKinney attended his school that morning, but at noon found himself so exhausted, and his pain so extreme, that he was compelled to dismiss his scholars and resort to his bed. By proper applications, however, he was soon relieved; his wounds healed rapidly, and his usual health was speedily restored. McKinney afterward settled in Bourbon County and lived to a green old age, and the account here given is an almost verbatim statement afterward made by him.

The alarm occasioned by the wild-cat's attack upon McKinney was the last one that ever brought the garrison together in arms within the fort. The block-house remained standing for several years after this, however, as the settlers never knew at what time they might need the protection of its friendly walls. At last, the only vestige of the "Old Lexington Fort" went down before advancing civilization, but the memory of the trials and sufferings endured

within it, recollections of Boone, Kenton, Harrod, George Rogers Clark, Patterson, Todd, and many others it had sheltered, and remembrances of the days of grief and anguish that hung like a pall over all its inmates after the bloody ambuscade at the Blue Licks, consecrated it in the hearts of the pioneers of Lexington.

In this year (1783), the Trustees reserved three lots "where the garrison stands," for public use, and other lots were disposed of to the following persons, viz.: Humphrey Marshall, Benjamin Netherland, Caleb Williams, Robert Todd, John Carty, Martin Dickinson, Samuel January, Christopher Greenup, William Anderson, John Sharp, Thomas Marshall, Patrick Owens, Robert Parker, Valentine Dickinson, Widow McDonald, Christopher Kirtner, George Shepherd, John Mikins, Archibald Dickinson, Andrew Steele, John McDowell, William Steele, Stoffre Zunwalt, James Mitchell, Benjamin Haydon, Jane Todd, David Blanchard, Widow Kirtner, Amor Batterton, John Brooke, Matthew Patterson, William Galloway, Adam Zunwalt, Jacob Zunwalt. This list of lot-owners, together with that given on a preceding page of the lot-owners in 1780, and the members of the two Boards of Trustees already mentioned make up the roll, with a few exceptions, of the earliest settlers of Lexington to whom the rest of this chapter is mainly devoted. If special mention is not made here of certain of these pioneers it is because they have already been noticed in connection with the building of the block-house, the siege of Bryant's Station, the battle of the Blue Licks or some early adventure or transaction. The names of many of these lot-owners are linked with the history of the State. Christopher Greenup, who had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, settled in Kentucky, together with many of his comrades in arms, at the close of that struggle. He became the owner of the lot on which the block-house had stood. When he located in Lexington, he had just been sworn in as an attorney at law in the old District Court. He was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1804, and died in 1818. Humphrey Marshall, eminent in his day as a land lawyer, represented Fayette in the Danville Convention of 1787, and in the Virginia Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. His duel with Mr. Clay is well known. He subsequently removed to Franklin County, and was long one of its fiercest politicians and most distinguished citizens. After having served as United States Senator, he published a well-known though rather partisan history of Kentucky. He died at the residence of his son, Thomas A. Marshall, in Lexington. The Todds came to Kentucky at an early date and located large tracts of land near Lexington. In 1780, Col. John Todd was Military Governor of Illinois, and although he settled his newly married wife in the fort here, he was soon compelled to leave her to attend to the affairs of that new county of Virginia. He managed, however, to pass a good part of his time at Lexington, and, in 1781, made it his permanent home, and was one of its most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. He was killed in the battle of the Blue Licks, as we have seen, and left a wife and one child (a daughter), who afterward became the wife of Robert Wickliffe, Sr. Levi Todd came from Virginia to Harrodsburg, in 1775, and some years after attempted to settle a station in Fayette County, but being compelled by the Indians to abandon it, he came to Lexington. He was the first County Clerk of Fayette; represented her in conventions and in the Legislature, and was long one of her most useful and respected citizens. Robert Todd was Senator from Fayette in the first session of the Legislature; was for a long time Circuit Judge, and held other important positions.

In the November after the Blue Lick's massacre, another lot-owner, Col. Thomas Marshall, Surveyor of Fayette County, opened an office in Lexington, and a calamitous scramble for

W. W. Skillman.

land recommenced. Col. Marshall was a Virginian, had distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and soon became one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. Peter January, one of the four lot-owners of that name, was an early merchant here. He and his son Thomas, who afterward became his partner, manufactured hemp and bagging on a large scale. Their factory was on Mill street, between Second and Third. Ephraim January married a daughter of Andrew McConnell. Henry McDonald was the most prominent of the eight members of the McDonald family who occupied lots. He was one of three settlers attacked by five Indians while cutting wood for the fort. He succeeded, after a desperate encounter in killing one of the savages and escaping with a comrade to the station. The other man was killed and scalped by the savages. John Sharp, whose son was afterward Jailer of Fayette County, was one of the Lexington militia ambuscaded at Bryant's Station.

He was pursued by several Indians, but managed to keep them at bay with his rifle until he escaped in a cane thicket. Stephen Collins was with Clark in his expedition against the Chillicothe towns. He kept a tavern which stood upon the ground now occupied by the furniture store of Milward & Co. James McBride was one of those who went from Lexington to the rescue of Bryant's Station, and is said to have shot and killed the first Indian, who attempted to scale the palisades. He was shot by a party of Indians in 1789 while surveying on the waters of Licking, but true to his pioneer instincts, managed to bring down one of his slayers before they succeeded in tomahawking him. The Steeles came to Kentucky at an early date, and were in most of the enterprises of Col. Patterson. William Galloway is specially mentioned in another chapter. John Filson, noted as the author of the first history of Kentucky, was an early settler of Lexington, though his name is not mentioned in the lists of lot-owners. While the blockhouse was still standing, Daniel Boone met him here and dictated to him an account of his life. It is a singular fact that all the early Kentucky historians—Filson, Marshall, Butler, Bradford and Rafinesque were citizens of Lexington, and for awhile it was the home of the elder Collins.

John Howard, a native of Goochland County, Virginia, was one of the many soldiers of the Revolution, who settled here about the year 1783. He received five wounds at the battle of Guilford Court House. One of his daughters was the first wife of Robert Wickliffe, Sr., and his only son, Benjamin, was Governor of Missouri. This venerable pioneer died at the extraordinary age of one hundred and three years, in Lexington, at the residence of Maj. Woolley (who married a grand-daughter), after having been a member of the Presbyterian Church for upward of eighty years. Maj. Ben. Netherland, who had made himself noted by his gallant conduct at the Blue Licks battle, was a native of Powhatan County, Virginia. During the war of the Revolution, he volunteered his services as a private soldier in the army of the South, under Gen. Lincoln, and was taken a prisoner of war at the siege of Savannah, where he was kept in close confinement for ten months. At the end of this time he made his escape, but was retaken again as a prisoner of war, and confined at San Augustine, a British post in Florida. Whilst the American Army was in full retreat from Savannah, he again attempted to make his escape, and was successful. He joined the army at Beaufort, in South Carolina. After he had served twelve months as a private soldier, he was promoted to a lieutenancy. He came to Kentucky in 1781, settled at Lexington Station, and became a prominent actor in all the Indian wars that for so long a time deluged Kentucky in blood. He finally removed to Jessamine County, where

he died in October, 1838, and was buried with the honors of war.

John Carty, Sr., who settled in Lexington when it was only a little cluster of cabins inclosed by a stockade, was born in 1764, in Burlington, New Jersey, of which place his parents were old residents, of English descent. His school-days were interrupted by the bloody struggle of the colonists for independence, and while yet a boy, at the age of seventeen, he assisted at the repulse of the British at Springfield, in his native State, and shortly after, shared in the campaign which ended in the defeat and surrender of Cornwallis. At the close of the war he joined the host of westward bound emigrants, and settled permanently at "Lexington Station," together with a number of his comrades in arms. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Ayres, of Annapolis, Md. Shortly after his arrival here, he was offered a large tract of land, comprising several "outlots," then thickly covered with cane and forest trees, in exchange for his well-worn old fashioned "bull's eye" watch; but, as it had been his father's, he refused the offer. Much of the best part of Hill street now occupies the tract refused. He was one of the organizers of the "Society of the Cincinnati," established at a very early day in Lexington, by citizens who had participated in the Revolutionary war; and he and Waldemarde Mentelle, Sr., early introduced into Kentucky the manufacture of earthenware, which, in that day of slab tables, pewter plates, and horn cups, was welcomed with gratitude by the pioneers, and soon became an important branch of trade. Mr. Carty was with Gen. Anthony Wayne in his celebrated Indian campaign of 1794, and participated in the decisive victory of August 20, near the River Miami of the lakes. During that war, he was Sergeant of a company of which the afterward "General" Harrison was then Lieutenant. He lived to see a flourishing city take the place of the canebrakes and the old fort. He died November 25, 1845, at the age of eighty-one and was buried in the family lot in the Episcopal Cemetery. Waldemarde Mentelle, an early resident of Lexington, died June 26, 1846. He was born in Paris, France, in 1769; his father was a member of the French National (scientific) Institute, and was the author of a geography. His family adhered to the cause of Louis XVI. Mr. Mentelle and his wife fled from France at the commencement of the Reign of Terror, to escape the savage mob then in power, and, coming to America, settled in Lexington, where they lived until their death. Mr. Mentelle was industriously engaged at several different occupations during his life, but was longest employed at the old United States Bank and Northern Bank, and is still remembered as an amiable, polite, and cultivated gentleman. Capt. John Fowler, a respected citizen of Lexington, died August 22, 1840, at the age of eighty-five. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary war; was the first Member of Congress elected from this district, and was for many years Postmaster in Lexington. He was one of the best types of the true old Virginia gentleman, and was noted for his mental culture, generosity, refinement and gentleness. A large procession of military, firemen, benevolent orders, and citizens, followed him to his last resting-place in the old Episcopal Cemetery.

The venerable "Aunt Nancy" Lee, a colored woman, is by far the oldest inhabitant of Lexington, and the only person now living who saw the fort here just as it looked to Boone and Patterson. She was born in Virginia on the 4th of August, 1775 (in the first year of the Revolution), and came to Lexington with her master (one of the Lees) in 1782, when she was in her seventh year, and has lived here ever since. She still has a wholesome dread of "the Injuns," who, she says, would, in those benighted days, "steal black folks in a minute." She is now in her one hundred and seventh

year, and, as mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, is the progenitress of about a hundred and ten descendants. She was the favorite nurse of many of the now aged people of Lexington and of a numberless host of the young ones.

The first white woman born in the savage wilds of Kentucky lived for many years in Lexington. Here she died, and here she sleeps. Many now living still remember the venerable Mrs. Rhoda Vaughn, the first born of the wilderness. She was the daughter of Capt. John Holder, spoken of by Boone in his narrative, as the man who pursued the Indians who had attacked Hoy's Station in August, 1782. Capt. Holder was one of the old pioneer's earliest companions. He assisted in building and defending Boonesborough fort; and within the palisades of that noted stronghold, and about the year 1776, his daughter, afterward Mrs. Vaughn, was born. Her earliest recollections were of savages, sufferings, alarms and bloodshed, and she passed her infant years in the midst of memorable sieges and desperate conflicts. When she grew to womanhood and was married, her father started her in life with a home and servants, but she lost both in a few years by her husband's mismanagement, and, after his death, times with her grew worse and worse. At a very early day, she settled in Fayette County, and subsequently made Lexington her home, and here she remained and raised her children. One of her sons was the gallant Adjutant, Edward M. Vaughn, who fell upon the field of Buena Vista, in 1847. His blood-soaked gantlets were carried reverently to his mother, and they told at once, to her stricken heart, the same tragic and eloquent story that the armless and battered shield expressed to the Spartan mother in the classic days of old. Other afflictions and misfortunes followed; and destitute and desolate, the brave old lady struggled on through a life not unfrequently made brighter by kind and sympathetic friends. She lived for some time in the residence formerly occupied by Rev. J. D. Matthews, on Winchester street, between Limestone and Walnut. She died, however, at the residence of Mrs. Susan Craig, on the south side of Short street, between Georgetown and Jefferson street, in the month of June, 1863, aged about eighty-seven years, and was buried in the Whaley lot, in the Episcopal Cemetery, where her remains still repose. The only relic of the venerable heroine known to be in existence is a patch-work quilt which she made with her own hands, and gave to a sympathetic lady of Lexington, who was a friend to her in her days of sorrow and affliction.

That Mrs. Vaughn was the first white woman born in Kentucky, there cannot be the slightest doubt; the fact is placed beyond dispute by the frequent declarations of many of the earliest settlers of this State to persons still living. Mrs. Vaughn herself always declared that she had never heard a statement to the contrary, and since this sketch was first written very strong testimony in affirmation of the fact was added by the late Gen. Leslie Combs and by Harrison Blanton, deceased, of Frankfort, to whom Col. Hart, of Woodford, confirmed the correctness of Mrs. Vaughn's claim. She was a woman of excellent mind, warm heart, and sincere piety; and neither her true pride, nor the beautiful characteristics of her Christian life, were abated by her poverty and misfortunes. How strange were her experiences. The fate-star of sorrow, which beamed upon her birth, seemed ever to follow her with its saddening influence. She was born when the tomahawk and the torch were the busiest; the hope of her declining years died upon a field of battle, and she breathed out her own life in the midst of a terrible civil war. Her parents helped to reclaim and settle an empire; their daughter died without a foot of land that she could call her own. Peace to the ashes of the first white woman born in the now great Commonwealth of Kentucky.—*George W. Ranck.*

## CHAPTER II.

CITY GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT—MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF THE WEST—CITY GOVERNMENT—MERCHANTS, POST OFFICE, CEMETERIES—BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

"What is the city but the people?"

AN account of the growth and general improvement of Lexington must commence with the year 1784. It is true the station had been successfully established five years before, but those years had been spent principally within the stockade, and it was not until the year after the close of the Revolutionary war that Lexington had assumed the appearance of an open frontier village. At that time—1784—the few cabins which existed were all log ones, and very much scattered; Main street was extended a short distance through and beyond the fort, in the direction of the present Lexington Cemetery, but it was sadly obstructed by roots and stumps, and, in bad weather, was almost impassable; the favorite paths of the settlers were "traces" made as hard as modern roads, by the wild animals which had traveled over them for centuries. There was a one-story log schoolhouse, a half-finished church of the same kind, and most of the present city was then occupied by groves, corn-fields, cow-pastures and patches of cane. But the coming and going of emigrants made the village look lively in spite of disadvantages, and, as the emigrants frequently brought with them articles much needed by the settlers, and, as game was abundant, and the soil was being successfully cultivated, the inhabitants began to live better, and they even found time for amusements. Trials of skill with the rifle, horse and foot races, and dancing, were the pastimes, as most of them are yet in modern Lexington; "house-raisings" are not to be forgotten, nor "fives," nor "long bullets," a game in which the sturdy settlers vied with each other, in efforts to jerk a cannon-ball to the greatest distance. Much to the delight of the inhabitants, particularly the female portion, that extraordinary and welcome novelty, a dry goods store, was opened in the village, by Gen. James Wilkinson, in the spring of 1784. It was the second one of the kind opened in Kentucky, and the gaudy calico and other "store finery" gave immense satisfaction. The goods came from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by wagon, thence by flat-boat to "Limestone," now Maysville, and thence to Lexington on pack-horses, which traveled slowly in single file over the narrow trace that connected the two settlements. The state of affairs in the year 1785 may be inferred from a number of things. "Main Cross street," now Broadway, was opened, and an inn was established by James Bray. The Trustees ordered "all cabins, cow-pens and hog-pens to be removed from the streets." Notice was given that all vacant lots would be reclaimed, "if not improved in one year by the erection of a good hewed log-house on the same." Robert Parker was appointed the first Surveyor of the town, and Clerk of the Trustees, and allowed 4 shillings and sixpence for every deed by him drawn. Boys were prohibited from obstructing the "gangway" over Town

Fork, when fishing in that stream, which was then of quite respectable size, in fact, frequently when there was a "rise," it would cover the entire width of the present Vine and Water streets.

About 1786, the Baptist Church was organized, the next year found Lexington with a newspaper, the old *Kentucke Gazette*, and with trade opened up with New Orleans, and the year following she was blessed with the establishment in her midst of Transylvania Seminary. In 1789, the Trustees directed "all fences to be removed from the streets," and prohibited "the cutting and removing of timber from the public grounds." A curious phenomenon caused great anxiety among the good citizens this year. It was so dark in the afternoon of October 31, that the people had to dine by candle-light, and the darkness lasted nearly three hours. While the actual population of Lexington, in 1790, was not more than 850, the town was a place of some importance as a stopping-point for traders, as it was on the line of communication between the East and the West. In this year, the Trustees ordered a "canal" to be dug to carry the water of the "Branch" straight through town. They also made the announcement that "the town commons shall hereafter be known as Water street." Lexington's encouragement of art, in 1790, is exhibited in the eagerness of the citizens to obtain "black profile likenesses, taken by the physiognotrace."

During the spring of 1791, the Trustees made war on "wooden chimneys," the use of which, for the future, was prohibited. They also ordered "all the post and rail fences across Short street to be taken down." In the latter part of March, the following survey of the town was made, the report of which we give verbatim:

"Surveyed by order of the Trustees of the town of Lexington, 204 acres of land, including the court house of Fayette County in the center, in a circular figure of two miles in diameter. Beginning at A, one mile southeast from the said court house, at a post on the northeast side of the road, running thence south 56¼, west 125 poles to a post crossing Tate's Creek road at 85 poles; thence south 78¾, west 125 poles to a post, thence north 78¾, west 125 poles to post; thence north 56¼, west 125 poles to post crossing the Hickman road at 25 poles, thence north 33¾, west 125 poles to post crossing Craig's mill road at 45 poles; thence north 11¼, west 125 poles to a stake in Hackney's field, about 40 poles southeastwardly from his house; thence north 11¼, east 125 poles to post; thence north 33¾, east 125 poles to post 15 poles northeast of the old Leestown road, crossing the head of McConnell's mill pond at 45 poles; thence north 56¼, east 125 poles to post, passing and leaving out Eckle's and Brown's plantations; thence north 78¾, east 125 poles to post, crossing Johnston's mill road at 35 poles; thence south 78¾, east 125 poles to post, leaving out Irvine's house, 14 poles; thence south 56¼, east 125 poles to post crossing Russell's road at 75 poles; thence south 33¾, east 125 poles to post near Springle's house in the survey, and crossing Bryan's road at 25 poles; thence south 11¼, east 125 poles to post; thence south 11¼, west 125 poles to post near Capt. Wilson's house, leaving him in the survey; thence south 33¾, west 125 poles to the beginning, leaving Javell 14 poles in the survey, and passing Masterson, and leaving him out."

In 1792, the first session of the Kentucky Legislature was held in Lexington, which was then the capital of the State. Our capital about this time was a perfect type of the Virginia towns of that period. The manners, tastes and appearance of the people, and the general characteristics of the place were Vir-

ginian, and, though many of the citizens were emigrants from Maryland, North Carolina, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the great mass of them had come from the Old Dominion. The customs and distinguishing features of the mother of States and statesmen, then impressed upon Lexington by her children, are not yet extinct. Game, once so abundant, had greatly diminished by the year 1794. Teal and duck were still plentiful, and the deer had not left the forests, but the buffalo and the elk had disappeared, and wild turkeys were never seen. Immense numbers of quails, which before the settlement of Kentucky had been unknown, now migrated from the other side of the mountains, following up the grain scattered by emigrants. Brick houses began to take the place of frame ones in Lexington about 1795. The first one erected is believed to have been built on the lot on which the residence of Mr. Benjamin Gratz now stands. The fear of all future invasions by the Indians having been removed by the decisive campaign of Gen. Wayne, immigrants in great numbers poured into Kentucky, in 1795, and many of them settled in Lexington, whose substantial growth dates from this year. There was great rejoicing in Lexington in the fall of this year, over the welcome news that a treaty had been concluded with Spain, by which the United States was conceded the free navigation of the Mississippi River to the ocean, with a right of deposit at New Orleans.

In 1797, Lexington numbered over 200 houses, a few of them brick, many of them frame, but the most of them log, with chimneys built on the outside. A town-lot was worth $30, and good farms in the vicinity could be bought for $5 per acre. The best farmers lived in log cabins, and even when they went "to town" wore hunting-shirts and leggings. The then beautiful vale through which Town Fork poured was variegated with corn-fields, meadows and trees. The means used for carrying on the town government were not as extravagant then as those of modern times, as all the town property in the hands of the Trustees consisted of "two oxen, a cart, a wheelbarrow, sledge, mattock, crowbar, shovel and a two-foot rule." In the year 1800, Lexington was the rising town of the West. Her population amounted to nearly 2,000, having doubled itself in ten years, while that of the adjacent village of Cincinnati, which bought much of its merchandise here, was only 750. A wrought-nail manufactory, the first one in Kentucky, was established by George Norton, in 1801. Ten-penny nails were sold at 1 shilling 4 pence per pound, and six-pennies at 1 shilling 6 pence. Cincinnati bought all her nails in Lexington, and purchasers often came from points 200 miles distant for nails, and carried them home in saddle-bags on horseback. In 1803, William Todd's cotton-spinning factory was located on Vine street, where the Curd House now stands. Wood sold at 75 cents per load, though the mud roads were hardly passable. A musical society and a medical society were both flourishing in 1803, and a bank was in successful operation. In 1805, a speculation fever attacked Lexington. This was the time when James and Thomas Prentiss, from New England, set up a large woolen factory and a papermill, built of stone, on Town Fork, in the western suburb of the town, laid off town-lots, erected houses for their employes, and called the new settlement "Manchester." They also imported merino sheep, and bought farms near town. The start seemed fair enough and the large sums of money they set afloat helped to make business more lively for several years, but the venture finally ended in failure. The Trustees of Lexington distinguished themselves this year by prohibiting the citizens from keeping "pet panthers;" by en-

couraging the introduction of "chimney sweeps," and by indorsing the "Bachelor's Society for the Promotion of Matrimony," which met weekly at Wilson's tavern. For the sum of $5 they "allowed Thomas Ardon to shew his lyon," which constituted the first menagerie that ever visited Lexington.

The currency used in trade, in 1806, was miscellaneous in its character. Raccoon and other skins were given in exchange for goods, but Spanish dollars, cut into halves, quarters and eighths, were mostly used, while very small change was effected by means of papers of needles and pins. In this year, a Lexington merchant carried 100 pounds of "cut silver" with him to Philadelphia. A long list of "school-books manufactured in this place" was advertised in 1809. Lexington was at the zenith of her early commercial prosperity in 1810. Since 1800, her growth had been so rapid that her population had certainly trebled itself, and conflicting statements even put it as high as seven and eight thousand. It had become the grand depot of supplies for emigrants, and the great manufacturing point of an immense region. It is said that in 1810, the sales of the most extensive business house amounted to $100,000 per month. A careful eye-witness says: "Main street presents to the eye as much wealth and more beauty than can be found in most Atlantic cities. A prodigious quantity of European goods are displayed and retailed to the crowd of customers who resort here from the neighboring settlements."

A correct estimate of the business and manufacturing importance of Lexington, in 1810, is extant. Its enumeration is as follows, viz., four paper-mills, two tobacco factories, three nail factories, one mustard factory, four cabinet-shops, six powder-mills, five wool-carding machines run by horse-power, one sail-duck factory, one brush factory, one reed factory, one umbrella factory, one white lead factory, four chair factories, one oil-mill, thirteen rope-walks, seven brick-yards, five hat factories, ten blacksmith-shops, seven saddlery-shops, ten tailor-shops, fifteen boot and shoe shops, three blue dyers, two copper and tin shops, two printing establishments where books were made, one bindery, seven distilleries, four billiard tables, five paint-shops, one looking-glass factory, one Venetian-blind factory, two foundries, three cotton-mills, five bagging factories and five coarse-linen factories. One steam flour-mill, the first in Kentucky, had just been erected by Stevens & Winslow. Twenty-five large stores are mentioned. Negroes, from fourteen to thirty years of age, quoted at from $350 to $400. "Vauxhall" is described as "a public garden, kept by Mr. Terasse, from St. Bartholomew, with summer-houses and arbors illuminated every Wednesday evening with variegated lamps, a fashionable resort for music, dancing and feasting." In Lexington and Fayette there were 1,000 looms, which wove 207,000 yards of hemp, flax and cotton cloth. "Lexington," says a traveler, "is expected to become the largest inland town of the United States. Perhaps there is no manufactory in this country which is not known here." Another traveler, the celebrated ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, who visited the town the same year, was not so favorably impressed. He notices the place as "an irregular plain, ornamented with a small white spire, and consisting of several parallel streets crossed by some others. The public square is ornamented by the pillory and stocks." Mr. Wilson evidently set the fashion of reviling our court house, which has disfigured the public square for three-quarters of a century. It was new when he saw it, for it had been built only four years before, but he speaks of it as "a square brick building, with all the gloom of the Gothic,

with brick pillars to support the superincumbent honors of the roof and steeple, and also to shut out the light and spread around a reverential gloom, producing a melancholy and chilling effect." Some of the disgusted citizens of "the biggest town in the West" handled Mr. Wilson without gloves, in a Philadelphia paper, soon after this flattering "notice" appeared.

Alarming freshets were not infrequent at this period. The miserable "canal" then in existence could not accommodate the water which ran from all the streets and high lots, and collected in the "Town Fork of Elkhorn Creek," and sometimes after a rain the water extended from the present Phœnix Hotel far beyond Water and Vine streets. The mill-races of the embryo manufacturing town of "Manchester," which extended from the site of the Louisville freight depot to the suburbs, were fed by the then flourishing, but now insignificant, Town Fork.

The White Lead Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $50,000, was chartered in 1812, and Samuel Trotter was its first President. Mr. Anson Turner, an Eastern chemist, planned and managed the concern, and the product of the factory, which acquired a fine reputation, was sold largely for some years throughout the West. It was discontinued in 1834, as the cost of the raw material, which was imported from Missouri, became too great to be made profitable. The same property has since been used by Turner, Clay & Co.

In 1812, and for several years after, there was a great inflation in the prices of all kinds of property, owing, for a part of the time, to the stoppage of importations occasioned by the war and afterward by speculation. This was the period of the merino sheep craziness, which reached its zenith this year when they suddenly acquired an enormous value, and the few in the country were sought after with the most ridiculous avidity. The extent of the speculation may be inferred from the fact that a master mechanic actually received three Merino sheep from Samuel Trotter as payment, in large part, for building for him the residence afterward owned by Judge Robertson, and situated at the corner of Hill and Mill streets. The sheep sold at that time as high as $1,250 each.

The year 1814 is memorable for the wild speculation in town-lots which characterized it. Lexington was expected to extend at once clear out into the country. Town-lots were laid off in the vicinity of what is now known as Scott's Pond, and Lewis Sanders and Richard Higgins bought Col. Robert Patterson's farm, and laid off other lots reaching as far as a mile and a half from Lexington, which were sold as high as $300 and $400 per acre. It is hardly necessary to add that many of the purchasers of property at these prices failed to meet their engagements. A street, which extended through the Patterson property, was laid out, and John Carty, who watched the sheep excitement with amused interest and no faith, gravely suggested to Sanders & Higgins that the new highway through the high-priced lots be called Merino, which was done, and the name of the street is a reminder to this day of the wildest period of speculation that our city has ever known. Although Lexington was apparently prosperous, her trade and population were really on the decline, occasioned, principally, by the successful opening of steam navigation upon the Ohio River, an event which revolutionized the trade and trade channels of the Western country. The same cause which produced this decline in Lexington made Cincinnati an important city. Though she had sadly decreased in commercial importance, Lexington, in 1816, was known as the most elegant and fashionable city in the West. Great attention was given to music,

dancing and all the lighter accomplishments; pleasure gardens and other places of amusement were liberally patronized, and social entertainments were the order of the day. A visitor, at that time, says: "Lexington is as large as Cincinnati. The inhabitants are as polished, and, I regret to add, as luxurious as those of Boston, New York or Baltimore, and their assemblies and parties are conducted with as much ease and grace as in the oldest towns of the Union. A summer view of Lexington is inexpressibly rich, novel and picturesque, and the scenery around it almost equals that of the Elysium of the Ancients." Lexington was noted as early as 1817 for her number of carriages, which was twice that of any other town of its size in the United States. This peculiarity has distinguished her ever since, and so much so in late years as to gain for her, from a pungent writer, the name of "the city that goes on wheels."

The year 1819 found Lexington suffering from the financial derangement and demoralization which extended over the whole country. The multitude of newly-created banks, which had been thickly planted throughout Kentucky, had been so badly managed as to excite universal contempt. The following quaint effusion, printed in the *Reporter* of 1819, indicates the state of feeling at that time in regard to the banks:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE REPORTER—I have ventured to send you another *squib* at the banks. Nothing, I conceive, can be more injurious to the country than the *toleration* of swindling and bankrupt moneyed institutions. It is high time our non-paying money-shops were closed—their credit is irretrievably lost.

PARODY.

(*Oh! blame not the Bard, if he fly to the bower, etc.*)

"Alas! for the banks, their fame is gone by—
And that credit is *broken*, which used but to *bend;*
O'er their fall, each director in secret must sigh,
For 'tis interest to love them, but *shame* to defend.

Unprized are their notes, or at 10 per sent selling,
Unhonor'd at home, unredeem'd on demand;
But still they've a merit—I joy in the telling—
They're taken for pork, though rejected for land.

"But their glory is gone!—ev'ry dog has his day—
Yet their fame (such as 'tis) shall abide in my songs;
Not e'en in the hour when my heart is most gay,
Will I cease to remember their *notes* and their wrongs.

The stranger in passing each village shall say,
(As he eyes the sad spot with his hand on his breast),
THERE ONCE STOOD A BANK!—but, unable to pay,
It *suspended itself*, and, thank G—d, is at rest!!"

In 1820, Lexington, which for several years had been decreasing in population, commenced to grow again, and business slowly but steadily increased. Her population ten years before was three times greater than that of Cincinnati, but the steamboat came, and, in 1820, Cincinnati had grown to four times the size of Lexington. The prosperity of Lexington in the future will largely depend upon the control she exercises and the use she makes of the same agent which has operated against her. Steam, upon artificial highways, if wisely managed, will bring back to her much of what it carried away upon the natural channels of trade. In 1821, she was suffering from the financial distress which had been growing worse and worse ever since the close of the war of 1812. The community was flooded with all sorts and sizes of depreciated "shinplasters," as they were contemptuously called; business was ruined, everybody was in debt, and every one was suing or being sued. At this dark period, all the farmer had to sell went at ruinously low prices, and all he bought he got at the most exorbitant rates. Corn sold at 12½ cents per bushel; wheat, 37 cents; flour at $2.50 per barrel; net pork at $1.25 per 100 pounds; butter at 6 cents per pound, and eggs at 3 cents per dozen; cottons, 40 and 60 cents, and prints at 75 cents per

yard. Tea retailed at $3 per pound, coffee at 74 cents, and Muscovado sugar at 37 cents per pound; and, as an instance of the perverted taste of that day, it was the usual custom to exchange two pounds of tree sugar for one of Muscovado. Whisky—old copper-distilled Bourbon whisky—sold at 25 to 30 cents per gallon. Milch cows rated from $7 to $10 per head, and good horses were often bought at $25 to $40.

The literary culture and educational advantages had become such by 1824, that the city was spoken of far and wide as the "Athens of the West." Her claims to the title were by no means insignificant. Her society was noted for its intelligence, its appreciation of literature, its good taste and elegance. The pulpits were adorned by able and eloquent men, the newspapers were the leaders of the State press, and the bar was one of the strongest in the United States. Transylvania University, under the distinguished Dr. Holly, had attained even a European celebrity, and the city was crowded with her learned professors, and medical, academical and law students. Lectures were frequent and well sustained, and the weekly discussions of the Lexington Lyceum, which was composed of the best men of all professions, were listened to by crowded audiences. The city library was the largest in the West, and has never been more liberally patronized. A botanical garden had just been established; the pencil of Jouett had made him famous and was now constantly engaged; and scholars and distinguished men from all parts of the country visited Lexington to enjoy the society in the center of learning and intellectual culture.

The population in 1830 was 6,084. About this time, the work of macadamizing the streets and roads was commenced, and was continued until completed. The city took an early interest in railroads, as will be learned by reference to the chapter on railroads in another part of this volume.

Lexington was incorporated in 1832, and, on the 12th of January of that year, the first Mayor and the first Board of Councilmen were inducted into office. The brief ceremonies took place at the court house. The oath was administered to the Mayor, Charleton Hunt, by Judge T. M. Hickey, after which the Mayor administered it to the following gentlemen, who composed the Council, viz., William A. Leavy, Richard Higgins, Stephen Chipley, Robert S. Todd, David Megowan, Richard Ashton, Thomas P. Hart, Luther Stephens, Thomas M. Hickey, Leslie Combs, John Brand and Benjamin Gratz. The city was at once divided into four wards, a municipal seal was adopted, a work-house established, and the general machinery of the new government set in motion.

The first Mayor of Lexington, Charleton Hunt, was born December 3, 1801. After graduating at Transylvania University, he studied law, and held a prominent position in his profession at the time of his death, which occurred December 27, 1836. He died just as a future full of promise was opening to him. Few men have been more beloved in Lexington, and his death produced a general sensation of regret and sorrow.

The first work-house was located on Limestone street, adjoining the jail, and its first keeper was T. B. McGowen. In 1835, a poor-house was combined with the work-house, and the buildings of the joint establishment were erected on Bolivar street. The institutions were connected about thirty-five years. The poor-house is now located in the country. The work-house remains on Bolivar street, and has lately been improved.

The Trustees of the town of Lexington held their meetings first in the fort, then in the first court house, afterward in a room in the

old State house, and then again in the court house. The City Council occupied the old Medical Hall, corner of Church and Market (now replaced by the library building), until it was destroyed by fire, in 1854. In 1865, the Council took possession of a hall in Hunt's Row, which was vacated for another in the new Market House, in 1880. The following is a list of the Mayors of the city, from 1832 to the present time, viz., 1832 to 1834, Charleton Hunt; 1835 to 1836, James E. Davis; 1837 to 1838, J. G. McKinney; 1839 to 1840, C. H. Wickliffe; 1841, Daniel Bradford; 1842 to 1845, James Logue; 1846, Thomas Ross; 1847, John Henry; 1848, George P. Jouett; 1849 to 1850, O. F. Payne; 1851 to 1853, E. W. Dowden; 1854, T. H. Pindell; 1855 to 1858, William Swift; 1859, T. B. Monroe; 1860 to 1861, Benjamin F. Graves; 1862, C. T. Worley; 1863 to 1865, Joseph Wingate; 1866, D. W. Standiford; 1867, J. T. Frazer; 1868, J. G. Chinn; 1869 to 1872, J. T. Frazer; 1880, C. M. Johnson.

The appearance of Lexington at the time it was incorporated as a city is thus described by an admiring visitor:

"The town buildings in general are handsome, and some are magnificent. Few towns in the West, or elsewhere, are more delightfully situated. Its environs have a singular softness and amenity of landscape, and the town wears an air of neatness, opulence and repose, indicating leisure and studiousness, rather than the bustle of business and commerce. It is situated in the center of a proverbially rich and beautiful country. The frequency of handsome villas and ornamented rural mansions impart the impression of vicinity to an opulent metropolis. A beautiful branch of the Elkhorn runs through the city, and supplies it with water. The main street is a mile and a quarter in length, and eighty feet wide, well paved, and the principal roads leading from it to the country are macadamized for some distance. In the center of the town is the public square, surrounded by handsome buildings. In this square is the market-house, which is amply supplied with all the products of the State. The inhabitants are cheerful, intelligent, conversable, and noted for their hospitality to strangers. The professional men are distinguished for their attainments in their several walks, and many distinguished and eminent men have had their origin here. The university, with its professors and students, and the numerous distinguished strangers that are visiting here during the summer months, add to the attractions of the city. The people are addicted to giving parties, and the tone of society is fashionable and pleasant. Strangers, in general, are much pleased with a temporary sojourn in this city, which conveys high ideas of the refinement and taste of the country. There are now much larger towns in the West, but none presenting more beauty and intelligence. The stranger, on finding himself in the midst of its polished and interesting society, cannot but be carried back, by the strong contrast, to the time when the patriarchal hunters of Kentucky, reclining on their buffalo robes around their evening fires, canopied by the lofty trees and the stars, gave it the name it bears, by patriotic acclamation."

Hunt's Row was built in 1836, and was named by the City Council in honor of Charleton Hunt, the first Mayor of Lexington, who died that year.. It was not uncommon at this period, and for many years after, for advertisements like the following to appear in the Lexington newspapers. A cut of a negro running, and, with his bundle tied to a stick and thrown over his shoulder, always adorned the advertisement:

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living near the city of Lexing-

ton, on the night of the 4th inst., two negroes, one a bright mulatto boy, named Isaac, about six feet high, about twenty-five years of age, very bushy hair, and very likely; the other, his wife, Celia, about twenty-one years of age, very dark complexion, very likely, and pretty stout built. The man had on a broad-brim black hat, with a beaver cloth overcoat; his other clothing not recollected. The woman's clothing is not known. I will give a reward of $10 for each, if taken in this county; $20 each, if taken in any of the surrounding counties; $100 each, if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio River, and $150 each, if taken out of the State, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in jail so that I get them, and all reasonable expenses paid.

There were several negro jails, or pens, in Lexington, where negro slaves were kept, bought and sold. The old theater on Short street, opposite the residence of J. B. Wilgus, was converted into one. The building afterward used as the *Statesman* office, on Short, near Limestone street, was another, as was also the house on Main, between Limestone and Rose streets, which was used during the late war as a barracks for Federal soldiers.

By the year 1840, Lexington had almost recovered from the effects of the adverse circumstances that had caused her decline, and was again prosperous. Her population amounted to about 7,000 souls. The Lexington & Ohio Railroad was in active operation. Seven turnpikes ended in the city, and there were six lines of stages running, severally, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Maysville, Richmond and Owingsville. Six newspapers were published, viz., *Kentucky Gazette*, *Observer and Reporter*, *Intelligencer*, *Independent Press*, *Christian Preacher* and *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*. Seven associations of skilled mechanics were in existence, and were entitled the Lexington Typographical Society, Union Society of Journeymen Saddlers and Trunk-makers, United Society of Cabinet-makers, Hatters' Society, Tailors and Cordwainers' Society, and Master Carpenters' Association. There were in the city eighteen rope and bagging factories, with a capital of $1,300,000, and employing nearly a thousand men; three wholesale dry-goods and china houses; fourteen retail dry goods establishments; nine wholesale and retail groceries; five saddler-shops; twelve blacksmith-shops; one insurance office; twelve restaurateurs; one portrait painter; three dentists; one *native* sculptor; ten tailor shops; one book-binding establishment; four printing-offices; ten taverns; eight barber-shops; two renovating establishments; three coach repositories; thirteen doctor shops; nine livery stables; tw carriage-making establishments; two book stores; two gunsmith-shops; six silversmiths; one silver-plater; three clothing establishments; four tin and coppersmith-shops; eight mantua-making houses; two exchange offices; three cigar factories; three confectioneries; two commission stores; nine boot and shoe stores; three leather stores; two comb factories; three upholstering and mattress-makers; one morocco factory; one truss-maker; one lottery-office; two auction stores; four drug stores; one machine-shop; a large number of carpenters; one looking-glass manufactory; one Bible depository; nine law-offices; two bath houses; one brush factory; one wheelwright; five woolen factories—four driven by steam; two steam cotton-mills; one steam flouring-mill; one extensive iron and brass foundry; one large wholesale iron warehouse; three tan-yards; one marble-yard; six brick-yards, manufacturing about 5,000,000 bricks annually; five hatteries, one of them employing forty or fifty hands, and carried on by steam; and one large brewery, producing about fifteen hundred barrels of malt liquor per year The capital invested was: In wholesale dry goods, $200,000; in retail dry goods, $1,200,000; wholesale groceries, $450,000; in retail groceries, $150,000;

in manufacturing establishments, banks, etc., $12,000,000. Total, $14,000,000.

In 1843, Lexington felt the full force of the financial troubles which had been growing in intensity for many years. Bankruptcies multiplied, all improvements were suspended, the court dockets were crowded with law-suits, and heavy sacrifices of property were incurred by forced sales under execution. It was only after much suffering that business again became settled and prosperous. A telegraph line was established between Lexington and Louisville, in 1848, and the first message was flashed over the wires on the 6th of March. In that year the city experimented with lard gas, and the Northern Bank, Presbyterian Church and Odd Fellows Hall were lighted with it. But the gasometer proved inefficient, and the "grease gas" was abandoned. Frankfort, however, went into the business extensively, and did not get out of it until she had lost from $20,000 to $50,000. After several years' discussion, coal gas works were at last established in Lexington, and, in 1853, the city took $10,000 worth of stock in the company. The city was lighted with gas, for the first time, on the night of Wednesday, July 27, 1853, and lard-oil lamps went out of use, greatly to the joy of the citizens in general, and the policemen in particular.

The population, in 1860, was 9,521. For an account of the state of affairs in the city during the late struggle between the States, see chapter on Lexington's war history. The census report and the report of the City Assessor of the population of Lexington for 1870, conflict, owing, in part, to the unsettled condition of the negroes. According to the census, it was 14,801. In January, 1870, the city charter was so amended as to require elections of municipal officers by the City Council, the election to take place on the last Thursday in January, 1870, and every third year thereafter. In 1879, an act was passed by the Legislature, making the term of office two years, the election to be made by the people.

The present business and social character of Lexington may be estimated by the following statement, viz.: Her population, in 1880, according to the United States Census, was 16,656, that of each ward being as follows: First Ward, 3,210; Second, 4,597; Third, 5,394; Fourth, 3,455. It now (1881) contains twenty-two churches, twenty educational institutions, which include one university, one State College, two large female colleges, eight public schools, three Protestant, two Catholic and three colored, and eight seminaries or private schools; eight newspapers, two of which are daily, and one public library. It has five important railroad connections, two of them great trunk lines, with another extension (to Elizabethtown) soon to be completed. Forty-seven manufactories, including hemp, woolen goods, soap, barrels, saddles and harness, flour, tin and sheet-iron ware, carriages, marble tablets, baskets, bee-hives, mattresses and plaster images. There are eleven wagon-makers, ten blacksmith shops, one book-bindery, three planing-mills, seven book and job-printing offices, and several hundred carpenters, brick-masons, painters, plasterers and stone-cutters. There are eleven clothing stores, one wholesale and sixteen retail dry goods stores, four furniture, three leather, seven merchant tailor, ten watch and jewelry, ten drug, thirty-six boot and shoe, four hardware, three gas and steam fitting, five book, eight fruit, three hair ornament, eight cigar, eleven confectionery, six sewing-machine and seven agricultural implement stores. There are three wholesale and 150 retail groceries, very many of which have bar-rooms attached, twenty livery stables, fourteen eating-houses, three hotels, twenty-seven boarding-houses, twenty coal-

yards, sixteen barber-shops, four photograph galleries, five bakeries, five dental offices and seven banks. There are two machine, five gun and locksmith, three paint and seven meat-shops, eleven millinery, seven florist and thirty-five dress-making establishments, four wool, seven fish, six lumber, four pump, three ice and five peltry dealers, a bottling establishment, three junk-shops and three undertakers; three architects, four builders, eight auctioneers, twenty insurance agents, thirty doctors and forty-five lawyers. There are seven distilleries in the city and vicinity. There is an express office, telegraph office, telephone exchange, gasworks, omnibus line, laundry, foundry, brewery, dye-house, street-sprinkling firm, theater, four public halls, a racing association, club room, park, three quadrille bands, two agricultural fair associations, an extensive lunatic asylum, musical society, work-house, orphan asylum, two Bible societies, Widows' Home, Industrial Home, Female Benevolent Society, two Hebrew societies, Students' Christian Association, four Masonic lodges, three of Odd Fellows, two of Knights of Pythias, four insurance, one of temperance and thirteen colored benevolent societies.

The city officers at this time are: Mayor, Claude M. Johnson; Councilmen—Ward No. 1, W. May, J. McCormack, M. Kaufman; Ward No. 2, W. Bruce, T. J. Danahy, J. Frazer; Ward No. 3, D. Mulligan, J. McD. Ross, T. Wood; Ward No. 4, J. R. Graves, B. J. Treacy, F. Waters. Recorder, G. B. Kinkead; Attorney, H. B. Higgins; Clerk, R. J. O'Mahoney; Collector, James F. Robinson, Jr.; Treasurer, J. M. Tanner; Assessor, F. Bissicks.

The early merchants of Lexington, who figured so honorably in her history, who did so much for her advancement and to whose liberality and public spirit we are so largely indebted for the establishment and development of many of our best institutions, are worthy of more than a passing notice. The first person known to have engaged in a mercantile business of special magnitude, in Lexington, was Gen. James Wilkinson, who, in the spring of 1784, opened the second dry goods store established in the State. He settled here at the close of the struggle with Great Britain, and was probably the most eminent of the many distinguished officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had so much to do with the rapid advancement which Lexington made in refinement and intelligence. Gen. Wilkinson was born in Maryland in 1757. He went into the American Army at the very commencement of the Revolution, and was appointed Captain when but eighteen. He served with Arnold, in Canada, was on Gates' staff as Lieutenant Colonel, was breveted Brigadier General, in 1777, was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and subsequently served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. When he came to Lexington, he represented a large trading company formed in Philadelphia. From this time forward, he was one of the most energetic and influential of the leaders in the early civil and military conflicts of Kentucky. In 1784, he made a speech in Lexington, urging the immediate separation of Kentucky from Virginia, headed the "country" party which favored it, strongly opposed the "court" party, led by Col. Thomas Marshall, and was twice a delegate from Fayette to Danville conventions. His appearance at this time is thus described by the historian, Marshall, with whom he was by no means a favorite. "A person not quite tall enough to be perfectly elegant, was compensated by its symmetry and appearance of health and strength. A countenance open, mild, capacious and beaming with intelligence; a gait firm, manly and facile; manners bland, accommodating and

popular; an address easy, polite and gracious, invited approach, gave access, assured attention, cordiality and ease. By these fair forms he conciliated; by these he captivated. The combined effect was greatly advantageous to the General on a first acquaintance, which a further intercourse contributed to modify."

During the summer of 1787, Gen. Wilkinson originated and opened up trade between Lexington and New Orleans. He subsequently commanded successful expeditions against the Indians; was made Brigadier of regular infantry, and commanded the right wing of Wayne's army in the battle of the Maumee. In 1796, he was appointed General-in-chief of the Northwestern army, and, in 1806, Governor of Louisiana Territory. It was while he occupied this last position that he was charged with favoring Burr's designs to form a new empire, of which New Orleans was to be the capital, but an investigation demanded by himself cleared him of these allegations. In 1816, he wrote his voluminous "Memoirs," another example of his great physical and mental energies. This enterprising man and distinguished soldier died near the city of Mexico, December 28, 1825. His residence was on the corner of Main and the alley next the colored Baptist Church, between Broadway and Jefferson.

The prospects of Lexington as a future mercantile point gave her another accession, in 1784, in the person of Judge John Coburn, of Philadelphia, who also opened a store. He afterward became an influential Democratic politician, Judge of the Territory of Orleans, and one of the most efficient political writers of his time in this State. He was a citizen of Lexington for ten years, during which he married Miss Mary Moss, of Fayette. He finally settled in Mason County, and died there in 1823.

Col. James Trotter, another early merchant, came here, from Augusta County, Va., in 1783, but did not engage in mercantile pursuits until several years after. He was a member of the State Convention held at Danville, was repeatedly elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and commanded a body of troops in the unfortunate expedition of Gen. Harmar in 1790. In 1797, he retired from the store he had established, and was succeeded by his sons, Samuel and George Trotter, who did a large wholesale business, were principal owners of the white-lead factory, and, during the war of 1812, engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. A number of Main street business houses were built by them. George Trotter died in 1815, and Samuel in 1833. Col. James Trotter, the father, owned the Berry farm, on the south side of the Tate's Creek road. He died in his seventy-third year, and was buried in the old family vault opposite "the woodlands." He was an energetic, benevolent and public-spirited citizen.

Robert Barr, who afterward became conspicuous in mercantile affairs, emigrated from Philadelphia about 1784, and, though he commenced business in a small way, soon, by energy and judgment, built up a thriving trade and ultimately accumulated a large estate. Part of his land is now known as "the meadows." His store was on the site of Mr. M. P. Lancaster's, on Main, and was subsequently occupied by his sons, Thomas and Robert Barr. The one now standing there was erected about 1813, by his son-in-law, Dr. Elisha Warfield, as a residence and business stand, and there he also sold goods for many years. Dr. Warfield afterward went to farming and became well-known as a breeder of fine horses and racing stock.

Alexander Parker engaged in merchandising here as early as 1785, with his brother James, but afterward, for a long time, alone. The family came from Carlisle, Penn. He

was active and public-spirited, a Trustee of Transylvania University, and President of the old Kentucky Insurance Bank. His store and residence, on Main, was the same afterward occupied by J. M. Elliott.

William Morton, the successful merchant, well-remembered for his liberality to the city schools and the Episcopal Church, commenced business here about the year 1787. He, too, was a Pennsylvanian. His store was on Main, near the southeast corner of Upper, and his tan-yard was on the corner of Main and Lower.

William Leavy came to Lexington in 1788, from Carlisle, Penn., where he had accumulated some means, by persistent industry. He was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1775, and was an assistant in the Commissary Department during the Revolution. Commencing here first as a salesman, he soon bought a stock of goods and opened a store of his own, and pursued a long and honorable career as a merchant. In 1793, he bought, of Gov. Greenup, the lot on the corner of Mill and Main, on which the block-house had once stood, and there had his residence and dry goods store for many years. He prospered, built and owned a number of business houses, invested in real estate near the city, and, in 1815, was part owner of the white-lead factory. He was a Director of the old United States Bank, and contributed to advance the interests of Transylvania University. He died, in 1831, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, having been over forty-three years in business in Lexington, and on the same spot. He left behind him a large unincumbered estate, and the memory of his useful life and unblemished character.

James Weir, distinguished for his business talents, was a native of the North of Ireland, and settled here in 1788. In addition to his store, he had a bagging factory and rope-walk, and carried on, besides, a large cotton-mill at his farm on South Elkhorn, in Woodford County, employing many hands. Everything he undertook seemed to prosper. He was a great admirer of Mr. Clay, and, on one occasion, after the distinguished orator had made a most eloquent speech in our old court house, Mr. Weir ordered a portrait of him from Jouett, for which he paid $300. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. F. Johnston.

Col. Thomas Hart, Sr., who, subsequently, with his son Thomas was a large manufacturer of rope, and bagging, commenced business as a merchant, in 1790, though he had emigrated to the State at a much earlier period. He was from Hagerstown, Md., was a brother of the Nathaniel Hart, killed by the Indians at Boonesborough, and father of Mrs. Henry Clay. He was the owner of the block on Mill street, extending from the residence of Dr. S. Price to Second street, and he was a man of high character, influence and generosity. He died, in 1807, at an advanced age.

John W. Hunt, father of the late Francis K. Hunt, settled here in 1794, and opened a store shortly after with his brother Abijah, in the old Collins tavern stand, where Milward's furniture store was afterward erected. Later he manufactured hemp on a large scale, managed his farm and found time to engage in the breeding of fine stock. He was the projector and President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, a liberal patron of the orphan asylum and a prominent actor in the public enterprises of his day. Enterprising, active and attentive, and gifted with rare business capacity and financial talents of a high order, he prospered in all of his undertakings and became probably the wealthiest merchant and manufacturer in Lexington. He was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1773, and died August 21, 1849.

Gen. Thomas Bodley, who campaigned with

Wayne and settled here in 1787; John Jordan, who came in 1790; John Brand, in 1801; Lewis Sanders, William McBean and other early merchants, are mentioned elsewhere.

In 1799, Robert Frazer, from the North of Ireland, came to Lexington, and he and his nephew, Robert, who succeeded him, carried on the watch-making and jewelry business, on the corner of Upper and Main, now occupied by De Roode, for very many years. He was the uncle of Oliver Frazer, the artist, was successful at his business and highly esteemed.

John D. Clifford came from Philadelphia, in 1808, and embarked in business as a merchant. Mr. Clifford was noted for his love and knowledge of the natural sciences; for being a public-spirited friend of every learned and charitable institution, and for the liberal support he extended to the Episcopal Church. He was the President of the Lexington Athenæum, in a room of which institution he opened a museum of natural and antiquarian history, and just before his death he assisted Professor Rafinesque to survey the ancient remains near Lexington. He died in this city, May 8, 1820, aged forty-two. John B. Tilford, Dudley M. Craig, William A. Leavy, John G. Dudley and other deceased merchants, are mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

John Carty, one of the successful merchants of Lexington, was born here, March 6, 1806. His father, John Carty, a soldier in the Revolution and in subsequent Indian wars, was one of the pioneer settlers of Lexington. His grandfather, John Carty, a native of Burlington, N. J., was of English descent. After spending several sessions at the Transylvania grammar-school, Mr. Carty commenced life, at the early age of fifteen, as deputy of Capt. John Fowler, then Postmaster of Lexington. He left the post office to assist John McCauley, one of the extensive grocers of Lexington. In this new capacity, his energy and business talents soon won for him a partnership in the establishment. Subsequently, he conducted the same kind of business, with John Dudley and others, but for many years, and up to the time of his death, he was the sole proprietor of the leading grocery, which had also become one of the most extensive in Kentucky. He married Mary E., daughter of Lewis Craig Ellis, of this county, and grand-daughter of Capt. William Ellis, of Virginia, an officer in the army of the Revolution, and subsequently under Gen. St. Clair, one of the founders of Grant's Station and one of the early settlers of the David's Fork neighborhood in Fayette County. Mr. Carty was a true man and conducted his business upon the principles of truth and honor. Though a patron of every deserving public enterprise and of struggling merit, yet all was hidden under the veil of modesty. His opinions were rarely at fault and always influential, his views on all subjects being comprehensive, liberal and charitable. His financial sagacity was of a superior order. His spotless life and admirable qualities made him universally esteemed, and few men in Lexington have been more generally and sincerely mourned. He died on Monday, April 8, 1867, aged sixty-one. His funeral was probably the largest that was ever accorded a private resident of this city. He was interred with Masonic honors, and the stores along Main street were closed as the procession passed by.

The growth of public and commercial conveniences and institutions is now to be detailed. A road, since called Main street, was cleared and opened some distance from the main gate of the station, in 1781, and was extended in the direction of the present Lexington Cemetery, in 1784. Broadway, which was first known as "Main Cross street," was opened in 1786. Mill street, which was not opened

for some time after "Main Cross," was laid out by Thomas Bodley, and received its name from a cow-path which led out to a mill which stood near the present work-house. Limestone street was opened still later, and was so called from the fact that it was a part of the road leading to "Limestone," now Maysville. This street is now very inappropriately called Mulberry. Spring street derived its name from a spring, which was under an old house, at the corner of Main and that street. "Jordan's Row" was built by John Jordan, Jr., in 1807. Market street was so called because the old market-house, which once stood on Cheapside, extended in that direction. Cox street was named after John Cox, who had a mill and dam on Town Fork, near the railroad trestle work. He is said to have turned out the first flour ever made in Lexington. The first improvement of the streets commenced in 1799, in which year a part of Main street was paved. Up to this time, the citizens had contented themselves with narrow "log-walks," with here and there a broad, flat stone. Macadamized roads were unknown, and mud-holes were so deep and numerous on Main street and the public square that the Trustees had a "bridge" extended from the court house to what is now called Carty's corner. The "Branch," or as it was then frequently called, the "canal," rose so high in 1799 that it overflowed the bridge which extended across it on Upper street. The macadamizing of the streets and roads was agitated in 1829, and urged by Henry Clay. On the 30th of October, a public meeting was held, at which the Macadam plan was indorsed, and steps were taken to organize a company to construct a road, "connecting Lexington with the Ohio River." The following committee was appointed to advance the interests of the road, viz., Henry Clay, Charleton Hunt, Benjamin Gratz, Richard Higgins, E. I. Winter, John Brand, Benjamin Taylor, Richard Chinn, David Megowan, George Boswell and D. Sayre. Work was commenced shortly after, on Limestone and Broadway streets, and on the road from Lexington to Maysville, which is believed to have been the first road macadamized in Kentucky.

The early taverns of Lexington were veritable old English "inns," with quaint signs, smiling bonifaces, and everything to match. The first one was opened about 1785, and stood on West Main street, "between Main Cross (Broadway) and the graveyard" (Baptist churchyard). A little swinging sign in front of the comfortable-sized log house bore the coat of arms of Virginia, and the ambitious announcement, "Entertainment for man and beast, by James Bray." The second tavern (sign of the "Sheaf of Wheat") was built about 1787, by Robert Megowan, father of the late "Uncle" Tommy Megowan, the Jailer. It was a two-story log house, and stood on Main street, between Upper and Limestone, occupying the site of the building now used by Thomas Bradley. In 1792, the first State Treasurer's office was temporarily in this tavern. Stephen Collins, who had lived with his family in the fort, kept an inn about 1789, which was located on the site of the building on Main, near Mill, owned by Joseph Hoeing. These taverns were succeeded by the "Buffalo," kept by John McNair, on Main street, opposite the present court house, and Kiser's "Indian Queen," which stood on the corner of Hill and Broadway. This "house of entertainment" was kept by the grandfather of Mr. Ben Kiser, now probably the oldest native resident of Lexington, as he was born in 1793. Ayer's tavern, sign of the "Cross Keys," was on the corner of Spring and Main. Usher's "Don't Give up the Ship," stood on Short, near the Lusby House, and the noted old Brent tavern, which was in full operation in

1790, was on Jordan's Row, near the corner of Upper and Main. Satterwhite's "Eagle Tavern," which occupied the site of the present First National Bank, on Short street, and which is said to have been the scene of a desperate tragedy, was established by Cuthbert Banks, in 1803. The old "Free and Easy," which was so familiar to the early residents of Lexington, stood near Scott's Block, on Main. Its big upper room was long used by a Democratic club, which made its walls ring with political songs and toasts and speeches. A hotel, built by Patterson Bain, formerly occupied a part of the corner where the post office now stands. It was subsequently greatly enlarged and was successively known as the "Broadway" and the "Southern."

The Phœnix Hotel has been known for eighty-one years, and is now the oldest hotel stand in Lexington, if not the oldest in the West. It was first known as "Postlethwaite's Tavern," in 1800, and was kept by Capt. John Postlethwaite, who came from Carlisle, Penn., about the year 1790. He was an agreeable host, and made his inn prosperous by devoting his energies and attention to its management. He married a daughter of Gov. Scott, and died, in 1833, of cholera. Joshua Wilson was the next proprietor. It was during his reign that Aaron Burr was a guest. His presence in town was first detected by Benjamin Kiser, then a little boy, who saw him as he entered town on horseback, followed by his white man-servant, and recognized him by a representation he had seen of him in a collection of wax works a short time before. Brown, in his *Western Gazetteer*, of 1817, says that "Wilson's Tavern is excelled by none in America for extensiveness, style and good living." Shortly after that date, Sanford Keene took charge of the establishment, and, on the 3d of March, 1820, while under his management, the hotel was destroyed by fire, in spite of all the efforts of the "Property Guards," or of the "Leather Bucket Brigade." It was quickly rebuilt, but was again burned, and it was on the occasion of its second rebuilding that the name Phœnix became attached to it, from the fact that then a large sign, representing a phœnix rising from its ashes, was erected on its front. After the death of Mr. Keene, the hotel was conducted, for some time, by his widow. In 1827, Capt. Postlethwaite took it again and managed it till the breaking-out of the cholera, in 1833, after which it passed into the hands of the genial John Brennan. In these earlier years the Phœnix was only a two-story house, with its main entrance on Limestone street, and did not cover half the ground now occupied, but further additions were made to it by its next proprietor, John G. Childs, who was the father of a whole family of hotel-keepers. Mr. Childs died, in 1862, after having kept the hotel for many years. In the early part of the late war, it was in charge of Col. Thompson Worley. He was succeeded by Grigsby & Robinson, who, about the close of the war, greatly improved and enlarged the establishment. In 1877, it was leased by C. F. Simonds, under whose efficient management it came out of its old shell, and was enjoying great prosperity, when it was destroyed by fire, on the 14th of May, 1879. The races were going on at the time and the hotel was crowded with guests. The fire was a fierce one, and, owing to the wind, was hard to manage, and the apprehension at one time was that the conflagration would become general. It was not checked until it had totally destroyed the hotel, Wolverton's large stable adjoining, and the old and well-known residence of Gen. Leslie Combs. While the hotel was burning, many incidents occurred, but none more noticeable than the rescue of the favorite hotel cat. "Tabby" was seen in one of the front win-

dows, where she had been driven by the flames, which were rapidly nearing her again. Her destruction seemed inevitable, when a man seized a ladder, ran up to the window and brought her safely down, amid the shouts of the multitude. The hotel was forgotten in the rescue of the cat, and "Tab" illustrated the aphorism that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." The corner-stone of the present structure was laid October 15, 1879, and, by the time the spring races came on, a conspicuous ornament surmounted its front, and told the same story that had been told on that same old spot in the early days of Lexington—that the Phœnix had arisen from its ashes. The house is still under the management of Mr. Simonds. This famous hostelry, or those that have stood upon its site, have witnessed three wars, and have sheltered the forms of Burr and La Fayette, Harrison, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Monroe, Andrew Johnson, Bragg, Grant and a countless number of other distinguished men. It has flourished from the time that it was a low roofed, weather-boarded, rambling inn, with a creaking sign-board and a gang of slaves. It has passed through the days of stage coaches, big log-fires, rag-carpets and tallow candles. It is with us in the days of railroads, gas, telegraphs and telephones. May it long remain with us!

Of the earliest market-houses, but little is known. For some years, and up to 1797, the ground room of the old State house, on Main street, had been used for the market, but at that date it became entirely too small, and a subscription was raised, which resulted in the building of a substantial market-house on the public ground, between the court house and Cheapside. This was the market which the great ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, visited and humorously described, in 1810. A market-house was built over the "Branch," in 1814, but the Cheapside structure was not removed until 1817. The old market-house which stood so long on Water, between Upper and Limestone, was built in 1844. The corner-stone of the present establishment, which took the place of the last mentioned, was laid July 30, 1879.

Lexington, it seems, supported a place of amusement as early as 1797. "An exhibition-room adjoining Coleman's tavern" was erected by George Saunders, and opened to the public Monday evening, June 5. "Admission at sunset; performance to begin at dark: pit, 3 shillings 9 pence; gallery, 2 shillings 3 pence." A theatrical performance was held in the court house in 1798. In 1807, Melish, the traveler, was here, and visited the theater, which then stood on the corner of Water and Limestone, but his metropolitan tastes were not entirely gratified, as he said afterward, that "the performance did very well, but there was a deficiency of actresses, and one of the men had to play a female part, which did not suit my taste at all." In 1812, "Macbeth" was played at the "Hotel Theater," and, on the evening of May 30, in that year, "John Bull," a comedy, was performed before a large audience, by Thespian amateurs belonging to the "Old Infantry" company, in honor of the Lexington volunteers for the war against England. A goodly sum was realized, and used to buy arms, clothing and camp equipage for the soldiers.

"Usher's Theater" was built about the year 1816, by Luke Usher, an actor, who had emigrated from England a short time before. It was located on the old Bruen property, at the corner of Spring and Vine streets, and, though it was on a small scale, it could boast of regular boxes, a pit and a gallery. The celebrated Drake family constituted one of the first regular companies which appeared in the theater. Edwin Forrest, who had before

played minor parts in Philadelphia, made his *debut* as a leading actor in "Usher's Theater." He was brought out by Collins and Jones. Sol Smith, the noted comedian, who died in St. Louis in 1869, raised his first theatrical company in Lexington, and played in this theater several weeks previous to his first tour. In 1832, and frequently thereafter, the Masonic Hall was used for theatrical purposes. The theater was located, in 1837, on the lot now occupied by O. L. Bradley's residence, on Upper street, and here the noted Mrs. Duff made her first appearance in Lexington. Gus Adams, in 1840, played in a building neither very large nor very pretentious, which the citizens dignified with the name of "Theater." It stood on Short street, between Broadway and Jefferson. After this time, Melodeon Hall and other rooms were used; but for many years, the Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Broadway, has been "the theater."

The followers of Thespis and Orpheus, who have visited Lexington, would make an army, and we can only mention, in addition to the distinguished artists already named, the famous elder Booth, the pioneer actor, Cooper, Julia Dean, Murdoch, Mrs. Lander, Joe Jefferson, Davenport, Sontag, Patti, Parodi, Brignoli and Ole Bull.

The first regular fire company was organized at Brent's tavern, in 1790, with John Bradford as Secretary. It was styled the Union Fire Company, and used buckets only. Before this, in case of a fire, each citizen was required, when the alarm was given, to attend with a bucket, filled from his own well. The Union Company's "bucket-house" was a building on Main, near Scott's Block. Later, it was on Water street, and was finally converted into an engine-house. In 1805, the officers of the "Union" were: Captains—Daniel Bradford, Christopher Keiser; Directors—William McBean, George Anderson, John Jones, Alexander Frazer, Thomas Hart, Jr., John Jordan, Jr., Thomas Bodley, Alex Parker, Charles Wilkins, Lewis Sanders, William Ross, Thomas Whitney, Maddox Fisher. The Trustees passed a resolution, in 1812, authorizing a committee "to procure four additional ladders, four fire-hooks, three rope-ladders and three tubs to put under the pumps, all to be marked with the name of the company, etc., and a fine of $10 imposed upon any person who will use them, unless in case of fire." In 1818, two little "newly-invented" engines were bought by the town authorities. They attracted great attention and admiration. The fire department was organized in 1832, when the city was incorporated. In 1840, the city could boast of the "Kentuckian," "Lyon" and "Resolution" hand-engines, and others were added from time to time. The period included between 1850 and 1860 was the golden age of the fire companies in Lexington. Then the 4th of July was the day of their glory, and the old Lyon, Clay, Kentuckian and other engines, with their hose carriages, were resplendent with beautiful decorations fashioned by the ladies. Three hundred firemen have been known to turn out in procession on such occasions, presenting a splendid appearance with their brilliant uniforms and gay trappings. But these times ended with the purchase of the first steam fire-engine, in March, 1864. The Lyon Engine-house was on Limestone street, near the corner of Hill; the Clay, on Broadway, between Short and Second, now a marble establishment; the Union, on Short, between Upper and Limestone, is now the headquarters of the steam fire department.

The post office was established about the year 1794, the inefficiency of the old confederation and the incomplete organization of the new government rendering it impossible until that late period. Before that time, all letters

and papers received by the citizens were obtained through the kindness of friends and immigrants, or came by private enterprise. A lady in Lexington, whose husband had gone to Crab Orchard, received a letter from him which he had intrusted to a party of settlers who intended to go through Lexington on their way West. In passing through the "Wilderness," the Indians attacked the party, killing the man who had the letter, and his companions carried it to the anxious wife stained with his blood.

In 1787, Bradford's "post-rider" brought letters to the citizens, and, in 1790, to still further accommodate them, he opened a letter-box in his office, where all letters and papers brought to town could be deposited, and he published a list of them in the *Gazette* once a month. The first Postmaster, Innis B. Brent, who was also Jailer, had his office in the log jail building, which stood on Main street, between Graves' stable and the corner of Broadway. It was next located in Postlethwaite's tavern. In 1808, it was in a building with immense hewed-log steps, which occupied the site of the new Odd Fellows Hall, on Main. Mr. Jordan was then Postmaster; Mr. Ben Kiser was his deputy. In the year 1812, and for some time after, the post office was located in a little red frame house, which stood on the site of Hoagland's stable, on Main, between Limestone and Rose. Persons are still living who remember when the news came to Lexington that the war with England was over. The post-rider, with his mail-bag strapped behind him, and furiously blowing his horn, dashed up to the post office door with the word "Peace" in big letters upon the front of his hat.

At a later period, the post office was near the old *Kentucky Gazette* office, on Main street. In 1835, and for many years after, it was on the northwest corner of Mill and Short. Subsequently, it was located in the Waters' property, corner of Limestone and Main, from whence it was removed, in 1861, to the Norris, corner of Mill and Short. It is now on the corner of Broadway and Short. Joseph Ficklin, who was appointed Postmaster in 1822, is believed to have held the office longer, and through more Presidential administrations than any other Postmaster in this country. The names of the Postmasters of Lexington, in order of their succession, are Innis B. Brent, Peter G. Voorhies, John W. Hunt, John Jordan, Jr., John Fowler, Joseph Ficklin, Thomas Redd, George Trotter, Squire Bassett, Jesse Woodruff, L. B. Todd, S. W. Price and H. K. Milward.

The settlers killed by the Indians, in the summer of 1780, were sadly and reverently carried, by an armed band of their surviving companions, along the cow-path which extended by the side of the fort, on to what the garrison called the "first hill," now known as the Baptist Churchyard, on Main street. A small space on this hill was cleared of cane, and here, after a silent prayer, the earliest settlers were buried. This ground was afterward set aside by the Trustees of the town for religious purposes. This was the first cemetery used, and was, for a long time, the only one. During the fatal cholera season of 1833, when the people were swept off by the hundreds, tier upon tier of bodies were buried in this graveyard, and it ceased to be used after that terrible time. The next graveyard established was that of the McConnells, opposite the present Lexington Cemetery, and between Main street and the track of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and there many pioneers of the city and county rest in obliterated graves. The Maxwell burying-ground, on Bolivar street, was used shortly after that of the McConnells. In 1834, the city bought the ground adjoining the Maxwell Graveyard,

and the two were merged in what is now called the "Old City Graveyard." Here the mother of John Maxwell was buried, in 1804, his wife in 1811, and the old pioneer himself in 1819. In this neglected spot, the ancient tablets are broken and crumbling, and upon one of them can scarcely be made out the inscription: "John Maxwell, Sr., died July 13, 1819; aged seventy-two years. Emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1751, and to the wilds of Kentucky in 1774."

The Catholic Cemetery, on Winchester street, was consecrated about forty years ago. Dr. Samuel Brown, Judge Hickey, Annie Spalding, the first superioress of St. Catharine's Academy, are among the sleepers in this last resting-place. The Episcopal Cemetery had its origin in 1837. Many prominent persons are buried there. The same can be said of the Presbyterian burying-ground, established shortly after the last mentioned. The large trees which now throw a grateful shade over it, were planted there through the influence of Dr. Daniel Drake, whose wife was buried there. Though an act was passed by the Legislature, in February, 1848, incorporating the Lexington Cemetery, it was really not established until the year following. At an accidental meeting of Messrs. M. T. Scott, Benjamin Gratz, M. C. Johnson and Richard Higgins, on the 23d of January, 1849, it was resolved that each one use every exertion to obtain a sufficient sum by subscription, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site for a cemetery and for the inclosing and laying-out of the same. Their efforts were successful, and, on February 12, 1849, the original charter was amended with the following gentlemen as incorporators, viz., Benjamin Gratz, M. T. Scott, M. C. Johnson, Richard Higgins, S. Swift, Joel Higgins, David A. Sayre, John Tilford, A. T. Skillman, E. K. Sayre, Robert Wickliffe, T. Hemingway, John W. Tilford, John Lutz, D. M. Craig, A. F. Hawkins, Benjamin Warfield, R. J. Breckinridge, E. Warfield, G. W. Sutton, John Brand, H. T. Duncan and Edward Macalister. Shortly after the passage of this act, the beautiful woodland of Thomas E. Boswell, containing forty acres, and included in the present cemetery property, was purchased for $7,000. The grounds were rapidly improved, and, on the 25th of June, 1850, the cemetery was dedicated. The business houses were closed, and an immense procession, composed of the Masonic bodies, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, societies of Transylvania University, and citizens in carriages and on foot, proceeded to the cemetery. An opening prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Miller, of the Methodist Church, was followed by an ode, composed for the occasion by Prof. P. S. Ruter, of Transylvania University, and concluding with this stanza:

"Oh thou God! our Friend and Father!
May the names these grave-stones bear,
When we all shall rise together,
In thy Book of Life appear."

The dedication sermon was by Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, and the closing prayer was delivered by Rev. E. F. Berkley, of the Episcopal Church. Under the management of Superintendent Bell, the Lexington Cemetery has grown more and more lovely each succeeding year, until now, in point of beauty, it has few superiors in the United States. There many brave Confederate and Federal soldiers sleep their last sleep, and there repose a host of Kentucky's greatest and best children.

The first bank established in the State of Kentucky was located in Lexington. It was incorporated by the Legislature, December 16, 1802, under the name of the Kentucky Insurance Company, but inadvertently, with banking privileges. The clause giving it such powers was not perceived or understood by the members, and they voted for the bill,

while they were bitterly hostile to all banks. "The Bank," as the institution was called in early days, went into operation April 1, 1803, its officers being: President, William Morton; Directors, James Morrison, Alexander Parker, Charles Wilkins, William Leavy, Thomas Hart, John Jordan, Jr., and Thomas Wallace; Cashier, John Bradford; Clerk, William McBean. The bank building was a handsome one, designed by the noted Baltimore architect, Latrobe, and stood on Main, between Mill and Broadway, about where Scott's bakery was afterward located. It subsequently occupied the site of Thompson & Boyd's store, on Main, between Upper and Limestone. The institution first attempted to do something in the way of insurance, but it soon issued bills of various denominations, and was mainly a banking concern from the time it opened until the expiration of its charter, January 1, 1818. It was well managed and paid a fair dividend as long as it was controlled by the above-named gentlemen, all of whom stood high for integrity, but, unfortunately, near the expiration of its charter, the individual stockholders were bought out by James Prentiss, a dashing New England speculator, who had come to Lexington a few years before, in the interest of some capitalists of Rhode Island, named De Wolf. He is said to have flooded the Western country with the bank's paper and to have so managed as to bring on the big explosion which terminated its career, at the close of 1817.

A branch of the United States Bank went into operation in Lexington, January 27, 1817, less than a year before the Insurance Bank exploded, and its first President was Col. James Morrison. The Directors were John W. Hunt, John Tilford, William Morton, Alexander Parker, A. S. Bartow, Cuthbert Bullitt, John H Hanna, James Taylor, W. T. Barry, John T. Mason and John H. Morton. For some years it occupied the building on the corner of Short and Market, now used by the Northern Bank and the deadly and successful enemy of the United States Bank, Andrew Jackson, had a sight of the building when he visited Lexington, in 1832. His re-election that year sealed the doom of the Government bank, and it was not very long thereafter before the branch house at Lexington was closed.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky was chartered by the Legislature, in February, 1835, and opened in June of the same year, at which time it purchased from the United States Bank its branch house in Lexington, its debt and specie, and became the agent to wind up the business of the concern. The first President of the Northern Bank was John Tilford. The first Directors were B. W. Dudley, D. M. Craig, W. A. Leavy, P. Bain, W. Dunn, B. Gratz, H. Johnson and W. Barr. Mr. Tilford, who was President of the bank from its commencement to his death, in 1852, came to Lexington from Mercer County, Ky., in 1800. He was a successful merchant and good bank officer. He lived to a good old age. Matthew T. Scott, who succeeded Mr. Tilford as President, died August 21, 1858, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a man of superior financial judgment and irreproachable integrity. He had been identified with the banking interests of Lexington for more than forty years. Farmer Dewees, the first Teller of the Northern Bank, a gentleman of amiable character, attained the age of seventy-seven, and was connected with moneyed institutions for nearly half a century. The late Cashier, Augustus F. Hawkins, was a bank officer for sixty out of the eighty-one years of his useful and honored life. Mr. Davidson's benevolent face was seen so long at the bank that he was almost considered a part of it. For a sketch of the third President of the bank, Maj. M. C. Johnson, see biographical chapter. Maj.

J. H. Harting

Johnson, who has presided over this institution with distinguished ability for almost a quarter of a century, is now seventy-four years of age. Mr. Christie, who has been a faithful employe of the bank for thirty-four years, was born in Scotland eighty-two years ago. The young folks cannot remember when Mr. Bean was not connected with it. The Teller, Mr. Bacon, has been so long in its service that his hair has taken the hue of the silver he handles. Mr. W. D. Boswell, the Cashier, has settled himself down for life in his place, and Charley Voorhies has concluded to stay until Gabriel blows his trumpet.

The banking house of D. A. Sayre & Co. was founded in 1823, by David A. Sayre, and is the oldest banking institution in the city. The building it occupies was built by John Pope, in 1806. David A. Sayre was born in Madison, N. J., March 12, 1793. He came to Lexington in 1811, a silver-plater's apprentice, walking barefoot all the way from Maysville to this place. He was thrifty and shrewd, and, while he labored, he also saved and watched his opportunities. In 1815, his employer, Ezra Woodruff, failed, and he at once set up a shop of his own. He made money by his persistent industry and prudence, and, in 1820, at the formation of independent banks, added discounting to his business with much profit. In 1823, he abandoned the silver-plating business and devoted himself entirely to banking. In 1829, he bought the residuary interest of the Bank of Kentucky, and opened the office on the northeast corner of Mill and Short, which he used for the balance of his life. He died on the 12th of September, 1870. The banking house established by him has been owned and managed ever since his death by his nephew, Ephraim D. Sayre.

A branch of the Bank of Kentucky was established in 1834, its first board being Benjamin Gratz, Norman Porter, James Hamilton, Stephen Swift, Joseph Bruen, W. H. Rainey, J. G. McKinney, David Heran. After a successful existence of thirty-one years, the institution discontinued business, March 13, 1865. The last officers of the bank were Henry Bell, President; H. B. Hill, Cashier; H. B. Hill, Jr., Teller; E. S. Duncanson, Book-keeper; John Carty, D. M. Craig, George Brand, M. P. Lancaster, John G. Allen, Directors.

The other banks of the city are "too modern" to have accumulated much history. The banking house of Grinstead & Bradley, which was established in 1863, was first located on Jordan's Row, but for a number of years has had its office on the northwest corner of Upper and Short, in the old Morrison residence. The firm is composed of James A. Grinstead and Thomas Bradley, prominent and successful business men.

The First National Bank of Lexington was organized in the spring of 1865, and commenced business in an office on Jordan's Row. Its first Directors were Jacob Hughes, W. R. Estill, William Warfield, S. F. Tebbs and B. F. Buckner. Jacob Hughes was President and Thomas Mitchell, who still holds the position, was Cashier. A. S. Winston is now its President. The office of the bank is now on Short street, between Upper and Market.

In the same year (1865), the City National Bank was established. W. C. Goodloe, President; A. M. Barnes, Cashier; Directors, G. W. Norton, W. S. Downey, P. Scott, J. B. Wilgus and D. F. Wolf. R. B. Hamilton is now President and George Stoll, Cashier. Banking office located on the corner of Main and Cheapside.

The Fayette National Bank, which was first located on the corner of Short and Upper, was organized September 8, 1870, by the election of the following Directors, viz., R. R. Stone,

J. S. Woolfolk, Horace Craig, J. M. Tipton, S. Bassett, J. Hocker, R. McMichael and J. B. Morton. Its first President, Robert R. Stone, a native of Richmond, Ky., has long been prominent in banking affairs. Squire Bassett is now President, and R. S. Bullock, Cashier. The bank building, which was erected in 1872, is on the northeast corner of Main and Upper streets.

The National Exchange Bank was incorporated August 16, 1878. J. P. Metcalf, President; J. W. Berkley, Vice President; and J. B. Wilgus, Cashier. It is located on West Main, near Mill.—*Ranck.*

## CHAPTER III.

EDUCATIONAL—EARLY SCHOOLS IN LEXINGTON—TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY—ITS FIRST CHARTER—PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS—KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY—THE STATE COLLEGE—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

"'Tis education forms the common mind."

THE history of education dates from the settlement of Lexington; and the germ of that which afterward made her the literary and intellectual center of the State was laid with her foundation. Because the settlers were out on "the frontier," and their life one of hardships, did not prevent many of them from being men of culture, education and refinement. The fort had its little school as early as 1780, taught by John McKinney, who had settled at Lexington the year before, at the solicitation of Col. Patterson: and Transylvania Seminary, which was subsequently located here, was chartered by the Legislature of Virginia the same year. After the close of the Revolutionary war, when the British and Indians ceased to annoy and distress the settlers, McKinney moved out of the fort, and taught in a log schoolhouse, erected on what is now Cheapside. It was in this house that his famous fight with the wildcat took place. Lexington station soon gained another school-teacher, in the person of John Filson, the author, in 1784, of the first history ever written of Kentucky. He afterward gave to Cincinnati her first name, "Losantiville." Filson was an early adventurer with Daniel Boone, and, in October, wrote, at his dictation, the only narrative of his life extant from the old pioneer's own lips. The narrative was indorsed at the time by James Harrod, Levi Todd, and Boone himself. Filson taught in Lexington for several years, and did no little to secure the early organization of Transylvania Seminary. He was killed by the Indians near Cincinnati, in 1789. The first Trustees of the town took an early opportunity to lay off and reserve ground for "Latin and English schools," and this encouragement brought to Lexington, in 1787, Isaac Wilson, of Philadelphia College, who established the "Lexington Grammar School." He informs the citizens, in his advertisement, that "Latin, Greek, and the different branches of science will be carefully taught. Price of tuition 4 pounds, payable in cash or produce, and boarding on as reasonable terms as any in the district." In 1788, Transylvania Seminary was opened in Lexington, and, from this day forward, schools accumulated, gaining for the city an enviable fame throughout the country.

Transylvania University was the *first* institution of learning established in the West. The influence it has exerted has been great, and its name is not only respected in America, but is favorably known in Europe. Its history begins with the history of Lexington, and its establishment is attributed to the exertions of Col. John Todd, then a delegate from the county of Kentucky, in the Virginia General Assembly. More than a hundred years ago, the General Assembly of Virginia, at its May session, in 1780, passed an act, which is the first charter of Transylvania University. This ancient document reads as follows, viz.:

An act to vest certain Escheated Lands in the County of Kentucke in Trustees for a Public School. Whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that there are certain lands within the county of Kentucke, formerly belonging to the British Subjects, not yet sold under the Law of Escheats and Forfeitures, which might at a future day be a valuable fund for the maintainance and education of youth, and it being the interest of this Commonwealth always to promote and encourage every design which may tend to the improvement of the mind and the diffusion of knowledge, even amongst the most remote citizens, whose situation in a barbarous neighborhood and a savage intercourse might otherwise render unfriendly to science.

Be it enacted that Eight thousand acres of Land within the said County of Kentucke, late the property of Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, be, and the same is hereby, vested in William Henuming, William Christian, John Todd, Stephen Trigg, Benjamin Logan, John Floyd, John May, Levi Todd, John Cowan, George Merriwether, John Cobbs George Thompson and Edmund Taylor, Trustees, as a free donation from the Commonwealth for the purpose of a public school or Seminary of Learning, to be erected in said county as soon as the circumstances of the county and the state of the funds will admit, and for no other purpose whatever, saving and reserving to the said Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, and every one of them, and every person claiming under them, or either of them, all right and interest in the above-mentioned Lands, to which they may be by Law entitled, and of which they shall in due time avail themselves, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The settlers "in a barbarous neighborhood" were not slow in attempting to advance the cause of education at the expense of their royal enemies, for, on the 1st of July, 1780, but little more than a month after this act was passed, an inquest for escheat was held in Lexington, and Daniel Boone, one of the Jurors, helped to confiscate 4,000 acres of blue grass land for the benefit of the embryo school. In 1783, the Virginia Assembly, "solicitous for the good education of youth in every part of the community," passed a new act, amendatory of this previous one, chartering the school under the name of "Transylvania Seminary," the name "Transylvania"—a classical rendering of "the backwoods"—being the same that Richard Henderson & Co. applied to the proprietary government they attempted to establish in Kentucky, in 1775, regardless of the authority of Virginia. This act, which is quite a long one, and particular in detail, gives the school all the powers and privileges of a university; requires that the officers of the institution shall take a special oath before a Judge of the Supreme Court; invests in a new Board of Trustees 12,000 additional acres of escheated lands in the district of Kentucky, exempting the whole from taxation; empowering the Trustees to receive land and other property from various sources and donors, and providing, in its last clause, "that no land or other property that may hereafter be vested in said Trustees as an inalienable endowment to said seminary, shall ever be sold or otherwise transferred from the special purpose to which it was appropriated by the donor." After Kentucky was erected into a State, laws were passed exempting lands from escheat, the effect of which was to deprive Transylvania Seminary of all the escheated lands with which she had been endowed by the State of Virginia, except 8,000 acres, from the sale of which she received $30,000. This sum of money was afterward invested in the stock of the Bank of Kentucky. The Legislature repealed the charter of that bank, by which a loss is alleged to have been sustained of $20,000. The Trustees of the seminary met at Crow's Station, in Lincoln County, November 10, 1783, when the Rev. David Rice was elected Chairman, and the enterprise was encouraged by the donation of a small library (the nucleus of the present one), from the Rev. John Todd. The outlook was not encouraging. The pioneers, surrounded by difficulties

and dangers, could devote but little time to classical education. No income was to be expected for some time from the donated lands, and the subscriptions were small. But the Trustees persevered, and, in spite of all obstacles, the seminary was opened for pupils in February, 1785, in the house of Mr. Rice, near Danville, and that gentleman became its first teacher, the endowment being too unproductive to afford more than a scanty salary for one Professor.

The school, which owed its origin, and, so far, its existence, mainly to the foresight and energy of a few prominent Presbyterians, naturally opened under the auspices of that church. The Principal, "Old Father Rice," who was one of the very first pioneer Presbyterian ministers to emigrate to Kentucky, was born in Virginia, in 1733, and educated at "Nassau Hall," now Princeton College. He was ordained in 1763, and came to Kentucky in 1783. He was largely instrumental, not only in raising up Transylvania Seminary, but also its subsequent rival, Kentucky Academy. After a long life of ministerial usefulness, he died, June 18, 1816, in Green County, Ky. Though the seminary had been opened near Danville, the arrangement was only a temporary one, and the question of its permanent location was frequently discussed. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on May 16, 1786, the Committee on Location reported that "a situation on the West Fork of Hickman's Creek, formerly the property of Henry Collins, and part of the escheated lands vested in said Trustees for the purposes of a public school, was a good one for the erection of their public buildings. It was about two and a half miles south of Lexington, had good springs, a branch and a mill. The land was fertile, and settling rapidly; and they found no situation on the McKee trail equal to this." This suggestion, however, was not acted upon.

In 1787, Virginia further endowed it with one-sixth of the Surveyor's fees in the district of Kentucky, formerly given to William and Mary College. This law was repealed by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1802. In the fall of 1788, the seminary was removed to Lexington, and Elias Jones was elected Principal, in place of Rev. David Rice, resigned. The published terms were "5 pounds a year, one-half cash, the other in *property*. Boarding, 9 pounds a year, in *property*, pork, corn, tobacco, etc." John Filson, the historian, was a zealous friend of the school, and, being a Northern man, he favored the employment of teachers from that section. The grammar school was instituted the next year (1789), with Isaac Wilson as master, at a salary of "100 pounds sterling per annum." It was during his mastership that the "commencement" occurred, which is described in the *Kentucky Gazette* for April 26, 1790: "Friday, the 10th inst., was appointed for the examination of the students of Transylvania Seminary by the Trustees. In the presence of a very respectable audience, several elegant speeches were delivered by the boys, and in the evening a tragedy was acted, and the whole concluded with a farce. The several masterly strokes of eloquence throughout the performance obtained general applause. The good order and decorum observed throughout the whole, together with the rapid progress of the school in literature, reflects great honor on the President." But just at this time the prosperous condition of the young State seminary was sadly disturbed by the frequent incursions of the Indians. Troops were constantly needed for defense, and the roll of the drum drew many a youth from the quiet schoolhouse. In this condition of things, who can wonder that the promising little institution should have been reduced from thirteen pupils at the beginning, to five in the year following his encouraging com-

mencement exercises; or that the Trustees should set about to raise £500 for its use, according to the act of Assembly, the fees from the County Surveyors not being sufficient for the current expenses, and landed property being then unavailable. The Rev. James Moore was called to succeed Mr. Wilson in 1791, but the condition of the school finances was such that he received but £25 for his services, with permission from the Trustees to charge an extra fee for "the Roman and Greek classicks." The stress was so great that Mr. Moore was subjected to the inconvenience of keeping the school in his own house. Up to 1793, the question of location had not been decided, but in that year, certain citizens of Lexington, calling themselves the "Transylvania Land Company," proposed to donate a lot of ground to the institution "on condition that it be permanently located here." The proposition was accepted, and the Board of Trustees resolved "that the permanent seat of the seminary be established on the lot of ground, in the town of Lexington, adjoining Messrs. January's, and which is the same mentioned by the company of gentlemen who call themselves the Transylvania Company." This lot, which is the same piece of ground known as the "College Lawn" and "Gratz Park," comprised the entire amount of the seminary domain in Lexington for many years. It was on this lot that the first building used by Transylvania Seminary, in Lexington, was erected. It was a plain, two-story brick, situated on the north end of the "College Lawn," facing Second street, and was built about the year 1794, at which time, also, the Trustees directed that "a well be sunk near it, and the lot be sown with blue grass and planted in locust trees." The surroundings of the institution could not be called classic, as it was inclosed on two sides by "post and rail" fences, and on the other two by rope-walks.

The school seems to have progressed in spite of the war troubles and discouragements, for, in December, 1793, the *Kentucky Gazette* announces that "the Transylvania Seminary is now well supplied with teachers of natural and moral philosophy, of the mathematics, and of the learned languages." About this time, Mr. Jesse Bledsoe, afterward Judge and Senator, was one of its teachers, and it is a matter of record that he received "$25 for half a year's services." Nothing occurred to mar its prosperity until 1794, when the Trustees, with John Bradford as Chairman, elected as Principal Harry Toulmin, a talented Baptist minister, who subsequently became Secretary of State under Gov. Garrard. Sectarian jealousy was at once developed. The Baptists claimed equal rights in the seminary, as a State institution. The Presbyterians claimed control, on the ground that its endowment was due to their exertions. Mr. Moore, who belonged to that sect, resigned, and the church finally withdrew its patronage, and, in 1796, established and supported the "Kentucky Academy," at Pisgah, about eight miles southwest of Lexington. The Trustees of the new academy, among whom were James Blythe, James Moore, Andrew Steele, Robert Steele, Andrew McCalla, Samuel and John McDowell, Caleb Wallace and James Johnson, went vigorously to work to make it a success, and, according to the late Prof. Bishop, Kentucky Academy commenced its operations with an endowment of nearly $14,000, $10,000 of which having been contributed by the friends of popular education in the Atlantic States, and the remainder given mainly by the Presbyterians of Kentucky. In the list of liberal donors were President Washington, Vice President John Adams, Aaron Burr and Robert Morris. The Rev. Dr. Gorden, of London, also contributed to it apparatus and books of the value of more than £80 sterling, which he

obtained in subscriptions from individuals in that city. A telescope, microscope, air-pump and prisms are mentioned by Dr. Davidson as constituting this apparatus, and certain quaint, old-fashioned instruments of the kind, now in the superannuated portion of the apparatus belonging to Transylvania University, are probably the very ones in question.

An active rivalry commenced at once between the two schools, but, fortunately for both, good sense and moderation finally prevailed. In September, 1796, Prof. Toulmin resigned, and a union of the schools was suggested, and considered for some time, by both parties, who at last resolved "that such a union will be for the public good—and is consistent with the laws." By the close of the year 1798, all differences between them were adjusted, and a form of petition to the Legislature was agreed upon, in which the name "Transylvania University" was first proposed for the consolidated institution, and it was resolved "that the Transylvania Seminary and the Kentucky Academy, together with their respective trusts and funds, shall be united, and compose one *general institution for the promotion of learning*, to be styled and known by the name of the "Transylvania University," etc. It was also resolved "that the present laws of the Transylvania Seminary shall be the laws of the united institution, except such as the two boards shall agree to change, and that the seal and seat of the seminary be retained and all contracts and obligations sacredly preserved." The petition was granted, and Transylvania University was chartered December 22, 1798. The first President of the united institutions was the Rev. James Moore. In 1799, the institution was given the appearance of a regular university, by the addition of law and medical departments. Col. George Nicholas, who became the first Professor in the law department, was an eminent lawyer of Virginia, who had served as Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and came to Kentucky at an early day. He was an influential member of the Virginia Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, and was one of the most prominent spirits in the convention which framed the first constitution of Kentucky. This able man, whose statesmanship was long prominent in this commonwealth, was for many years a citizen of Lexington. He died at about the age of fifty-five, shortly after he accepted the law professorship in the university. He was succeeded in the chair of law by Henry Clay, James Brown, John Pope and William T. Barry.

In 1819, when Dr. Holley became President of the university, the law college was regularly organized, with three Professors, and soon attained a high reputation. No similar college in the United States was considered its superior in the ability of its teachers and the number of its students. Its library, donated by the city of Lexington, was the best of the kind in the West. The following Professors have since adorned the law department, viz.: Jesse Bledsoe, John Boyle, Daniel Mayes, Charles Humphreys, George Robertson, Thomas A. Marshall and A. K. Woolley. The earliest Professor of Medicine in Transylvania and in the West was Dr. Samuel Brown. He was born January 30, 1769, and was a son of the Rev. John Brown, of Rockbridge County, Va. After graduating at Carlisle College (Penn.), he spent two years studying medicine in Edinburg, after which he removed to Lexington. He was Professor of Medicine in the university until 1806, when he resigned, but was again appointed in 1819. He died in Huntsville, Ala., January 12, 1830. He was a contributor to the *American Philosophical Transactions*, and to the medical and scientific periodicals of the day, in this country and in Europe. He is noted as hav-

ing first introduced vaccination into the United States. Dr. Frederick Ridgely, appointed a medical professor shortly after Dr. Brown, was the first who taught medicine by lectures in the West. He was born at Elkridge, Md., in 1757; was appointed Surgeon to a Virginia rifle corps in the Revolutionary army when nineteen years old: removed to Kentucky, in 1780: was one of the founders of the medical college, and one of the early preceptors of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Ben W. Dudley. He died at Dayton, Ohio, November 21, 1824. President Moore was succeeded, in 1804, by Rev. James Blythe, M. D., who was born in North Carolina in 1765, and educated for the Presbyterian pulpit in Hampden-Sidney College. He came to Kentucky in 1791; two years after, was ordained Pastor of Pisgah and Clear Creek Churches, and continued to preach up to the time of his death. For six years before his accession to the presidency of the university, he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and often supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church. He was President for nearly fifteen years, and, after his resignation, filled the chair of chemistry in the medical college until 1831, when he accepted the presidency of Hanover College (Indiana), which prospered greatly under his charge. He was a large man, whose stern looks and deep-toned voice struck terror to law-breaking stu'ents. He was too exclusive to be popular, but he was none the less a good teacher. For several years after he became President of Transylvania, he lived with his family in a part of the old seminary building, but finally bought the lot north of the "lawn," or old college lot, and built the residence now known by his name, and which he occupied until his removal in 1831. He died in 1842. About the year 1804, the Rev. Robert Bishop, a Presbyterian minister recently from Scotland, was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy, Logic and Belles Lettres. He subsequently published a volume of sermons, and also a history of his church in Kentucky. Some years later, he became President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. In 1805, Rev. James Fishback, M. D., was appointed to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. At this early period, the medical department met with but small success, and in 1806 the Professors resigned. An effort was made to organize a full faculty in 1809. Dr. B. W. Dudley was appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Surgery; Dr. Elisha Warfield, to that of Surgery and Obstetrics; Dr. Joseph Buchanan, to that of the Institutes of Medicine; and Dr. James Overton, to that of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Dr. Dudley, named above, was born in Virginia in 1785, and was brought by his parents to Fayette County, where they landed on the 3d day of May, 1786. His earlier education was obtained at country schools, and finishd in Transylvania University. He studied medicine with the late Drs. Ridgely and Fishback, after which he attended medical lectures in the old school of Philadelphia, and graduated in 1806. He returned to Lexington, where he continued the practice of medicine, and acted as Professor in the medical college until 1810, when he visited Europe, and spent four years under the instruction of the most distinguished medical and scientific teachers. During his stay in London, he was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to Lexington, he soon stood at the head of the profession. In 1818, on the reorganization of the medical college of the university, he was recalled to the chair of Surgery and Anatomy, and remained in that connection for forty years. Its great success was largely due to him. He attended a laborious practice for about fifty years, when he contracted poison in performing a surgical oper-

ation, from which he suffered greatly. He died suddenly, January 20, 1870, of apoplexy. His achievements in the operation of lithotomy alone are so great as to be actually incredible to the most distinguished surgeons of Europe. He operated for stone in the bladder about two hundred and sixty times, losing only two or three patients. He operated upon the eye in numerous cases, and frequently perforated the cranium for the relief of epilepsy. It does not appear that any lectures were delivered at the time of Dr. Dudley's first appointment in the medical college, in 1809. In 1815, Dr. William H. Richardson was added to the medical faculty, and his connection with the school continued until his death, in 1835. Dr. Daniel Drake was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica in 1817. He resigned in a short time, and afterward became a Professor in the Cincinnati Medical College. He died in 1852. The class of 1817 numbered twenty pupils, and the degree of M. D. was conferred at the end of this course (1818) for the first time, perhaps, in the West. The recipient was J. L. McCullough, brother of the late Samuel D. McCullough.

A large and handsome college building was erected in front of the old edifice in 1817. The house and lot known as the Blythe property was bought and secured to the university by a number of liberal gentlemen, Mr. Clay being among the number. The grounds were beautified with trees, flowers and shrubbery, and a determined effort made to greatly increase its usefulness. The Trustees and the citizens of Lexington labored together in its upbuilding, and Dr. Horace Holley, of Boston, was invited to the presidency, which he accepted December 19, 1818, at a salary of $3,000. He was born in Salisbury, Conn., February 13, 1781. He assisted in the store of his father until he was sixteen, when he was sent to Yale College, where he graduated, in 1803, with honors. Soon after, he studied theology with Dr. Dwight, and, in 1809, accepted the pastorate of the Hollis Street Church, in Boston. In this charge he remained nine years, greatly admired and beloved. To a remarkably fine person was added fascinating manners and brilliant oratory. In one of his sermons, delivered before the Ancient Artillery Company, of Boston, he extorted a noisy demonstration of applause —the only instance known of a staid New England audience being betrayed into forgetfulness of their wonted propriety. He was welcomed to Lexington, and took up his residence in the old college building, which had been refitted for his comfort. Here he received the friends of the institution, patrons of learning, and the many distinguished strangers who flocked to Lexington during his term. He immediately set to work to make the university a success. It was at once thoroughly re-organized, and the medical school in particular dates its prosperity from this time, when Dr. B. W. Dudley, Dr. Charles Caldwell and Dr. C. S. Rafinesque were called to its chairs.

Dr. Charles Caldwell was born in Caswell County, N. C., in 1772. At the age of fourteen, he had mastered Latin and Greek, after which he opened a grammar school, taught three years, then studied medicine, and graduated under Rush, in Philadelphia. In 1795, he commenced his career of authorship, which afterward made him so well known. He labored with prodigious energy, and his literary and scientific writings and translations are estimated at 10,000 pages. He was the first prominent champion of phrenology in the United States, and was one of the few distinguished men who openly espoused the mesmeric theory in the face of public ridicule. He bought, in Europe, the first medical library of Transylvania University. Many of the books he gathered in Paris had been sold by

once eminent and wealthy physicians, who had been ruined by the French Revolution. By this means, he obtained many rare and valuable works, which made the Transylvania medical library superior to any other at that time in this country. He was a resident of Lexington and Professor in the medical college for sixteen years, at the end of which time he resigned, and was largely instrumental in establishing the Louisville Medical Institute. He died some years ago, leaving behind him a wide-spread reputation as a clear writer, an able teacher of philosophical medicine, and a man of enlightened liberality in advance of his age.

Prof. Constantine F. Rafinesque, who was called to the chair of Natural Sciences in 1819, and who filled that position for six years, was probably the most eminent scientist at that time in this country. He was born in 1784, near Constantinople, of French and German parents. His youth was spent in the pursuit of scientific knowledge, for which he early showed an unusual talent, and his eager desire to personally investigate that then comparatively unexplored field caused him to travel over a large part of Europe and America. In 1815, he published, in French, his "Analysis of Nature," and, in the same year, sailed for the United States, with the intention of making fresh explorations. In 1818, he traversed hundreds of miles through the Western States, on foot, botanizing, and studying the natural features and remains of the country, spending a part of his time with the celebrated Audubon. He was induced to settle in Lexington by the persuasions of John D. Clifford, a Trustee and liberal friend of Transylvania University. He was a most indefatigable worker, and, while a Professor, not only taught the natural sciences, but the French, Spanish and Italian languages, also. In 1823, he gave his first course of medical botany to the students of medicine, and at the same time wrote his "Ancient Annals of Kentucky," which was published the next year as an introduction to Marshall's history of Kentucky. In 1825, he resigned his chair in the university, and devoted himself to study and writing, the fruits of which subsequently appeared in a volume entitled "Travels and Researches in North America and South Europe, from 1802 to 1835." He died in Philadelphia September 18, 1840. While Rafinesque has been called "visionary," his great acquirements have never been questioned. His proficiency in nearly every department of science and learning was a matter of constant surprise, and his versatility is said to have been almost unparalleled. John Everett, brother of Edward Everett, was Professor of Greek in the university, and is said to have had the accomplishments and mental endowments of his family.

The Legislature, in 1819, appropriated the bonus of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Lexington, for two years, to the use and benefit of the university, which amounted to the sum of $3,000. In 1820, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated to the medical department. In 1821, an act was passed appropriating one-half of the clear profits of the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington to the university, from which, it is stated, the sum of $20,000, in the paper of the bank, was received—equal to $10,000 in specie—and there was a grant of $20,000 from the State Treasury in 1824. All of these sums of money were expended in the purchase of books, philosophical apparatus, and in the payment of the debts of the institution. There were few college libraries in the United States superior to this in 1825. In addition to the books purchased through the liberality of Lexington and the State, the library had been enriched by a handsome do-

nation from the British Government, and by contributions from many private individuals, among whom may be named Edward Everett, who presented a collection of fine classical works which he had personally selected in Europe. The university was visited by President Monroe, Gen. Jackson, Gov. Shelby, and others, in 1819. In 1825, it was visited by the Marquis de La Fayette. About this time, also, Lord Stanley, afterward Earl of Derby, made a personal examination of the institution. At the time of his visit, Judge Barry, one of the Law Professors, was absent. Dr. Holley, in addition to his regular duties, temporarily filled the Judge's chair, and lectured the class before the distinguished visitor, on the subject of the similarity of the governments of the United States and England, as regards the responsibility of public agents to the people.

The prosperity of the medical college was remarkable. In 1818, the class numbered twenty, with one graduate, and in 1826 it numbered 281, with fifty-three graduates. In 1827, it had attained such a position and celebrity as to be regarded as second only to the University of Pennsylvania. It was complete in its corps of Professors, and in its excellent library and chemical and anatomical apparatus. In addition to the distinguished men already mentioned, the following Professors had been connected with the medical college up to 1827, and some of them remained in it for years after, viz.: Dr. John Esten Cooke, of Virginia, author of the celebrated congestive theory of fevers; Dr. Lunsford P. Yandall, conspicuous for more than fifty years in the medical history of the West; Dr. H. H. Eaton, of New York, who greatly improved the chemical department; and Dr. Charles W. Short, whose proficiency in materia medica made him widely known in the profession.

Mann Butler, who afterward published a history of Kentucky, was a teacher in the academical department in 1822. In 1823, the "Morrison Professorship," in the academical department, was endowed and established by a bequest of $20,000 from Col. Jas. Morrison.

Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, and who will always occupy a prominent place in the world's history, resided in Lexington in 1824, and was a member of the Senior class in Transylvania University. He is remembered as a slender, fair-haired young man, quiet, unassuming, and of very studious habits. He boarded with Postmaster Ficklin, in a brick house, still standing, on the southwest corner of Hill and Limestone streets. Benjamin Gratz, Esq., became a Trustee of Transylvania this year. Subsequently, he became a Curator of Kentucky University, and the two offices he held, with profit to both institutions, for more than half a century. He was born in Philadelphia in 1793, in which city his father, a German, was a merchant in the East India trade. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, he served in the war of 1812. He afterward studied law, but came to Lexington in 1819, and engaged in hemp manufacture, and has been known ever since as one of the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Lexington.

The grand design of Dr. Holley was to make Transylvania a genuine university, complete in every college, and liberally sustained by a great endowment. Under many disadvantages he accomplished much of his work, but his own imprudent conduct and Unitarian sentiments, together with prejudice and sectarian animosity, prevented its completion. His religious opinions and his love of amusements were unceasingly discussed and denounced by sectarians who were disappointed in obtaining control of the institution. One of the results of this opposition was the

founding, by the Presbyterians, of Center College. The Presbyterian writers of the day asserted that Dr. Holley did not believe in the "evangelical tenets of human depravity, the efficacy of prayer, the real personality of the devil, the creation of the world in six days, and the doctrine of Christ crucified." They further claimed that he "had been as violently sectarian as the public could bear." He rarely, if ever, defended himself in public against these charges. Once, in a private letter to a friend, he wrote: "Religious perversity is as common here as it is in New England, and sectarians are as much inclined to slander and persecution. I have a good body of intelligent and independent men to aid me in overcoming the assaults of the fanatical and superstitious. What is called orthodoxy in Kentucky is the same illiberal and proscribing spirit that is in your vicinity. Genuine orthodoxy is catholic and charitable, as well as truly pious." The storm of opposition continued with great bitterness by ministers of all denominations, which forced him to resign the presidency in March, 1827, to the regret of a majority of the people, and the sorrow of his pupils, a number of whom immediately left the university. Two facts speak volumes for Dr. Holley's administration: When he came to the university, it was comparatively little known; when he left it, it was celebrated all over this country and Europe. During the sixteen years before he came, twenty-two students had graduated in it; in the nine years of his presidency, it turned out 666 graduates. Just before his departure from Lexington, Mrs. Holley wrote some farewell lines, of which we give the following stanza:

"Farewell to the land at whose call I deserted
A dearly loved home, and the place of my birth.
In sorrow I met thee, with eyes half averted;
In sorrow I quit thee, thou bright spot of earth."

Mrs. Holley was an aunt of Stephen F. Austin, one of the founders of the republic of Texas. She subsequently visited that State and wrote a small history of it. Immediately after his resignation, Dr. Holley was engaged as President of the College of New Orleans, and was meeting with the most flattering success when he was prostrated by fever. Upon his recovery, he embarked for the North, in hopes that the sea air would benefit him. On the voyage he was seized with yellow fever, and, after suffering intensely for five days, died, and on the 31st of July, 1827, his body was committed to the deep. The scholar's cloak was his winding-sheet, the ocean his grave, and the towering rocks of the Tortugas his monument. After severing his connection with the university, the care of the academical department devolved upon its faculty, consisting of John Roche, Professor of Greek and Latin; Rev. George T. Chapman, Professor of History and Antiquity; Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, Professor of Moral Philosophy; and Thomas J. Matthews (father of the present Judge Stanley Matthews), Professor of Mathematics. Profs. Caldwell, Dudley and Short were required to officiate alternately as President *pro tem.*, on public occasions, and sign the diplomas of the graduates.

The resignation of Dr. Holley was a heavy blow to the university, but its Trustees and friends set to work at once to repair the damage. Subscriptions were immediately set on foot, and the citizens again came promptly to the aid of the institution, and gave it $11,000, to be paid, conditionally, within four years. On the 16th of April, 1827, the corner-stone of a new medical hall was laid by the Masonic fraternity, on the site of the present City Library. The eloquent William T. Barry delivered an oration before the immense crowd assembled. The Trustees of the university at that time were John Bradford,

Thomas Bodley, Charles Humphreys, Benjamin Gratz, Elisha Warfield, James Fishback, John W. Hunt, James Trotter, Elisha I. Winter, George T. Chapman, William Leavy, Charles Wilkins and George C. Light. In June, 1828, the Trustees called to the presidency the Rev. Alva Woods, D. D., who was then at the head of Brown University. Dr. Woods was a Baptist clergyman, and had a high reputation for learning and liberality. He was President of Transylvania for two years, then resigned, and accepted the presidency of the University of Alabama. A few years ago, he was still alive, and residing at Providence, R. I. On the night of May 9, 1829, during Mr. Woods' administration, the principal building of the university, together with the law and societies' library, was destroyed by fire. The exercises were not interrupted a single day, nor did a solitary student leave in consequence of the disaster. The *Transylvania Literary Journal*, Prof. T. J. Matthews, editor, was established in 1829. In 1832, Dr. Robert Peter, the able Professor of Chemistry, became connected with the university. He was born in Cornwall, England, January 21, 1805, and came with his father and family to this country in 1821, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he learned the drug business, and developed unusual talent for chemistry and the physical sciences. While perfecting himself by study and experiment, he was invited to read lectures before the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society, on the various branches of natural science, and in 1828 was made a member of the Philological Institute of that city. Shortly after, he was honored with the title of Lecturer on Natural and Demonstrative Science in the Rensselaer Institute, at Troy, N. Y., and in 1830 delivered experimental lectures on chemistry in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was induced to come to Lexington, in 1832, to deliver a course of lectures in the Eclectic Institute, of which the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers was Principal, but in a short time accepted the chair of Chemistry in Morrison College. In 1834, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1838 was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the medical college of Transylvania University—a position he filled for many years. In 1839, he, with his colleague, Dr. J. M. Bush, visited Europe to procure additions to the library, museum and laboratory of the university. In 1850, he was a Professor in the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, where he remained two years. He conducted the chemical department of the geological survey of Kentucky, in connection with the principal geologist, Dr. David Dale Owen, from 1854 to 1861, when the work was stopped by the war, making 1,124 analyses and contributing 1,721 pages of special report of his chemical labors to the four quarto volumes of official reports, and superintending the publication of the whole. In 1860, he aided largely in the Arkansas survey, and also in the geological reconnoissance of Indiana. During the late war, Dr. Peter was Senior Surgeon, in charge of the military hospitals at Lexington. In 1865, he was elected Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy in Kentucky University, into which Transylvania University had just been merged, which position he filled until the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky was fully established, as an independent State institution, when he accepted the same position in it, and has remained in it ever since. The increase of years has in no way diminished the strength and clearness of his mind, and his pen is wielded as ably now as it was forty years ago. His great energy, which has enabled him to accomplish so much, is still strikingly evidenced in his habit of riding daily to and from his class-room in the

city to his home, eight miles in the country.

The Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, an Episcopal minister, succeeded Dr. Holley as President of the university. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1800, and brought to Kentucky in 1803. After graduating at Transylvania, he studied theology at Princeton, after-which he joined the Episcopal Church, and located in Lexington, where he established the Eclectic Institute, which soon became one of the most valuable educational establishments in the West. He did much to bring about the present common-school system of Kentucky, for which, together with his sound learning and ardent piety, he will long be remembered. Mr. Peers was elected President of Transylvania in 1833, and filled the office for nearly three years. He died in Louisville in 1842. The assistants of President Peers in the academical department of the university were Prof. S. Hebard, of Amherst College, and Prof. John Lutz, of the University of Gottingen. During the Peers term, the present Morrison College building was completed, and on the 14th of November, 1833, it was thrown open, with appropriate inauguration ceremonies, at which time the oath of office was administered to Mr. Peers by the Chairman of the University Board of Trustees. While Mr. Peers was President, a theological department, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, was opened in the university.

Morrison College was founded through the liberality of Col. James Morrison, who was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1755, and who was the son of an humble Irish immigrant. After serving in the war of the Revolution, he came to Kentucky and settled in Lexington in 1792. Possessed of strong sense, energy, and decision of character, he rapidly elevated himself. He became, in succession, State Representative from Fayette, Quartermaster General, President of the Branch of the United States Bank, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University. He acquired immense wealth, much of which he used in the promotion of letters. He died, in Washington, D. C., April 23, 1823. He bequeathed $20,000 to establish a professorship in Transylvania University, and a residuary legacy of $40,000, with which the present Morrison College edifice was established. The societies flourishing in the university in 1833 were the Union Philosophical, the Whig, and the Adelphi Alpha. The public exercises were always conducted with much dignity and state. Probably no State Governor has ever been inducted into office with more imposing and impressive ceremonies than those formerly attending the inauguration of a Transylvania President. The long procession, composed of students, alumni, college societies, city associations and orders, members of the bar, members of Congress, Governor and staff, banners and music, the immense crowd of eager citizens, strangers, and beautiful women, the solemn oath of office, delivery of university keys, address to the President and his reply, all made up a scene of surpassing interest and brilliancy.

Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., another Episcopalian divine, of high church views, was the next President of the university. He came from New England, in 1834, to fill a professorship in the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Lexington, and acquired some celebrity for his writings in favor of Trinitarianism, and for his pungent essays on the history of the American Puritans. He presided over Transylvania for nearly three years from 1835. Subsequently, he became Rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y. In 1837, an effort was made by a majority of the faculty of the medical college—Drs. Caldwell, Cooke, Short and Yandall—to remove it bodily to

Louisville, and such was the public indignation that they found it convenient to resign. The faculty was at once re-organized, and the following gentlemen were elected: To the chair of Anatomy and Surgery, B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and J. M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor; Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, James C. Cross, M. D.; Theory and Practice of Medicine, John Eberle, M. D.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, William H. Richardson, M. D.; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.; Chemistry and Pharmacy, Robert Peter, M. D. The interest of the entire community was strongly awakened, and a united effort made to increase the endowment of Transylvania. In 1838–39. the city of Lexington donated $70,000; seventy gentlemen, incorporated February 20, 1839, by the name of the Transylvania Institute, contributed $35,000, out of part of which fund the present dormitory building was erected; and the Professors of the medical department, by private contributions, purchased the lot of ground on which a new medical hall was built. These gentlemen also paid, out of their own funds, residuary debt on that building to the amount of more than $15,000. The libraries, museums, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and the means of instruction generally, were greatly increased, and the university was put on a more substantial footing than it had ever been. The new medical hall was built on the corner of Second and Broadway, and occupied the site of the present residence of Mrs. Dr. Bush. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1839, and the oration was delivered by Robert Wickliffe, Jr.

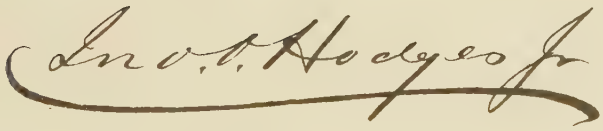
Dr. James M. Bush, a member of the medical faculty at this time, was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1808. He began the study of medicine in Transylvania about 1830, and graduated in 1833, after which he assisted Prof. Dudley as demonstrator of anatomy until 1839, when he was regularly appointed to the chair of Surgery and Anatomy in the medical college, which position he filled with signal ability and success for many years. During the period of his professorship, he made many interesting and valuable contributions to medical science. From the year 1860, he devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, in which he became so skillful that his services were sought far and near, and at the time of his death, which occurred February 8, 1875, his reputation as an eminent surgeon extended throughout the country.

In 1838, after the resignation of Dr. Coit, the Academical Faculty consisted of Dr. Louis Marshall, President *pro tem.*, and Professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. Robert Davidson, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy; Dr. Arthur J. Dumont (who succeeded Mr. Priczminski), Professor of Mathematics; Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Experimental Philosophy; Rev. Charles Crow, Principal of Preparatory Department. Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, was the next regular President of Transylvania University, and was inaugurated in November, 1840. In the fall of 1842, the Methodist Church was given the control of the university, which by this time had become considerably prostrated, particularly in the literary and academical department. Bishop Henry B. Bascom, D. D., was made President of the institution, and it soon prospered as it had not done for years. There were four times as many students in it two years after the Methodists obtained control as there were the year before they took possession. Bishop Bascom resigned in 1848, and the university again reverted to the State. Prof. J. B. Dodd, well known as the author of a number of mathematical works, suc-

ceeded Bishop Bascom, and acted as President *pro tem.* up to the time of the re-organization of the university in 1856. Prof. Dodd died in Greensburg, Ky., March 27, 1872, aged sixty-five. In 1855, the chairs of the law college were filled by Profs. George Robertson, George B. Kinkead and Francis K. Hunt. The university was re-organized in 1856, and in connection with it a normal school, for the education of teachers, was established, under the patronage of the State, as an indispensable aid to the common-school system of Kentucky. The scheme was a noble one; the Legislature appropriated $12,000 per annum to its support, and the cause of popular education in Kentucky never looked more promising. Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., was called to the presidency, and the university opened March 4, 1856, with eighty pupils.

Dr. Green, the ninth and last regular President of Transylvania University, was born near Danville, Ky., January 28, 1806. He was a student at Transylvania for some time, but graduated at Center College in 1824, after which he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, studied for the Presbyterian ministry, and was finally ordained. He spent two years in Europe, at the Universities of Bonn and Halle, and, while studying Biblical literature and the oriental languages, enjoyed the instructions of Neander, Hengstenberg, and other distinguished scholars. When called to Transylvania, he was President of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He labored with satisfaction and success at Lexington for two years, at the end of which time, for some reason, the Legislature withdrew the yearly appropriation for the normal school, and abandoned the project. Dr. Green accepted the presidency of Center College, entered upon his duties there in January, 1858, and filled the position up to the time of his death, which occurred May 26, 1863. He was an eloquent divine, and, in point of learning, had few equals in the Presbyterian Church in the West. The medical school continued to exist, with varying success, up to the commencement of the late war between the States. In 1859, its faculty was composed of Drs. Ethelbert L. Dudley, S. L. Adams, W. S. Chipley, B. P. Drake, S. M. Letcher, H. M. Skillman, J. M. Bush and R. Peter. In 1860, one of the academy buildings, the counterpart of the one still standing, was burned, and on the 22d of May, 1862, the medical hall, which had for some time been used as a military hospital, was also destroyed by fire. From its founding up to its dissolution, at the beginning of the war, the medical college had conferred the degree of M. D. upon nearly two thousand graduates.

The university, which had been declining for years, sunk hopelessly after the failure of the normal school. The academical department struggled on for a few years, owing its existence mainly to Abram Drake. It settled into a grammar school during the late war, under whose depressing influences all educational institutions languished, and through that period its Principal was Prof. J. K. Patterson, President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. In January, 1865, the Trustees, desiring to perpetuate for Lexington her character and usefulness as an educational center, conveyed the entire property of the institution to, and consolidated it with, Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington and the preservation of all the Transylvania trusts. From 1865, the history of Transylvania University blends with that of Kentucky University, of which it now forms a part. The record of Transylvania is a proud one. Among the names of her thousands of graduates appear those of Jefferson Davis, Thomas F. Marshall, Dr. B. W. Dudley, Richard H. Menifee, John Boyle, James



McChord, Dr. Joseph Buchanan, Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan, W. T. Barry, Jesse Bledsoe, C. S. Morehead, Elijah Hise, "Duke" Gwin, C. A. Wickliffe, and a host of others—cabinet officers, foreign ministers, governors, generals, physicians, divines, and men of every grade and business of life. There is scarcely a town of any size in all the West and South that does not contain one or more of them. The power that Transylvania has exerted will be felt for generations to come. Kentucky University, the successor of Transylvania, was incorporated in February, 1858, and located in Harrodsburg, Ky. Its endowment then consisted of $150,000, obtained from members of the Christian Church and other liberal friends of education. At the same time, it received the funds and property of Bacon College, an institution founded by the Christian Church in 1836, in Georgetown, but which was removed to Harrodsburg in 1840, and finally failed for want of a sufficient endowment. John B. Bowman, its founder, and to whom its efficiency and prosperity are mainly due, was born at Bowman's Station, near Harrodsburg, October 18, 1824. He graduated at Bacon College, and, in February, 1846, married a daughter of the late Dr. Charles Williams, of Montgomery County. From the time he left college up to the year 1855, Mr. Bowman was occupied in farming, but from that time, and for many years after, he devoted himself to the upbuilding of the institution of which he was the head, and so great was his success that the university had at one time, in all of its departments, nearly eight hundred students. Unfortunately, differences arose between Mr. Bowman and some of the Curators of the university in regard to its management, which resulted in his retirement in 1878. Shortly after this, Mr. Bowman received an appointment from the Government, and has since resided in Washington City. The College of Arts, the first regular department of the university to go into operation, was opened at Harrodsburg, in September, 1859.

Robert Milligan, who succeeded Mr. Bowman as President, was born in Ireland July 25, 1814; came to this country with his parents in 1818, and attended an academy at Jamestown, Penn. In 1837, he opened a classical school in Bourbon County, Ky., and in the following year connected himself with the Christian Church at Cane Ridge, in that county. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and became a Professor in that institution. In 1854, he accepted the chair of Mathematics in Bethany College, Virginia, which he resigned for the presidency of Kentucky University. His colleagues at Harrodsburg were Profs. R. Richardson, Robert Graham, L. L. Pinkerton, H. H. White and J. H. Neville. All of the Professors, with one exception (Prof. Richardson), subsequently taught with him in Lexington. There were about two hundred students in the university during its first session. After the removal of the university to Lexington, Prof. Milligan became President of the College of the Bible, which was then established, and occupied that position at the time of his death. He died March 20, 1875.

In February, 1864, the old university building at Harrodsburg was destroyed by fire, together with its apparatus and library. At this juncture, it was found that the Trustees of Transylvania University were willing to convey the grounds and buildings of that institution to the Curators of Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington. The board left the whole question of removal and location to a committee, of which Mr. Bowman was Chairman. He accordingly called the committee to meet at Frankfort, in January, 1865. While there, the proposition of Congress to donate to Ken-

tucky 330,000 acres of land, for the purpose of agricultural and mechanical education, came up for consideration. The State was not prepared to accept the grant with the conditions imposed, and the munificent provision of Congress seemed likely to be lost to the State. Mr. Bowman proposed to make the State Agricultural College a department of Kentucky University, and to consolidate into one institution the University of Harrodsburg, Transylvania, and the Agricultural College, and the whole to be located at Lexington. He further proposed, if this should be done, to provide an experimental farm, and all the requisite buildings, and to give gratuitous instruction to 300 students, to be selected by the State; and he furthermore pledged that the Board of Curators would carry out, in the agricultural department, the spirit and intent of the act of Congress encouraging the education of the industrial classes. A bill to this effect was accordingly drawn up, and, after long and animated discussion in the General Assembly, it was passed by a large majority, and Kentucky University was removed from Harrodsburg, the grounds and buildings and endowments of Transylvania were transferred, and the State Agricultural College was made a part of the university, with an aggregate capital of more than half a million of dollars. As a condition of this removal, the Curators of Kentucky University bound themselves to refund to citizens of Mercer County $30,000, which they had contributed to the institution, and also furnish $100,000 more, to be invested in an experimental farm and buildings. Mr. Bowman set to work at once to secure the amounts needed. In three months, the money was obtained by subscription, principally from the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, of all creeds and denominations. The first session of Kentucky University at Lexington commenced on Monday, October 2, 1865, with formal and appropriate exercises, in the chapel of Morrison College. Three other departments, in addition to the College of Arts, had in the meanwhile been created, and went at once into active operation. At its opening in Lexington, therefore, the university consisted of the College of Arts, the Law College, the Bible College and the Academy.

The organization of the Agricultural and Mechanical College took place in 1866, and was the work, to a very great extent, of its first President, John Augustus Williams, now the head of Daughter's College, at Harrodsburg, and who has few equals in the West as an educator. His successors were J. D. Pickett, 1867; and J. K. Patterson, 1869. This department enjoyed for some time the services of Prof. A. Winchell, now the well-known geologist of Michigan University. The seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College was purchased in 1866, and cost $130,000. It consists of "Ashland," the homestead of Henry Clay, and the adjoining estate of "Woodlands," which extends within the limits of the city of Lexington. The entire tract contains 433 acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. Four brick buildings, for the use of officers and students, were erected at "Woodlands" during the year 1867. The large and handsome edifice used by the mechanical department, at "Ashland," was built in 1868. In 1878, the Legislature detached the Agricultural and Mechanical College from Kentucky University, the act taking effect July 1 of that year. The College of Arts, up to the present time, has had six Presidents, viz.: Robert Milligan, 1865; Robert Graham, 1866; H. H. White, 1869; J. D. Pickett, 1877; H. H. White, 1878; and C. L. Loos, 1880. This department owes its high standing to President White and Prof. John H. Neville, who

was for many years the Professor of Greek Language and Literature. The College of the Bible has had but two Presidents since its organization, viz.: Robert Milligan and Robert Graham. It was in operation up to June, 1877, under the charter of the university, but since that time, though still connected with the university, it has been conducted under a distinct charter, with its own Board of Trustees. The Law College has for many years been under the presidency of Madison C. Johnson, who graduated at Transylvania University before he was sixteen, and afterward became one of its Law Professors. He is widely known as one of the ablest lawyers in this country. The present faculty of this college, in addition to its President, is composed of J. R. Morton, G. W. Darnall, J. Soule Smith and J. T. Shelby.

The Academy had for its Principal, in 1866, A. R. Milligan, now Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the College of Arts. He was succeeded, in 1867, by G. W. Ranck. The Academy was discontinued in 1870, but re-established in 1878, and J. Lane Allen, now a Professor in Bethany College, was elected Principal. Prof. W. L. Threlkeld, lately the head of a superior male school in this city, is now the Principal. The Principals of the commercial department, since its organization in 1867, are named in the order of their succession, viz.: J. P. Marquam, W. H. Marquam, A. Hollingsworth, H. P. Perrin and W. R. Smith. In 1870, Congress appropriated $25,000 to the university, to compensate for the destruction, by fire, of the Transylvania Medical College building, while in the possession of Federal troops during the late war.

In June, 1878, an unfortunate contest for the control of the university, which had distracted it for several years, culminated in the abolishment of the office of Regent, and in lieu of it, the office of President was created, and Prof. H. H. White elected to the position, who held it until last year, when Prof. C. L. Loos was made President. At present, the university is entirely free from dissension. It is managed by a Board of Curators, a large majority of whom are members of the Christian Church. It is equipped with able faculties, and bids fair to attain substantial prosperity.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, as above mentioned, was not established upon an independent basis until July 1, 1878, when the act detaching it from Kentucky University took effect. An arrangement was made, however, by which the State College occupied the grounds and used the buildings of the university until July, 1880. In the meanwhile, the commission appointed by the Legislature to report the best place for the permanent location of the college was considering bids.

Lexington offered the City Park, containing fifty-two acres of land, within her limits, and $30,000 in city bonds for the erection of buildings. This offer the county of Fayette supplemented by $20,000 in county bonds, to be used either for the erection of buildings or for the purchase of land. The offers of the city of Lexington and of the county of Fayette were accepted by the General Assembly, and Lexington became the seat of the college. The institution, having been remanded to the exclusive control and management of the State, was placed under the government of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the following named gentlemen, and the Governor of the commonwealth as ex officio Chairman: W. B. Kinkead, Lexington; B. J. Peters, Mt. Sterling; W. H. Wadsworth, Maysville; P. H. Leslie, Glasgow; J. F. Robinson, Jr., Lexington; B. F. Buckner, Lexington; J. G. Simrall, Louisville; D. C. Buell, Muhlenburg

County; R. S. Bullock, Fayette County; L. J. Bradford, Covington; A. R. Boone, Mayfield; P. P. Johnston, Fayette County. In July, 1878, Prof. J. K. Patterson, who had been the head of the college for about nine years, while it was connected with the university, was re-elected President under the new arrangement, which position he still holds. On the 28th of October, 1880, the corner-stone of the State College building was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, and now an imposing edifice adorns the old grounds. The institution, which gives every promise of permaneat prosperity and great usefulness, is now under charge of the following faculty, viz.: James K. Patterson, President, and Professor of History and Metaphysics; Robert Peter, Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; John H. Neville, Professor of Latin and Greek; John Shackleford, Professor of English: J. G. White, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; A. R. Crandall, Professor of Natural History and Mechanics; Maurice Kirby, Principal of the Normal School; R. J. Howell, U. S. A., Professor of Civil Engineering and Military Science; F. M. Helveti, Professor of French and German; T. C. H. Vance, Principal of the Commercial Department; W. K. Patterson, Principal of the Preparatory Department; A. M. Peter, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Natural History; David A. King, Instructor in Practical Mechanics; W. A. Kellerman, Professor of Agriculture, Horticulture and Economic Botany; John Patterson, Assistant Professor in Latin; J. L. McClellan, W. L. Pence, Assistants in Preparatory Department.

But, in tracing the history of education in Lexington, her great universities must not be allowed to hide from view many smaller institutions, which have shared in the important work of public improvement. John McKinney, the first school-teacher of Lexington; John Filson, the second; Isaac Wilson, who came to the settlement in 1787; and Transylvania Seminary, which was opened in Lexington in 1788, have already been mentioned in the beginning of this chapter. Rev. James Welsh, the first Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, taught school as early as 1794, and his brother-in-law, John Steele, also taught soon after. The children of the German Lutheran Church were under the instruction of Mr. Leary in 1795. Ebenezer Sharpe, afterward Professor of Latin and Greek in Transylvania University, conducted a school in the old Rankin meeting-house from 1801 to 1804. He was an enthusiastic lover of the languages, and taught them well. The most noted of the early female academies, and one of the first, was established about 1804, by Mrs. Mary Beck, an English lady. It was conducted with great prosperity for many years. Mr. Beck, who was both a poet and a landscape-painter of some merit, taught mathematics. From 1806 to 1815, Dr. Blythe was Principal of a select school for young ladies in a building which stood near the spot now occupied by the Broadway Christian Church. He taught during certain hours not employed in the university. James Logue came to Lexington in 1813 and opened an academy for both sexes, which existed for a number of years. He was quite successful, and accumulated some property. Subsequently, he was City Librarian for a long period, and elected Mayor in 1846. Mr. Logue's cotemporaries in the same profession were Mr. John Fry, from Danville, who taught English and the classics; the distinguished Dr. Joseph Buchanan, who kept a select school for boys on the Pestalozzian plan; Mrs. A. P. Levett, an English lady, and John P. Aldridge, who pursued the Lancastrian system. In 1818, Col. Josiah Dun-

ham, A. M., assisted by his wife and a corps of teachers, opened a female academy, which was continued for many years. Col. Dunham had a high reputation as an instructor, and his boarding school was the fashionable institution in which a host of the grandmothers of the present generation were educated.

The Eclectic Institute, a male school, under the principalship of Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, was in full operation in 1832, in the residence of the Principal, on Second street. Mr. Peers was one of the earliest advocates of the common-school system of Kentucky. Kean O'Hara, father of the noted poet, Theodore O'Hara, taught here in 1830, and was Principal of "Town Fork Academy." He died in Franklin County in 1851. Hugh P. Todd was a prominent teacher in 1833. About the year 1831 or 1832, Rev. Isaac Van Doren, from New York, had a large and well-patronized female school in a spacious building which stood on the lot now occupied by the Sayre Institute.

St. Catharine's Academy, on Limestone street, between Winchester and Constitution, was transferred to Lexington in 1834, from Scott County, Ky., where it had been founded four years before. It is a branch of the Roman Catholic Academy of Nazareth, near Bardstown, and is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The first Superioress was Annie Spalding, a relative of the late Archbishop Spalding. She was poisoned in 1852, by a negro woman owned by the institution, whom she had unwittingly offended. The academy has been blessed with success and prosperity since its removal to Lexington, and its buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. St. John's Academy, located on the same lot, was partially built from the brick that once composed the walls of the old Catholic Chapel in which the celebrated Father Baden officiated for so many years.

The first city school established in Lexington was organized in 1834, and resulted from the devastations of the cholera, which left many children unprovided with means of education. The old Rankin Church, on the corner of Short and Walnut streets, was obtained by the city, and the school was opened on the 1st day of March, 1834, with 107 pupils in attendance. Joseph Gayle was Principal, assisted by his daughter. The school committee appointed by the Council consisted of James O. Harrison, William A. Leavy and Thomas P. Hart. The establishment of this school was largely due to the exertions of Charleton Hunt, then Mayor of Lexington. In 1836, William Morton, an old and greatly respected citizen, left a legacy of $10,000 to advance the interests of this school, which is now known as "Morton School, No. 1." The old schoolhouse was replaced by the present one in 1849. Harrison School No. 2, named in honor of James O. Harrison, was organized in 1849; and Dudley School, No. 3, so called in honor of Dr. B. W. Dudley, in 1851. No. 3 Schoolhouse was greatly enlarged and improved this year (1881). In 1853, the public schools had attained a prosperity, character and efficiency greater than they ever enjoyed before or since. The number of pupils at that time was 1,378, and so great was the public confidence in the schools that not a single private school for the education of boys was in existence in the city. Everybody, without regard to either social or financial distinctions, sent their children to the city schools, and the processions, speeches, festivities and crowds which attended the closing exercises of the schools, indicated the interest and pride that were taken in them by the citizens. Those gratifying results were mainly due to the energy and management of James O. Harrison, who was for a long time Chairman of the School Committee, and who devoted a

number of the best years of his life to the upbuilding of the schools.

John O. Hodges, the present Superintendent of the city schools, and long connected with the dry goods trade here, is also editor of the *Sunday Observer*, and evinces considerable interest in the cause of education. The teachers of the schools are as follows: City School No. 1—Principal, G. D. Hunt; First Assistant, Miss Lizzie Gill; Second Assistant, Mrs. Jane Wirt; Third Assistant, Miss Carrie Waide; Fourth Assistant, Miss Jane Holt. City School No. 2—Principal, J. B. Skinner; First Assistant, Mrs. Sarah Rhoton; Second Assistant, Miss Lide Turner; Third Assistant, Miss Nannie Pulliam; Fourth Assistant, Miss Sallie Frost. City School No. 3—Principal, J. R. Graves; First Assistant, Miss Mollie Desha; Second Assistant, Miss Jennie Randall; Third Assistant, Miss Letitia Bullock; Fourth Assistant, Miss Nannie Jones.

In 1838, in addition to the public schools and St. Catharine's, the Episcopal Theological Seminary, under Bishop Smith and Rev. Edward Winthrop, was a successful operation; Rev. John Ward was conducting a young ladies' seminary; and the late Samuel D. McCullough was Principal of a female academy on Market street, which he continued for fourteen years. He was graduated A. B., at Transylvania University, in 1824, and a few years after received the degree of A. M. For many years, he conducted the manufacture of Burrowes' world-renowned Lexington mustard. He was devoted to local history and antiquities, but his particular forte was astronomy. "McCullough's Almanacs," "Map of the Heavens," and "Text-book on Astronomy," had more than a local reputation. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1824, and continued to be one of its most ardent supporters to the day of his death, which occurred January 11, 1873.

About 1848, the Misses Jackson opened a boarding and day school for young ladies, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. They were most excellent teachers and managers, and the school soon attained great popularity and reputation. At the breaking-out of the late war, they discontinued the school and sold the property, much to the regret of a host of warm friends and patrons, and returned to their native State. The school was subsequently conducted under the name of the "Robinson Institute," by the late Prof. S. G. Mullins, an old and experienced teacher. It was again opened in 1868, by Prof. A. S. Worrell, as the Baptist Female College. It was next taken by Rev. J. C. Freeman, after whom came Dr. Robert Ryland, of Richmond, Va., prominent both as a teacher and as a Baptist minister. He was succeeded, in 1877, by his son, Prof. W. S. Ryland. It is not now in operation.

The Sayre Female Institute, established by David A. Sayre, was organized November 1, 1854, under Rev. H. V. D. Nevius. Subsequently, Prof. S. R. Williams became Principal, and retained the position for many years. He was succeeded by Prof. James Dinwiddie, of Virginia. It is at present in charge of Prof. H. B. McClellan, a native of Philadelphia, who served as Major in the Confederate army. Prof. McClellan has brought the school up to a high standard of usefulness, and it is now enjoying merited prosperity. St. John's Academy, a Catholic parochial school connected with St. Catharine's Academy, was established in 1860, mainly through the efforts of Father McGuire. Christ Church Seminary was established in 1868, by the Rev. Silas Totten, deceased; and is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Miss Helen L. Totten is its present Principal.

Hamilton Female College was opened as the "Hocker Female School," in 1869, with

Elder Robert Graham as President, and is supported mainly by the Christian Church. It owes its establishment to donations and loans from liberal citizens, and its name was changed to its present one in 1877, in gratitude to Mr. William Hamilton, of Woodford County, who donated $10,000 to it. Prof. John T. Patterson, its present head, is a native of Winchester, Ky., and the former Principal of Patterson Institute at North Middletown, in Bourbon County. The institution has steadily grown in reputation and in the number of pupils since he took charge. Dr. W. O. Sweeny is the lecturer on chemistry and physiology.

Prof. T. B. Threlkeld opened a select school for boys in 1871, which secured a fine reputation and became quite prosperous. Prof. W. L. Threlkeld subsequently became identified with it, both as teacher and as partner of his brother. It existed about ten years. Mrs. Sarah Higgins, well known for her proficiency as a teacher, established her school for boys and girls in 1877. The kindergarten feature was introduced at a later period. Mrs. Perrie opened a school for boys and girls last September (1881), and has met with marked success. The oldest teacher in Lexington, and probably the oldest one in Kentucky, is Prof. Wright Merrick, who was born in Massachusetts in 1797, and came to this city in 1834. He has taught about fifty years.—*Ranck.*

## CHAPTER IV.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—THE EARLY CHURCHES OF LEXINGTON—ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE BAPTISTS—METHODISM—THE OTHER CHURCHES—EMINENT MINISTERS OF THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

"God is that spring of good; supreme and best:
We, made to serve, and in that service blest;
If so, some rules of worship must be given,
Distributed alike to all, by Heaven."

—*Dryden.*

THE religious advantages of the little garrison of Lexington Station during the early and trying period of its history were few. Devotional meetings were held as often as circumstances would admit, and at times the settlers had to listen to the reading of the Word with guns in their hands, but no regular congregation was formed until the increase of their number and the dawn of comparative peace brought them the much-longed-for opportunity of living outside the fort.

The first church established was in 1784, by the Presbyterians, who were more numerous in the village at that time than any other religious sect. They secured a lot and erected a log house of worship, on the southeast corner of Walnut and Short streets, where City School No. 1 now stands, and called to the pastorate the Rev. Adam Rankin, of Augusta County, Va., who arrived early in October of the same year. It was first known as "Mount Zion," but is now more generally recognized as "Mr. Rankin's Church." His call was the signal for strife. The Presbyterian churches at that time were convulsed with disputes upon psalmody, one party strongly claiming that the literal version of the old Psalms of David should be used, and the others as stoutly demanding the version of Dr. Watts. Mr. Rankin was a declared enemy of the Watts' version, and finding it in use in Mount Zion Church on his arrival, labored earnestly for its expulsion. In course of time, two parties were formed, and the congregation was soon in the same distracted condition as many bodies of their brethren. Finally, in 1789, charges were preferred against Mr. Rankin, before the Presbytery of Transylvania, one of them being, that he had "debarred from the table of the Lord, such persons as approved Watts' Psalmody." Mr. Rankin made a trip to London about this time, and his case was not tried until April, 1792, when he protested against the proceedings of the Presbytery, and withdrew from it, carrying with him a majority of his congregation which sustained and indorsed his action, and claimed and held the meeting-house. In May, 1793, Mr. Rankin and adherents joined the Associate Reformed Church, and remained connected with it for twenty-five years, but, at the end of that time, broke off from it and became independent. After he resigned the pastorate of Mount Zion, in 1825, the church rapidly declined, and, after struggling on for some years, finally became extinct. Mr. Rankin was a talented, pious man, and was greatly beloved by his congregation, which clung to him with a devoted attachment through all his fortunes. After leaving Lexington, he set out on a tour to Jerusalem, but died on the way, in Philadelphia, November 25, 1827.

The party in Mr. Rankin's church favoring Watts' Psalms, and adhering to the Presbytery, gave up Mount Zion Church to the seceders, and took "the new meeting-house," a half-finished frame building commenced some time before the church trouble had culminated. This house fronted on the east side of Mill street, and the lot upon which it stood was a part of the public square as originally laid off, and was sold, in 1789, by the Town Trustees, to "the Presbyterian congregation of Lexington." In 1792, the Trustees of the church sold a portion, consisting of lots fronting on Main street, on a ground rent, for ninety-nine years, renewable, at prices varying from 5 shillings and 9 pence to 9 shillings per foot, fronting on Main street. Most of the unsold ground was reserved for church purposes, and on it the meeting-house we have mentioned was erected. The subscriptions for building it were mostly paid in bacon, hemp and corn. By 1795, through the exertions of Robert Patterson, John Maxwell, James Trotter, Robert Megowan, Robert Steele, and other members of the church, the building was put in a comfortable condition, and the Rev. James Welsh, of Virginia, was called to fill its pulpit. He was ordained the succeeding year first Pastor of what is now called the First Presbyterian Church. Ministers of all churches were so poorly paid at that day that most of them had to resort to other means than preaching to obtain a living. Mr. Welsh was no exception to the rule, and was obliged to practice medicine to support his family, and did so up to 1799, when he was appointed Professor of Languages in Transylvania University. In that year, the church edifice was improved by the addition of a gallery, a cupola and a bell. Mr. Welsh continued in the pastorate of the church up to 1804, after which the pulpit was temporarily filled by Dr. James Blythe, then President of Transylvania University; Rev. Robert Stuart, nearly forty years Pastor at Walnut Hill; and the Rev. John Lyle, also served at different times until the installation of the second regular Pastor, the Rev. Robert M. Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, in 1807. Just before Mr. Cunningham came, the church sold its property on Mill street, and commenced the erection of a brick house on the southwest corner of Broadway and Second streets. This house was opened in the summer of 1808. Mr. Cunningham remained in charge until 1822. He died in Alabama in 1839. His pulpit was frequently filled by Rev. William L. McCalla, then a young minister, and also by Dr. John Poage Campbell. Mr. McCalla was at one time Chaplain to the navy of the Republic of Texas, and was noted for his powers as a debater. Dr. Campbell was born in Virginia in 1767, and was one of the ablest ministers of his church in Kentucky. Gifted as he was, he was compelled to eke out a living on a miserable salary, and at one time his family existed for six weeks on pumpkins only; but so proud and sensitive was he that the fact did not become known until accidentally discovered by his neighbors. He died in 1814, from disease contracted from exposure while preaching. A melancholy event occurred in July, 1817, during the pastorate of Mr. Cunningham. While the congregation was at worship, the church was struck by lightning, and two ladies were killed.

The Rev. Nathan Hall, of Garrard County, Ky., succeeded Mr. Cunningham in 1823. He introduced protracted meetings, which resulted in the great revival of 1828, and gave the finishing blow to infidelity, then but too prevalent in Lexington. He was a powerful exhorter, and on one occasion admitted over a hundred persons to the church. He was Pastor of the church for twenty-three years, during which time it greatly prospered; but,

unfortunately, just a little while before he resigned his charge, a number of his congregation became dissatisfied, seceded, and united with the McChord, or Second, Church. He died in Missouri June 22, 1858. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge followed, but shortly after removed to Danville, and was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Matthews, whose ministry was so acceptable to the congregation that he was for many years retained as Pastor, and much beloved and esteemed. In 1853, he became Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1857, while he had charge of the church, the old house of worship, which had been used for fifty years, was torn down, and the building now owned and used by the Broadway Christian Church was built, and all went on harmoniously and prosperously until the beginning of the late war. All during the war, trouble was brewing from political causes, which finally resulted in an open rupture in both the First and Second Churches, and the formation of two congregations in each church. In the first church, Dr. Matthews was the Pastor of the Southern Assembly party, and Rev. R. Valentine Pastor of that of the General Assembly. In May, 1869, the difficulty was adjusted, and the church property distributed. The Pastors of the several churches resigned. The two congregations adhering to the Southern Assembly united, and the other two adhering to the General Assembly did the same, forming two churches out of four. The property of the churches was valued and divided in proportion to membership. The Broadway property fell to the Southern Assembly party, now known as the First Church, and the Market street house to the General Assembly adherents, or the present Second Church. In March, 1870, Rev. William Dinwiddie, of Virginia, commenced his ministerial labors in the First Church. In May of the same year, the church was sold to the Christian congregation, and a new, large and handsome edifice was commenced, which was completed in the spring of 1872, at a cost of more than $50,000. It was dedicated on Sunday, May 5, 1872, on which occasion the sermon was delivered by Dr. R. G. Brank, of St. Louis. On the 18th of February, 1874. Mr. Dinwiddie resigned, and shortly after removed to Virginia, and is now in charge of the church at Alexandria. The present Pastor, Rev. W. T. V. Bartlett, succeeded Mr. Dinwiddie in February, 1875.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington was organized in 1815, and was first known as the "Market Street Church." The house was built by the united efforts of a number of non-professing admirers of the Rev. James McChord, together with a few regular members of Presbyterian Churches. The Building Committee was composed of John Tilford, T. H. Pindell, John McKinley, Alexander Parker, David Castleman and Joseph C. Breckinridge. These, together with the following, were the signers of the church constitution, viz.: C. Wilkins, Samuel Trotter, L. McCullough, J. H. Hervey, M. T. Scott, Benjamin Merrill, F. Dewees, Matt Kenneday, W. H. Richardson, Thomas January, Thomas T. Skillman, William Pritchart, C. Logan, N. Burrowes, A. M. January, T. P. Hart, J. B. Boswell, R. S. Todd, B. Chambers, T. B. Prentice, W. W. Blair, E. Sharpe, —— Butler, J. Bruen, John McChord, W. B. Logan, James Trotter, R. H. Bishop. The building occupied the site of the present church, on Market, between Church and Second streets. The walls were two and a half feet thick, the pulpit was in the middle of the front end of the house, and the seats were arranged in ascending tiers, facing the doors, so that persons entering found themselves confronted by an army of gazers. The church called the Rev. James McChord to be its first Pastor,

and he preached the dedicatory sermon, July 30, 1815, at which time there were about fifteen communicants.

Mr. McChord was born in Baltimore in 1785, and at the age of fifteen came with his parents to Lexington. After receiving a liberal education at Transylvania University, he studied law with Henry Clay, but abandoned that profession for the ministry, and entered a theological seminary in New York. In 1809, he was licensed, and, in 1811, ordained. He published a treatise in 1814, on the nature of the church, which was condemned by the Associate Reformed Presbytery, whereupon he withdrew from that body and connected himself with the West Lexington Presbytery. He was Pastor of the Market Street Church only four years, but in that time he became famous. To his great intellect was added not only brilliant scholarly attainments, but the most powerful and thrilling eloquence, which carried all before it. Some of his congregation, who had only come to enjoy and admire, were converted. Others, who desired nothing more serious than entertaining preaching, and who, unfortunately, controlled the financial affairs of the church, took the alarm, and the Pastor was soon made so uncomfortable that he resigned, and for a year managed to subsist by teaching school. His highly sensitive nature never recovered from the blow, and, sad and broken-hearted, he died, May 26, 1820. Love and attention revived with his death. His admirers changed the name of his late charge to "McChord Church;" his remains were interred beneath the pulpit, and a marble tablet, bearing his name, the date of his birth and death, and the inscription, "The resurrection of the just shall unfold his character," was set in the wall. His memory is still reverently cherished in Lexington, and his sermons, including his "last appeal to the Market Street Church," have attracted much attention, both in this country and in England. During the time which intervened between the resignation of Mr. McChord and the accession of the next regular Pastor, the pulpit was temporarily supplied by Rev. William Wallace and Dr. R. H. Bishop. The latter was born in Scotland, and completed his education in one of the first colleges of his native country. He came to Lexington in 1804, having been appointed to a professorship in Transylvania University. He was a man of fine abilities, exceedingly amiable, and assisted with great liberality in founding and supporting the "McChord Church." He became the first President of the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, but subsequently took charge of the Farmers' College, near Cincinnati.

Rev. John Breckinridge, who succeeded Mr. McChord in 1823, served the church for three years. He died in 1841.

[This distinguished minister was a son of Hon. John Breckinridge, and was born in Fayette County in 1797. His education was conducted at the best schools in Kentucky, and completed at Princeton College, New Jersey. He was destined for the law by his family, but, during his term at Princeton College, was converted, and united with the Presbyterian Church, and, contrary to the wishes of his family, adopted the ministry. He was Chaplain to Congress in 1822, and, after his resignation of the pastorate of the church in Lexington, he went to Baltimore as co-Pastor of the Rev. Dr. Glendy, and was afterward sole Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. At the time of his death, he was Pastor-elect of the Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, and President-elect of the University of Oglethorpe, in Georgia.—Ed.]

In 1828, the Rev. John C. Young, D. D., became Pastor of the church. Dr. Young was

born in Pennsylvania August 12, 1803, and, after graduating, was licensed to preach in 1827. In 1830, he resigned the pastorate of the Second Church, and accepted the presidency of Center College, which prospered under his administration. Dr. Young died in Danville, Ky., June 23, 1857. The Rev. Robert Davidson succeeded Dr. Young in 1832. He was born in Carlisle, Penn., in 1808, and graduated at Princeton. He is extensively known as the author of an interesting and valuable "History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky." He was Pastor of the church until 1840, when he was elected President of Transylvania University. Later, he returned to his native State, and was elected, in 1867, a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1868, he retired from active pastoral work on account of ill health, but was prevailed upon, the following year, to become a delegate to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. At the time of his death, which occurred April 13, 1876, in Philadelphia, he had been a member of the Board of Foreign Missions for a quarter of a century.

In 1841, Rev. John D. Matthews was called to the pulpit, which he filled for several years. The Rev. John H. Brown, D. D., a native of Greensburg, Ky., succeeded Mr. Matthews in 1844, and was Pastor until 1853, when he resigned and accepted a call from the Thirty-first Street Church of Chicago, Ill., where he died February 23, 1872, aged sixty-six, after a successful ministry in that city. The present edifice was built on the site of the old building, in 1847. After its erection, the remains of the gifted McChord were again deposited beneath the pulpit, where they now rest. Rev. Robert G. Brank, a native of Greenville, Ky., a graduate of Center College, and an effective speaker, succeeded Mr. Brown in 1854, and remained Pastor of the church for fourteen years, during which time he made himself greatly beloved by his faithful ministry.

At the close of the late war, the Second Church, like its sister churches, was filled with dissension between the two parties then formed in it—the Southern Assembly party, with Mr. Brank as Pastor, and the General Assembly party, with Rev. E. H. Camp as Pastor. Both of these ministers resigned in 1869, and the church troubles were adjusted. The Rev. Nathaniel West filled the pulpit during the winter of 1869-70, after which Rev. Mr. Burch took charge. He was succeeded, in January, 1874, by Rev. Robert Christie, a native of Scotland. He attended the university at Oxford, Ohio, and completed his education at Princeton. After a useful ministry here of several years, he accepted a call to Louisville in 1879. The present Pastor of the church, Rev. George P. Wilson, was installed October 14, 1880.

The Baptists were the pioneers of religion in Kentucky, and were the most numerous body of Christians in the early settlement of the State: but, as we have seen, they were not the first to found a church in Lexington. They were not far behind, however, and a little band of them were meeting, from house to house, as early as 1786. They were frequently preached to by Elder Lewis Craig, who, in 1783, had organized, on South Elkhorn in Fayette County, the first worshiping assembly in the State. This valiant soldier of the cross was born in Spotsylvania County, Va., and was several times imprisoned there for preaching contrary to law. He was greatly gifted as an exhorter, and his constant theme was, "Practical godliness and every-day Christianity." He died in 1827, aged eighty-seven years, sixty of which he spent in the ministry. In 1787, Elder John Gano, of New York City, settled in Central Kentucky, and, in conjunction with Elder —— Payne, aided greatly to

build up the church in Lexington. In 1789, the congregation erected a log meeting-house on the same lot where the present church stands, in the "old Baptist Graveyard," and Rev. John Gano became its first Pastor. Mr. Gano, who was born at Hopewell, N. J., July 22, 1727, had been a Chaplain in the American Army during the Revolutionary war, was one of the most eminent, eccentric and successful ministers of his day. After being connected with the Lexington Church for many years, he moved to Frankfort, and died there in 1804, and was buried at Harmony Church, in Woodford County.

The Baptist Church had its early troubles. In 1799, Arianism crept into the flock, and created some dissension, but finally died out under the vigorous blows of Elder Gano, who, upon one occasion (while a cripple from a fall), was held up in the arms of his friends to preach against it. But the Arian trouble had hardly died out before another came up. In 1804, the "Emancipators," who claimed that no fellowship should be extended to slave-holders, commenced to distract the church with their zealous efforts. In 1807, a difficulty about a negro trade took place between Jacob Creath, Sr., and Thomas Lewis, which caused great party strife in the church. At last peace came with the secession of the "Emancipators," who formed a separate association, long ago extinct, but the church was greatly weakened. It languished on with decreasing numbers until 1817, when prosperous times dawned upon it. Early in that year, a number of its scattered members assembled and re-organized the church, with the assistance of Elders Toler, Jacob Creath, Sr., and Jeremiah Vardeman. On the church list of members at that time, we find, among others, the names of James Trotter, R. Higgins, William C. Warfield, Walter Warfield, W. H. Richardson, William Stone, Matthew Elder, William Payne, Edward Payne, J. H. Morton, J. C. Richardson, Gabriel Tandy, Thomas Lewis and William Poindexter. The congregation met at this time in the chapel of Transylvania University, but immediate steps were taken to build a new house of worship. It was completed and occupied in October, 1819, and was a substantial two-story brick, provided with galleries. It is noted as being the building in which the first General Baptist Convention of Kentucky was organized. Immediately after the re-organization of the church, Dr. James Fishback, who had just been ordained to the Baptist ministry, was called to the pastorate, at a salary of $400 a year, a sum considered at that time quite extraordinary for a preacher's services.

In 1826, the influence of the religious movement headed by Barton W. Stone and Alexander Campbell caused the introduction of a resolution into the First Baptist Church, to change its name to "The Church of Christ," which was advocated and opposed by the two parties which had then formed in the church. After a prolonged discussion, the party favoring the resolution withdrew, under the leadership of Dr. Fishback, and organized "The Church of Christ," which was eventually dissolved. Many of the congregation went back to the First Baptist Church, and the remainder connected themselves with the body now called the "Christian Church." After the withdrawal of Dr. Fishback from the First Baptist Church, Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman was called to the pastorate. He was a faithful and laborious minister of the Gospel, and, in the pulpit, was clear, earnest, fervid and convincing. He was often assisted by Elders W. C. Breck and J. B. Smith, and remained Pastor up to 1831. He was succeeded by Rev. R. T. Dillard, who came to Fayette County in 1828, and was for many years Pastor of

David's Fork and East Hickman Baptist Churches.

Rev. Silas M. Noel succeeded Mr. Dillard in October, 1835. He came to Kentucky in 1806, and practiced law until 1811, when, after much study of the subject of religion, he united with the Baptist Church, and was ordained to the ministry in 1813. Being poorly paid, like all the Western preachers of that day, he accepted, in 1818, the position of Judge of the Franklin Circuit Court, without relinquishing his superior office. He was the originator of the Baptist Educational Society of Kentucky, and was a man of much more than ordinary powers. As a speaker, he was noted for his fluency, chasteness and elegance. He died May 5, 1839, and was buried near Frankfort, Ky. His successor was Rev. W. F. Broadus, a native of Virginia, who was an excellent preacher, and filled the pulpit until 1845, after which he became President of a female college in Shelbyville. At the time of his death, he was known as one of the prominent Baptist ministers of Virginia. Rev. William M. Pratt, of New York, became Pastor in 1845. During his administration, the congregation worked together with harmony, and in 1854, the old church was sold, and a handsome new one erected. It was dedicated the 19th of November, 1855, the regular Pastor being assisted in the services by Rev. R. T. Dillard and Dr. S. W. Lynd, then President of the Theological Seminary at Georgetown. This house was destroyed by fire January 1, 1859, but, in the May following, the erection of another one was commenced in the old churchyard, on Main, the site of the pioneer Baptist Church of Lexington. While digging the foundation, many relics of the old settlers and citizens were exhumed, and all not identified were buried in a vault under the church. The house was dedicated January 1, 1860. President Campbell, of Georgetown, Rev. G. C. Lorimer, and the Pastor, officiating.

After a pastorate of seventeen years, Mr. Pratt resigned in 1863, and the Rev. W. H. Felix, a native of Woodford County and graduate of Georgetown College, was called. Some months after Mr. Felix came, the church was again burned, but, mainly through his efforts, another one was built on the same spot, and dedicated August 20, 1865, only to be visited by fire again in February, 1867. The untiring congregation set to work once more, and the present building was completed in a short time after the disaster. A little while after the last fire, Mr. Pratt, W. E. Bosworth, and others, asked and were given letters of dismission, and they proceeded to organize a "Second Baptist Church." The little congregation met for some time in the City Library building, but is now disbanded, most of the members having returned to the First Chruch. Mr. Felix resigned his charge in April, 1869, and was succeeded the June following by Rev. George Hunt, a native of Fayette County. Rev. L. B. Woolfolk, who succeeded Mr. Hunt in 1873, is the author of a volume entitled "The World's Crisis." He resigned in November, 1877. The present Pastor, Rev. Lansing Burrows, took charge in June, 1879. Mr. Burrows is a native of Virginia, a popular preacher and an enthusiastic Mason.

The Pilgrim Baptist Church was organized in January, 1875, by a number of Baptists, who amicably withdrew from the First Church, and established the new one with the hope of thereby doing greater service for the cause of religion. Services were first held in the Masonic Hall, but later the Melodeon Hall, on Main, was used. The first Pastor was Rev. J. J. Frost, Jr., who preached his initial sermon in Melodeon Hall, on Sunday, October 3, 1875. In February, 1876, the congregation bought a lot on the corner of Upper and Church

streets, and shortly after commenced the erection of the present church edifice, which was dedicated on Sunday, October 14, 1877, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Rev. Dr. J. P. Boyce, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Mr. Frost labored earnestly for nearly five years, when he was succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. J. J. Taylor, a native of Virginia.

The Methodist Church commenced its history in Lexington, in 1789, with a feeble but devout little band of Christians, who assembled at times in a dilapidated log cabin which stood on the corner of Short and Dewees streets, where the Colored Baptist Church now stands. Two years before this, the first Methodist Church built in Kentucky (a log one) had been erected at Masterson's Station, five miles northwest of Lexington. In 1790, the first Annual Conference of the church in Kentucky was held there, and was presided over by Bishop Francis Asbury. The father of the little church at Lexington was the unfortunate Francis Poythress, who went from station to station, preaching and toiling and suffering in silence. At a conference in Baltimore, in 1776, he had been admitted into the traveling connection, and in 1778 he was sent to Kentucky. As a preacher, few, in those days, excelled him. His voice was clear and musical, his knowledge of the Scriptures vast and accurate, and his sermons fell as the dews of life upon the hearts of his congregation. His mind finally gave way, and he never preached again after the fall of 1800. He died in 1818, and was buried near Nicholasville. Revs. John Page, James O'Cull and Thomas Allen preached at various times to the Methodists in Lexington, from 1792 to 1800, when Lewis Hunt, a Virginian, was appointed to "Lexington town." In 1803, the church at Lexington was detached from the circuit and organized into a station, and in 1806 a brick building took the place of the old church.

This was the first Methodist station in Kentucky, and comprised seventy-seven members —forty-seven white and the rest black. Rev. Thomas Wilkinson was Pastor at that time. He was succeeded by Nathaniel Harris and Burwell Spurlock. Dr. Caleb W. Cloud was assigned to the church in 1811, at which period he was one of the most able and prominent preachers in the State. Dr. Cloud's ability and piety were only equaled by his eccentricity and independence, and his elaborate "spencer," nick-tailed horse and imprudent language soon occasioned trouble among the members of the church, which, at that day, was noted for its great simplicity. An incident, characteristic of the man, occurred when Postlethwaite's tavern was burned. The Doctor, who was then an enthusiastic officer of a fire company, saw a man sitting on a horse amusing himself by watching the fire. He ordered him to assist at the engine; the man declined, saying that he was a "county" man, and "didn't have to help at town fires." Without more ado, the Doctor pulled him from his horse and *made* him "help." The church became so dissatisfied with his "ways" that, in 1812, he withdrew from it, carrying a number of the members with him, and formed the Independent Methodist Church. After preaching for several years at his own house, he built "St. John's Chapel," and officiated gratuitously. He often invited the various denominations to worship in his chapel. After preaching independently for a long series of years, he at last went back to the church he had left. He died May 14, 1850, aged sixty-nine, and was followed to his grave by the Masons, the medical profession, and a large number of other citizens.

After the withdrawal of Dr. Cloud, the Rev. Mr. Akers took charge of the congregation,

but it was so crippled by the secession of the Independents that it languished until 1820, when it began to grow under the pastorate of Rev. Edward Stevenson, and was still further enlarged by Rev. Richard Tydings. Its prosperity was such, in 1822, that a new church building was erected, at a cost of $5,000, and was dedicated by Bishop George. It was a plain, well-finished brick edifice, measuring fifty by sixty feet. It held seventy-five pews on the ground floor, and was provided with a gallery above. In 1829, Rev. William Holman was Pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh in 1830. The latter was elected Bishop at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Columbus, Ga., in 1854. He was a resident of Lexington for many years, and was greatly beloved and esteemed. Among the ministers who succeeded him may be named George C. Light; Spencer Cooper, who died in 1839; and the late eccentric and widely known Peter Cartwright. The eloquent Maffit conducted a revival here in 1834. Immense audiences were entranced by his glowing words, and many connected themselves with the church. He preached in Lexington again in 1837.

The present church edifice was commenced in 1841, and, when completed, was dedicated by Bishop Henry B. Bascom, one of the ablest divines of the Methodist Church. He was born in New York in 1796. His father moved to Kentucky in 1812, and for a number of years after young Bascom entered the ministry, he labored in Ohio. It was while stationed at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1841, that he was, through the influence of Henry Clay, appointed Chaplain to the House of Representatives in Congress. This position he resigned, and accepted, in 1842, the presidency of Transylvania University. He died in Louisville September 8, 1850. On the division of the Methodist Church of the United States, in 1844, the church in Lexington connected itself with the Southern Conference. It had abundant prosperity until 1856, when a dispute arose concerning the power of the officers of the church, and ended in the secession of a large number of the members, under the leadership of Rev. Samuel Adams and Nicholas Headington. The seceders bought the old Medical Hall lot, built the house now known as the City Library with subscriptions raised from the general public, organized an independent church, and made Mr. Adams their Pastor. The church was called "Morris Chapel," after Bishop Morris, of Ohio. A disagreement between the congregation and the officers of the new church resulted in the resignation of Mr. Adams and the calling of C. B. Parsons, who failed to give satisfaction, and at last, after existing independently for eight or nine years, most of the members returned to the old church, and deeded their property to the Church South. The names of some of the ministers who labored for the Hill Street Church before this secession are William Gunn, L. D. Huston, S. Adams, T. C. Shelman, J. H. Linn, E. P. Buckner, R. Heiner, W. C. Dandy, Mr. Spruell.

The Methodist Church, like the Baptist and Presbyterian, had its war troubles also, which culminated in September, 1865, in an open rupture: the party favoring the Northern Conference seceded, and formed what is now called the Centenary Methodist Church. Since that time, the Hill Street Church has enjoyed the pastoral services, of Revs. H. P. Walker, B. M. Messick, R. K. Hargrove, S. X. Hall, H. A. M. Henderson, W. S. Rand and Dr. Reid. The present Pastor is Dr. C. W. Miller. A few years ago, the church edifice was improved inside and out, and is now one of the handsomest churches in the city.

The Centenary Methodist Church of Lexington was organized in the fall of 1865, by

a number of persons who seceded from the Southern Methodist Church. Members of the families of Persicles Scott, Hiram Shaw, L. P. and W. R. Milward, J. Gunn, J. W. Cannon, Dr. Bright, and others, combined to organize the new church, which met for a short time in the City Library building, with Rev. H. P. Henderson, of Ohio, as Pastor. On the 4th of January, 1866, the congregation engaged the City Council's room in Hunt's Row, and conducted worship there for several years, under the ministry of Rev. Duke Slavin and his successor, Rev. J. R. Eads. Rev. Daniel Stevenson, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kentucky, was the next Pastor. The congregation, with great zeal, set to work to build a church, and on Sunday, July 24, 1870, the present elegant edifice on the corner of Broadway and Church streets was dedicated. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the Rev. C. H. Fowler, assisted by the Pastor, Mr. Stevenson. The Rev. George Strowbridge succeeded Mr. Stevenson. He was an earnest worker, and was much beloved by the congregation. The pulpit was filled in 1874 by Rev. T. M. Leslie; in 1875, by Rev. J. E. Gilbert; and in 1888, by Rev. T. L. Sooy, of New Jersey. Dr. J. A. Judkin, a native of New York, is now in charge of the church.

The Catholic Church in Lexington owes its establishment to the Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin, who commenced, in January, 1794, to gather together the few Catholics then in the town. Father Badin was a native of France, and had been a Sub-Deacon of the Diocese of Orleans. He escaped from Bordeaux in 1792, while the Jacobins were murdering his fellow-priests, and sailed for the United States. He was ordained in Baltimore, by Bishop Carroll, the following year, being the first priest of his church ever ordained in this country, and shortly after set out for Kentucky. He journeyed from Limestone (Maysville) to Lexington on foot. For a number of years after his arrival in Lexington, like the majority of the pioneer preachers, he fared badly. A little hut was his home; he ground his own corn with a hand-mill, and once had to go several days without bread. When he came to Lexington, there were not half a dozen Catholic families in the place. He celebrated mass in private houses until the year 1800, when his congregation erected a log church, in which he officiated until 1812, when the wants of his flock demanded a larger house. A gothic chapel of brick was accordingly built in the old Catholic graveyard, on Winchester street, and was dedicated May 19, 1812. The subscription for this new church was opened on St. Patrick's Day, in 1810, at which time the Rev. F. O'Flynn preached in the court house an eloquent sermon on Ireland's patron saint. Three hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot (a number of Protestant gentlemen gave liberal donations), and enough was raised shortly after to commence work on the chapel. The congregation comprised about a dozen families at this time, including those of Simon Hickey, Thomas Tibbatts, Mr. Stickney, Mr. McCoy, Cornelius Coyle, Walter Connell, B. Geohagen and William Leavy.

Father Badin labored in Lexington for many years, beloved by his congregation and respected by all who knew him. This early and zealous missionary, whose learning and wit would have made him an ornament in the most polished society, spent his life with hunters and hardy settlers, in doing what he believed to be the best for his fellow-men. In 1822, he went to Paris, France, and while there published a book entitled "Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky." In 1832, he labored among the Pottawatomie Indians. After traversing Kentucky and other States on missionary duty, through rain and storm, and heat and cold, he went to his rest in 1853.

Rev. G. A. M. Elder succeeded Father Badin. He was ordained by Bishop David in 1819, and was the founder and first President of St. Joseph's College at Bardstown. He died September 28, 1828, in the institution he had established, and which remains as his monument. Some time after Mr. Elder, came the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, who afterward settled in Ohio, and Dr. Kendrick, who in time became the Archbishop of Baltimore. A new church, known as St. Peter's, was built during the pastorate of Rev. Edward McMahon, and was dedicated December 3, 1837. On Sunday, August 13, 1854, just a few moments after the congregation had retired from this building, the entire ceiling fell in with a crash. Fathers Butler, John Maguire and Dismariæ succeeded each other. In 1859, Rev. Peter McMahon and Rev. H. G. Allen were the resident priests. Rev. John H. Bekkers took charge of the church in 1864, and, under his direction, the present handsome and commodious St. Paul's Church was completed. The corner-stone of this church was laid by the Rt. Rev. G. A. Carroll, on Sunday, November 12, 1865, and was dedicated, with impressive services, October 18, 1868, by Archbishop Purcell. Father Bekkers was a native of Holland, and was born in 1821. He came to America in 1853, and was for several years connected with the cathedral at Louisville, whence he came to Lexington. To his zeal may largely be attributed the growth of the Catholic Church in Lexington. He was buried under the tower of St. Paul's, amid the tears of a sorrowing congregation. The present Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Rev. Ferdinand Brossart, is a native of Alsace, and took charge in 1879. Rev. James Kehoe is Pastor of St. Peter's.

About the year 1795, the organization of a German Lutheran Church was effected in Lexington, mainly through the efforts of Capt. John Smith, Jacob Kiser, Casper Kernsner and Martin Castel. Money enough was secured, by means of a lottery, to purchase a lot, and to erect a story-and-a-half frame building, where the Southern Methodist Church now stands. It was used both as a church and schoolhouse; the Pastor was the Rev. Mr. Dishman, and the teacher, Mr. Leary. The congregation was composed almost entirely of Germans, among whom were Henry Lanckart, Jacob Springle, John Kiser, Adam Webber, George Adams, Haggard, Edward Howe, Melchior Myers and Mr. Bushart. Many members of the Lutheran Church were buried in their old graveyard, which is still to be seen back of the Hill Street Methodist Church. About the year 1815, the church was destroyed by fire, and no other was ever erected. The congregation became scattered, and finally died out. When the old church lot was sold to the Southern Methodists, only one Trustee of the Lutheran Church, Adam Webber, was still alive. Although the church of the sturdy Germans lasted for twenty years, the fact of its existence is known to few of the present generation.

The history of the Episcopal Church in Lexington commences with the year 1796, when a feeble little band organized themselves into a society, in a dilapidated frame house which stood on the site of Christ Church, on the corner of Market and Church streets. Rev. James Moore was the first Rector of this organization, which was then known as Christ Church. He came from Virginia to Lexington in 1792, and was at that time a candidate for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, but shortly after, considering himself too rigorously treated by the Transylvania Presbytery, he connected himself with the Episcopal Church. He died June 22, 1814, at the age of forty-nine.

A little brick house succeeded the frame

one in 1808, and was furnished by means of a lottery, of which William Morton, Walter Warfield, Daniel Sheely and John Wyatt were managers. Among others who were either members of the church at that time or were adherents of it may be named John D. Clifford, Thomas January, John Bradford, Henry Clay, John W. Hunt, Thomas B. Pinkard, Frederick Ridgely, John Jordan, Elijah Craig, Alexander Parker, John Postlethwaite, William Essex, John Brand, Matthew, Elder, Matthew Shryock and T. King. The parish was regularly organized July 2, 1809, by the election of a vestry, consisting of John Jordan, William Morton, Walter Warfield, W. McBean, John Wyatt, David Shirley and John Johnston. Mr. Moore, who had so often officiated before, was now made the regular Pastor, with a salary of $200 per year. The Rev. John Ward succeeded Mr. Moore in November, 1813. He conducted a successful female school in Lexington for many years, and died in 1860, aged eighty-two. After serving as Rector for six years, he was succeeded, in September, 1819, by Rev. Lemuel Burge, who had been ordained Deacon by Bishop Chase the preceding June. He officiated as *pro tem.* Pastor for five months, when he was called to the church eternal. Dr. George T. Chapman, a graduate of Dartmouth College, became the next regular Rector, in July, 1820. He subsequently became Professor of History and Antiquities in Transylvania University, resigning in 1827. His volume of "Sermons to Presbyterians of all Sects," which was published in 1828, passed through several editions. In 1829, through his exertions, the organization of the diocese was effected, and the primary convention for this object was held in Lexington in July of that year, Dr. Chapman being President, and Rev. B. O. Peers, Secretary. Bishop Ravenscroft, of North Carolina, was invited to visit the new diocese, and did so at once, and on the last of the same month confirmed ninety-one persons. Dr. Chapman was Rector of Christ Church for ten years. He died at Newbury, Mass., October 18, 1872, aged eighty-four years. During his ministry, the little brick chapel gave way to a larger and more church-like building, built on the same spot which had been occupied by both of its predecessors. It was of brick, stuccoed to imitate stone, and the aisles and other parts of it were, in time, strewn with memorial slabs and tablets to those who were buried in and around the edifice. It was badly constructed, and became more and more insecure every year. A knowledge of this fact made the growth of the congregation very slow as long as it was occupied.

Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, now Bishop of the Diocese, was called to the rectorship of Christ Church in November, 1830. He was born in 1794, and is a native of Rhode Island; graduated at Brown University in 1816; ordained priest in 1818; and consecrated Bishop in St. Paul's Church, New York City, October 31, 1832. He resigned the rectorship in October, 1838, and was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1840. Since that time, he has been constantly employed in a laborious oversight of the diocese. In addition to publishing several sermons and charges, Bishop Smith has contributed largely to religious journals. Since the death of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, in 1872, he has been the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Dr. Henry Caswell, an English clergyman, was Assistant Rector of Christ Church for a part of Bishop Smith's term. In 1834, he was called to the professorship of Sacred Literature in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, then just established in Lexington, which position, with that of Assistant Rector, he held

for three years. In 1839, he published a volume entitled "America and the American Church," and, about the same period, returned to England, and was for ten years vicar of Figheldean, Diocese of Salisbury. He came back to the United States a few years ago, and subsequently died in Franklin, Penn. In 1837, Christ Church became divided upon some comparatively unimportant questions, and a part of the congregation organized a church, which they named "St. Paul's." They worshiped in Morrison College, but only for a short time. The trouble was soon settled, and the seceding members renewed their connection with Christ Church.

For a short time after the resignation of Bishop Smith, the Rev. Edward Winthrop, a native of Connecticut, was temporary Rector. The regular successor of Bishop Smith was Rev. Edward F. Berkley, who entered upon the duties of the rectorship in January, 1839. He came to Lexington in 1835; was for three years a member of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in this city, and was ordained to the ministry in Christ Church in December, 1838. Mr. Berkley was retained in the service of the parish for nearly nineteen years. He resides at present in St. Louis, Mo. On the 17th of March, 1847, the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid, with appropriate ceremonies and a dedicatory address by the Rev. James Craik, of Louisville. The remains of those buried in and around the church were subsequently removed to the Episcopal Cemetery. The memorial tablets of Mr. Moore, first Pastor of the church, and Mr. John D. Clifford, one of its early and generous benefactors, were preserved through the care of Mr. John S. Wilson, and in 1858, when the church was still further improved, they were set in the wall of the building, where they still remain. In May, 1849, at the annual convention of the church, held at Frankfort, Henry Clay appeared as a delegate from Christ Church. He was then in his seventy-third year. Mr. Berkley resigned in November, 1857, and was succeeded, in March, 1858, by the Rev. James H. Morrison, of Pemberton, Va., a minister of superior attainments. Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, the next Rector, took charge of Christ Church on the 14th of October, 1861. He was born in New York in 1832; attended Yale College and in 1858, was ordained a minister. He remained with Christ Church sixteen years, when he accepted a call from Christ Church in New York City. Rev. Thomas A. Tidball, the present Rector, succeeded Mr. Shipman, and preached his first sermon on Easter Sunday, April 21, 1878. Mr. Tidball is a native of Virginia, and was Rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, in that State, when he accepted the call to Lexington.

The history of the Christian Church dates back to the year 1825, when two feeble religious bodies, which occasionally attracted attention on account of their "new notions," struggled for existence in Lexington. The members of one met at the residence of Mrs. Bell, who lived on Main street. They called themselves "Christians," and their Pastor was Elder Barton W. Stone, who had long been at the head of a flourishing school in Lexington. The other little flock met in a house on Spring street. They called themselves "Disciples," and held the peculiar views advanced by Alexander Campbell, who, two years before, upon the occasion of his first visit to Lexington, had created a great sensation by his powerful sermons. The "Disciples" were occasionally addressed by Elder John Smith, who now sleeps in the Lexington Cemetery. Elders William Poindexter and Thomas Smith also labored for this church. The "Christians" and "Disciples" agreed in most of their religious opinions. They kept up sepa-

rate organizations, however, for a number of years. The "Christians," or "Stoneites," as they were then often called, were particularly careful not to make immersion a test of religion, and it was their practice to receive unimmersed Christians of all denominations to their communion and fellowship. It was this which prevented for some time the union of the two bodies. By the year 1831, the Christians had gathered strength sufficient to erect a house of worship, which they built on Hill street. The church was a very plain brick one, with an interior gallery, which, after the old style, ran around two sides and the end of the building. It was formally opened for worship on Sunday, October 16, 1831, and the dedication sermon preached by Elder Jesse Bledsoe, who, but a short time before, had abandoned the bar for the pulpit. The "Disciples," at this time, were meeting in a building which stood near the present residence of Dr. H. M. Skillman, on Broadway.

On Saturday, January 1, 1832, the Christians and Disciples assembled, by agreement, in the Hill Street Meeting-house, to consider the probabilities of the union of the two bodies. Addresses were delivered by Elders Stone and Smith; the members of both churches conferred together, and the hoped-for union was effected upon the broad ground that the Bible was the only rule of faith and practice; that all should enjoy the right of private judgment, and that the opinions of ecclesiastical leaders should not be allowed to disturb the peace of the church. The united congregations adopted the name of Christian for the church, and the Hill street house became the sole meeting-place. Until a regular Pastor was obtained, Elders Jacob Creath, Curtis Smith, Thomas M. Allen, and others, preached at different times for the church.

One of the earliest and ablest of Bishop Campbell's indorsers in Lexington was Dr. James Fishback, who subsequently became a member of the Christian ministry. He was educated for the medical profession, and, as early as 1805, filled the chair of Theory and Practice in Transylvania University. In 1816, becoming dissatisfied with the stricter views of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, he connected himself with the Baptists, and became one of their regularly ordained preachers. In 1823, when Alexander Campbell visited Lexington for the first time, he paid the closest attention to the opinions and arguments advanced by the great reformer, and the impressions he then received influenced the balance of his religious life. In 1826, while Pastor of the Baptist Church on Mill street, he strongly advocated a change in the name of the church from what it then was to that of "Church of Christ." Many members of the church favored it, and many denounced it as an "unnecessary change suggested by the spirit of the New Light heresy." The dissension which ensued resulted in the exclusion of Dr. Fishback, John M. Hewitt, Purnell Bishop, Alex Gibney, E. Chinn, A. Graham, and thirty others, "for contumacy and disorderly conduct." In April, the excluded members, who claimed the ownership of the church building, met in it, organized "the Church of Christ," and in turn excluded their excluders from the church. Dr. Fishback was elected Pastor of the new church, the congregation of which met for some time alternately with the other Baptists, but subsequently left, and worshiped in the building afterward known as the *Statesman* office, on Short street. Most of this congregation finally went back to the First Baptist Church, but Dr. Fishback and others, after wavering for some time, joined the Christian Church. Dr. Fishback was a prominent preacher of this last-named body for a number of years.

He was a man of superior talents, extensive information, and a strong and able writer, as his "Philosophy of the Human Mind," published in 1813, and his religious "Essays and Dialogues," of 1834, testify. He died in 1845.

The first minister regularly employed by the united congregations was Elder James Challen. He was a native of New Jersey, and came to Kentucky at an early age. He united with the Baptist Church in 1823, but, a few years after, changed his opinion, and entered the ministry of the Christian Church. He became Pastor of this congregation in 1834, and did much to perfect a thorough organization of the church. Dr. B. F. Hall, a native of Fleming County, Ky., succeeded Mr. Challen. During his pastorate, the church became divided on the subject of ordination, the parties in the contention being Dr. Hall, Dr. J. G. Chinn and others, on one side, and Poindexter and a few followers, on the other. The breach was finally closed. In 1841, Dr. L. L. Pinkerton succeeded Dr. Hall as Pastor. Under his ministry the church prospered, and shortly after he commenced his labors, the present large church edifice on Main street was completed. He was born in Maryland in 1812, and was trained in the Presbyterian faith, but in 1830 was baptized under the personal ministry of Bishop Campbell. Before he began to preach, he practiced medicine, having graduated in the Transylvania Medical College He was Pastor of the Main Street Church for nearly three years, after which he was connected with James Ware Parrish in founding the Orphan School at Midway, Ky. He was for five years Professor of Belles-Lettres in Kentucky University. He died January 28, 1875. In November, 1843, the celebrated debate between those distinguished champions, Bishop Alexander Campbell and the Rev. N. L. Rice, took place before densely packed audiences in the Christian Street Church in Lexington. The moderators were Hon. Henry Clay, Judge George Robertson and Col. Speed Smith.

After Dr. Pinkerton, Elders Newton Short, William Clark, A. W. Robbins and John I. Rogers became Pastors of the church. In 1860, Elder W. H. Hopson, a native of Christian County, Ky., was elected to the pastorate, which he filled up to the year 1862, when Elder J. W. McGarvey succeeded, and he in turn was succeeded, in 1867, by Elder Robert Graham. Elder L. B. Wilkes, a native of Maury County, Tenn., became Pastor in 1869. During his ministry, a part of the congregation, by the advice of its officers, commenced to meet for worship in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the corner of Main and Broadway, where service was held, for the first time, on Sunday, January 2, 1870, and continued regularly until May 1 of the same year, when the First Presbyterian building was bought by the Main Street Church, and devoted to the use of its members meeting in the hall. The government of two congregations under one eldership soon created dissatisfaction among some members of the church, and the Broadway congregation subsequently became independent. In the spring of 1871, a number of the members of the Main Street Church, acting, as they believed, in accordance with the long-recognized rights and usage of the Christian body, established the Second Church of Christ, since known as the "Constitution Street Church," and, in the fall of the same year, the church they had left claimed the right to exclude them for "setting up a new organization without the consent of the church." Elder Moses E. Lard was the Pastor of the Main Street Church at that time, and was regarded by many as the most powerful speaker and writer in the entire Chris-

tian Church. He died on the 17th of June, 1880. In 1872, the church building was greatly improved. In 1873, Mr. Lard was succeeded by Elder T. N. Arnold, after whom, in succession, came Elders C. K. Marshall, J. S. Lamar and W. H. Hopson.

The Second Church of Christ, or, as it was called for some time, the "Little Church Around the Corner," was established in the spring of 1871, by members of the church who did not indorse the government of the Main street congregation, as then conducted. The first regular meeting preliminary to organization was held on the afternoon of March 19, 1871, in the upper room of the library building, with Elder G. W. Elley as Chairman, and was actively participated in by John B. Bowman, D. S. Goodloe, J. S. Woolfolk, John Curd, Sr., and others. Before the close of the month, the organization of the church was duly perfected, and on Sunday, April 2, the opening sermon was preached in the library building, by Elder Elley. The Pastors of the church were Elders J. D. Pickett and John Shackelford, who acted jointly. After worshiping in the library building for some months, the congregation fitted up a chapel on the second floor of the Carty building, where services were held in this chapel, for the first time, on the morning of Sunday, February 4, 1872, the sermon being preached by Elder R. C. Ricketts, of Harrodsburg. The Pastor at that time was Elder John Shackelford, who continued with the church in that capacity until its dissolution. He is a native of Mason County, Ky., a graduate of Bethany College, Virginia, and at present the Professor of English Language and Literature in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky. In the spring of 1875, the congregation took possession of a beautiful edifice which it had erected on Constitution street, and which was dedicated on Sunday, May 2, of that year. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by O. A. Burgess, President of the Northwestern Christian University. From this time on, the congregation struggled under the burden of a heavy debt, incurred in the erection of its building, and the church steadily declined. Its dissolution was hastened by the death or removal of a number of its most influential members, and in 1880 the building was sold, and the church ceased to exist.

The Broadway Christian Church was organized and became independent July 10, 1871, after having been nearly eighteen months under the rule of the Main Street Church officers, and Elder J. W. McGarvey has been its Pastor from that time to the present. He preached a sermon on the tenth anniversary of the church, Sunday, July 10, 1881, in which he stated that the original membership was 128; that the number added by baptism during the ten years was 281, of whom 57 were students of the various colleges; and the number added by letter was 581, of whom 281 were students, and 525 were residents of the city and vicinity. So the entire number of additions was 862, and the entire number of persons who had had membership in the church was 990. Out of this large number, only 14 had died while members of the congregation —a remarkable exemption from death—5 had been excluded from fellowship, and 423 had gone away, nearly all with letters of commendation. Out of the $34,050 received into the treasury of the church during the time named, $13,000 was paid for regular preaching, and $3,250 for missionary purposes or to the poor.

Hebrews are few in Lexington, but the requirements of their faith are not ignored. In the year 1864, they assembled at the residence of one of their brethren, and observed the Day of Atonement, with fasting, humilia-

tion and prayer. From that time to the present, this, the most solemn day of the whole Jewish year, has been annually commemorated. In 1879, a congregation was organized and met for worship in Bradley's Hall every Friday evening and Saturday morning. Its officers in 1880 were Henry Loevenhart, President; Julius Speyer, Vice President; N. Meyer, Secretary; H. Meyer, Treasurer; and I. Goldsmith, Warden.

The Mission Church, on Bolivar street, devoted to the religious improvement of the unfortunate, was dedicated in the month of January, 1871.—*Ranck.*

Richt. A. Buckner

## CHAPTER V.

THE BAR OF LEXINGTON — PIONEER LAWYERS — POPE, BROWN AND OTHERS — LATER LEGAL LIGHTS — HENRY CLAY: HIS PUBLIC SERVICE; DEATH, FUNERAL AND MONUMENT; HIS HOME AT ASHLAND.

THERE are few cities in the United States of the same size as Lexington which can boast of a bar of equal celebrity, and none that can surpass it in the remarkable continuity of strength and talent. It has never lost its character of exceptional ability from the earliest period of its history to the present time. That this statement is correct is proven by a glance at the men who have made the legal profession in Fayette County historic. Among the first names which present themselves in this connection are those of the eminent George Nicholas; the historian, Humphrey Marshall, whose legal powers are unquestioned; and Christopher Greenup, afterward Governor of Kentucky. The two last were citizens of Lexington as early as 1783, and are mentioned more at length in another chapter. There has never been a more brilliant epoch in the history of the Lexington bar than that comprised in the space between the year 1789 and the beginning of this century. During that time it was made pre-eminent by the early efforts of Brown, Pope, Rowan, Bledsoe, Clay and others. Brief notices of these master spirits of the day will not be inappropriate here. At the very commencement of the period named, James Brown had already become prominent as a lawyer. He was born in Virginia in 1766, and was educated at William and Mary College. He commanded a company of Lexington riflemen, in Wilkinson's expedition against the Indians, in 1791. At the organization of the State government, the next year, he became the first Secretary of State, which subsequently necessitated his removal to Frankfort. Soon after the cession of Louisiana, he removed to that State, and was twice elected to the United States Senate. He was also Minister to France from 1823 to 1829, and was widely known as one of the eminent public men of the country. He died in Philadelphia in 1835.

John Pope came to Lexington in 1790, when about twenty years of age, and made it his home for many years. He also was from Virginia, was a man of ability, and one of the most formidable opponents Mr. Clay ever had. Like Mr. Clay, he attained distinction by his own exertions. He was often a member of the Kentucky Legislature, was for many years a Representative in Congress, was United States Senator in 1807, and was for six years Governor of the Territory of Arkansas. He died in Washington County, Kentucky, in 1842, aged seventy-two. When he ran against Mr. Clay, in the Lexington District, it was in the vigor of their days, when each one was able to do his best. Mr. Clay was the winner; the race was honorable to both, and if Mr. Pope had had the same passionate determination, the same fiery and never-relaxing ambition of Mr. Clay, there would have been two Clays in the State without room enough to hold them. An amusing incident occurred during this race. Mr. Pope had but one arm. On the approach of the contest, Mr. Clay called upon an Irishman in Lexington, who had been his political friend heretofore, but now declared his intention to go for

Pope. Mr. Clay wanted to know the reason. The answer was, "Och, Misther Clay, I have concluded to vote for the man who *has but one arm to thrust into the Threasury.*"

John Rowan, who afterward became noted as an able jurist, studied law in Lexington and was admitted to the bar in 1795. He soon attained high rank as an advocate in criminal cases.

Jesse Bledsoe and Henry Clay started out in the legal race about the same time—1798—and in some respects were splendidly matched. Mr. Clay said that Judge Bledsoe was the ablest opponent he ever had at the bar. Judge Bledsoe was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1776. He was brought by an elder brother to the neighborhood of Lexington when a boy, and was sent to Transylvania Seminary, where he soon made himself conspicuous by his scholarly attainments. After completing his collegiate course, he studied law, and commenced its practice with success. He was frequently elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and was at one time State Senator from Bourbon county, after which he received the appointment of Secretary of State under Gov. Charles Scott. In 1812, while a member of the Legislature, he was elected to the United States Senate, John Pope being his colleague. He was appointed Circuit Judge of this district by Gov. Adair, in 1822, when he settled permanently in Lexington, and was, at the same time, made Professor of Law in Transylvania University. After ably filling both places for a number of years, he resigned, and resumed the practice of law. Subsequently, he abandoned his profession for that of the ministry. In 1831, he preached the dedication sermon on the opening of the Christian Church, and in 1833, he removed to Mississippi. From thence, in 1835, he removed to Texas, and was gathering materials for a history of that new Republic when he was taken sick, and died June 25, 1836. In his best days, but few men were considered his mental equals. Amos Kendall, who knew him in his palmiest day, said of him: "Mr. Bledsoe was a man *sui generis*. He was endowed with splendid talents, and with the exception of Henry Clay, was the most eloquent man in Kentucky. His manner was slow and deliberate, his language beautiful, his gestures graceful, and his thoughts communicated with the utmost clearness."

About the year 1802, Felix Grundy, long eminent as a Democratic leader and statesman, was a resident of Lexington. He was born in Virginia, in 1777, came to Kentucky when a boy, studied law, and soon acquired a high reputation as an advocate in criminal cases Before his removal to Nashville, in 1808, he had served in the Kentucky Legislature, and as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. He died December 19, 1840, after filling the positions of Representative and Senator in Congress, and Attorney General of the United States.

In 1804, George M. Bibb became a member of the Lexington bar. He was a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Princeton College. He died April 14, 1859, aged eighty, after having been successively Senator in Congress, Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler.

William Taylor Barry commenced the practice of law in Lexington in 1805. He was born in Virginia in 1784. His parents emigrated to Kentucky in 1796, and first settled in Fayette, and then in Jessamine County. They were poor, but resolved to educate their son. He was sent to the Kentucky Academy in Woodford County, finishing his collegiate course at Transylvania University, after the union of the Kentucky and Transylvania Academies. After he left the University, he commenced the study of law, which he finished at William and Mary College, in Virginia. He then commenced life in Lexington at the age of twenty-one—young and poor, with neither family nor influence to

bring him into notice, and with nothing to recommend him but his virtues and attainments. Soon after he came to the bar, he was appointed Attorney for the Commonwealth, which office he filled for several years, and, in 1807, he was for the first time elected a Representative from Fayette County, and was re-elected for several years in succession and almost without opposition. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon took the first rank as a great lawyer and advocate. In 1810, he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Ashland District, and distinguished himself by his eloquent denunciations of the insults then being offered to the United States by England. After the declaration of war in 1812, he not only strongly advocated its vigorous prosecution, but took the field as an aid to Gov. Shelby, and served during the campaign, which resulted in the capture of the British Army, the death of Tecumseh, and the conquest of a large part of Upper Canada. In 1814, he was again sent to the State Legislature by an almost unanimous vote; was made Speaker of the House, and was shortly afterward elected to the United States Senate, where he remained for two sessions. He resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the position of Circuit Judge with a meager salary. It was during his judgeship that a tipsy mountaineer stalked into the presence of the court, shouting, "I am a horse!" "Sheriff," said Judge Barry, "take that horse to the stable." In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. While in the Legislature, he was alive to home interests, actively engaged in promoting the success of Transylvania University; was persevering in his efforts to have it endowed, and to bring it under the patronage of the State. He succeeded in his undertakings, for principally through his influence, the Legislature gave the institution about $20,000. The law department of this institution, with which he was more particularly connected, also commanded his attention. He was instrumental in giving it funds sufficient to purchase a good library. In this department he was the first regular professor and law lecturer after the reform in the university.

In 1820, he became a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and received an overwhelming vote. Subsequently, he was made Secretary of State during the administration of Gov. Desha, and after the Appellate Court of the State was re-organized, he was appointed Chief Justice. In the change of parties in Kentucky in 1825, produced by Mr. Clay's adherence to Mr. Adams, Maj. Barry became the leader of the Democratic party in the State.

In 1828, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, while Mr. Clay was the champion of the opposing party. Though he was defeated by a small majority, it was mainly through his almost superhuman exertions in that campaign that the vote of the State was given to Gen. Jackson in the Presidential election which followed. As a speaker he was full of energy, action and fire, and seemed every inch a towering tribune of the old Roman commonwealth. One of his finest efforts was made in 1828, when he defended himself before an immense crowd against some partisan charges made by his political opponents. In 1829, he was made Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Jackson, which office he held until unable, from physical disability, to discharge its duties. Hoping a milder climate would restore his failing health, he accepted the appointment as Minister to Spain, in 1835. He was destined never to reach Madrid. His health rapidly declined, and a few days after reaching Liverpool, he died.

In the court house yard stands an unpretending, weather-beaten monument of granite, surrounded by a plain iron railing. It has been there so long, and has such an old-fashioned look, that hundreds pass it daily without once giving it so much as a glance. The rains

and snows of many winters have descended upon it, but the angel of immortality has shielded it with her protecting wings. The remains of Barry, after reposing nearly nineteen years in a foreign land, were brought back to Kentucky, by act of the Legislature, and reinterred in the State Cemetery at Frankfort, with many honors and great respect, November 8, 1854.

Judge James Haggin removed from Mercer County, Ky., to Lexington, about the year 1810, and was for many years a leader in the legal profession. As a land lawyer, he had no superior in Kentucky, and he was long considered one of the ablest jurists in the Western country. Although he never filled any prominent public station but that of Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1824, he was none the less known, and exerted a wide-spread influence during some of the most stirring periods in the political history of the commonwealth. He was born in 1780, and died in 1835. That eminent lawyer, Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, came to Lexington in 1809, and resided here up to the time of his death. During that period, there was hardly an important case in the courts where he practiced that he was not engaged in. He was a Federalist, but when the Indian war of 1811 broke out, he was one of the first to enlist, and was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1774. His parents emigrated to Kentucky when he was five years old, and settled near Danville. He received his education from his mother and superior teachers of country schools, and became a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages, evincing a remarkable talent for public speaking. In 1792, he served against the Indians, under Maj. Adair, and distinguished himself by his daring conduct. After this, he studied law under George Nicholas, in a class with Jesse Bledsoe, John Pope, and Felix Grundy, and was admitted to the bar in 1795. In 1801 he went to Washington City, and was the first Western lawyer who ever appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States. There he gained another legal victory, which placed him at once in the foremost rank of his profession. In 1806, occurred his celebrated prosecution of Aaron Burr, during which he confronted Henry Clay and John Allin. As a lawyer, he was one of the ablest in the land, and, as an orator, had few equals and no superiors. His death caused a profound sensation. In Lexington imposing funeral ceremonies were performed, and a Masonic Lodge was formed and named in his honor.

Judge John Boyle, an early member of the Lexington bar, was at one time sole Professor of Law in Transylvania University, and for sixteen years Chief Justice of Kentucky. He died in 1835, aged sixty-one years. He was born in Virginia, but came to Kentucky in an early day, and began life as a lawyer in Garrard County. He was three times elected to Congress on the Jeffersonian Democratic ticket, was appointed Governor of Illinois by President Madison, and commenced his connection with the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1809. His great abilities as a jurist twice won for him the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was declined. At the time of his death, he was District Judge of Kentucky.

Amos Kendall, who afterward became Postmaster General of the United States, and the devoted friend and right-hand man of Gen. Jackson, commenced life in Lexington, where he arrived in the spring of 1814. He came poor and unknown, and at the instance of Judge Bledsoe, whom he had met in Washington City. He walked from Maysville to Lexington, and started as a teacher in the family of Mr. Clay, who was then one of the Peace Commissioners at Ghent. At the same time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Lexington. He died November 12, 1869, in Washington City at the age of eighty years.

Robert Wickliffe, Sr., one of the old lawyers of Lexington, gained, by his energy and ability, a conspicuous position at the bar. He repeatedly represented Fayette in the Legislature, was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, filled other important public offices, and was for half a century one of the leading spirits in State politics. He was one of the shrewdest and ablest land lawyers in Kentucky. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1775, and died in Lexington September 1, 1859.

Charles Humphreys was a self-taught scholar; was long a Law Professor in Transylvania University, and was the author of a compendium of the common law. He was an industrious lawyer, and paid the closest attention to his business. He died in 1830 at the age of fifty-five years.

Daniel Mayes, long a citizen of Lexington, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Professor of Law in Transylvania University, died in Jackson, Miss., in 1844. He married the widow of Charles Humphreys. In pure law arguments and clear analysis, he had no superior at the bar in his day.

Judge Hickey, who was born in Lexington of Irish parentage, in October, 1797, rose to position and usefulness by his own energy and ability. He was educated at Transylvania University, studied law with Judge Haggin, and was his partner in practice for some time. In 1828, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, which position he held for about ten years. His mind was specially adapted to close legal investigations, and as a Judge he was remarkable for his clear head and fine reasoning powers. An amusing incident is connected with his term as Judge: On one occasion, while the grand jury, of which Mr. Benjamin Gratz was foreman, was making examinations in regard to the existence of gambling-houses in Lexington, two of the witnesses refused to testify. The jury informed the Judge of the fact, and refused to proceed in the matter unless the witnesses were compelled to answer questions put to them. The Judge construed the action of the grand jury as contempt of court, and sent them all to jail, where they were kept for a day or two, much to the amusement of the citizens, who nevertheless justified them in their course. He died December 27, 1842.

Fielding L. Turner commenced life as Deputy Clerk of Fayette County in 1796, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1800, and finally became Judge. He lived for awhile in New Orleans, where he made a fortune in mercantile business, and returning, bought back the farm five miles west of Lexington, which had belonged to his father, and lived upon it the rest of his life. He was a lawyer of excellent talents, a diligent student and accomplished much under discouraging circumstances.

Judge A. K. Woolley was a good lawyer and speaker, possessed of a strong, clear intellect, and gifted with fine conversational powers. He was born in New Jersey in 1800, and, after completing his education at West Point, settled in Lexington, and married a daughter of Robert Wickliffe, Sr. He represented Fayette in the Legislature in 1834; was for some time Judge of the Circuit Court, and also Professor in the Law College of Transylvania University. In 1849, he was a candidate for the Convention to revise the Constitution but was seized with cholera three days before the election and died August 5, of that year.

Thomas A Marshall, son of Humphrey Marshall, the historian, settled in Lexington in 1836, and was for a long series of years a member of the bar and a Professor of Law in Transylvania University. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., January 15, 1794. After graduating at Yale, he studied law, and moved to Paris in 1819, where he practiced his profession until elected to Congress, in 1831. He was four years in Congress, and the same length

of time in the Kentucky Legislature. He adhered to the "Old Court" party, and was influential as a Whig leader. In 1835, he was made a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and served in that capacity for twenty-two years, all his terms included. During his judgeship he ignored politics altogether. He removed from Lexington in 1857, and finally settled in Louisville, where he died, April 15, 1871. He was more eminent as a jurist than in any other respect. Pure, logical, just and honest, he was peculiarly fitted by nature for high legal station. No other man in Kentucky did more to shape the character of her State laws.

Judge George Robertson settled in Lexington in 1835. His parents were Virginians of Irish descent, emigrated to the wilderness of Kentucky, and settled at Gordon's Station in 1779. He was born in 1790, in what is now Garrard County. After obtaining a good English education at "neighborhood schools," he spent a year at Transylvania University, and then continued his classical studies under Rev. Samuel Finley, at Lancaster, after which he assisted that gentleman in teaching. In 1808, he commenced the study of law at Lancaster, under Martin D. Hardin, and in 1809, Judges Boyle and Wallace of the Court of Appeals granted him license to practice. In 1816, he was elected a Representative to Congress against strong opposition, and was subsequently twice re-elected without opposition. While in Congress, he drew and introduced the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Arkansas. On that bill the question of slavery was introduced and elaborately discussed. The restriction was carried by one vote. A reconsideration was had and the bill finally passed, divested of the restriction, by the casting vote of the Speaker, Mr. Clay. After his retirement from Congress, Gov. Adair tendered him the appointment of Attorney General of the State, but he declined it to pursue his profession and secure a competence for his family. In 1822, he was elected a Representative to the Legislature by the people of Garrard, in view of the all-absorbing and all-exciting relief questions. He was made Speaker of the House in 1823, and was re-elected every session afterward while he remained in the Legislature, except the Revolutionary Session of 1824. He remained in the General Assembly until the relief-contest was settled in 1826–27. He wrote the celebrated protest of 1824, signed by the anti-relief party in the Legislature, and was also the author of the manifesto signed by the majority in 1825–26. Appointments to the office of Governor of Arkansas, and subsequently as minister to Bogota, were tendered him by President Monroe, and the mission to Peru by President Adams, but all were declined. He accepted the office of Secretary of State under Gov. Metcalfe, and for many years was Professor of Constitutional Law in Transylvania University.

After the rejection of the nominations of Judges Mills and Owsley to the Bench of the Court of Appeals, he was confirmed as a Judge of that court, and subsequently commissioned Chief Justice, which elevated position he held until April, 1843, when he resigned it to return to the bar. He was called again to the Appellate Bench in 1854, and there remained for seventeen years, being Chief Justice most of that time. In the winter of 1871, after more than half a century of public life, he was stricken with paralysis, and on the 5th of September following, he resigned his office and sought the quiet retirement of private life. Enfeebled by age and wasted by disease, but with his mind clear and bright, he lingered until the 16th of May, 1874, when he died. He was the last survivor of the stormy and momentous Congressional Session, which ended in 1821. All of his cotemporaries and colleagues of that eventful period—President, Cabinet members, Senators and Representatives—preceded him to the mystic land.

Richard H. Menifee settled in Lexington in

1839. He was born in Bath County, Kentucky, December 4, 1809, and was left an orphan when but four years old. Endowed with an honorable ambition, he struggled on through boyhood. He longed for an education, and when but a boy of fifteen he taught a school to get means to prosecute his studies, until he succeeded in entering Transylvania University, where he made the most astonishing progress. Subsequently, he studied law with Judge Trimble, and in the spring of 1832 he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1836, and there exhibited talents of so high an order that he was sent as Representative to Congress the next year, where he soon became famous, and acknowledged as one of the great men of America. At the height of his sudden and deserved fame he removed to Lexington, and measured his strength at the bar with the greatest legal minds of the State. Business rushed to him, and in 1840 he was engaged in a case of great magnitude, in which Clay and Wickliffe were both employed against him. He exerted himself to the utmost and accomplished wonders; but his mind and body, powerfully overtaxed, never recovered their natural tone. He sank from that time, and died at the early age of thirty-two.

Robert Wickliffe, Jr., graduated at Transylvania University, studied law, represented Fayette in the Legislature, and was *charge d' affaires* to Sardinia from the United States. He worked hard at his profession and became a good lawyer and an effective speaker. But it was as a scholar that he excelled, being specially accomplished in the ancient and modern languages. He died in 1850, in his early manhood, when his life seemed most full of promise.

Judge William C. Goodloe removed to Lexington in 1863. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, October 7, 1805; graduated at the Transylvania Law School in 1824; commenced the practice of his profession in Richmond, and soon after became Commonwealth's Attorney. He was appointed Circuit Judge in 1846, and served under the appointment until the adoption of the State Constitution of 1850, when he was elected to the same office by the people. He was twice re-elected, and continued in office until 1868, having been upon the bench for twenty-two consecutive years. At the time of his death, which occurred in Lexington, August 14, 1870, he was a Professor in the Law College of Kentucky University. He was a fine lawyer, and possessed extensive legal information.

James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, was born in Lexington, and was educated for the bar, where, in time, he made a good reputation. After filling the position of *charge* to Portugal, he represented his district in Congress. In the late war, he warmly espoused the cause of the Confederate States, and was on his way to join the Southern army when he was arrested and exiled to Canada, where he died of consumption, in February, 1864. His remains repose in the Lexington Cemetery.

Thomas F. Marshall was long identified with the bar of Lexington. He was the son of Dr. Lewis Marshall, and was born in Frankfort, June 7, 1801. His early education was conducted by his mother, after which he was trained by some of the best classical scholars of the day. He was never sent to college. His intense application to books and study prostrated his health, and it was not until he was twenty-five that he was able to commence his favorite pursuit—the law. After studying for two years under Hon. John J. Crittenden, he was licensed to practice, and settled down in Versailles, and, in 1832, as the friend of Henry Clay, was sent for the first time to the Legislature. Impelled by a restlessness which never left him, he removed to Louisville in 1833, intending to devote himself to his profession; but he was soon again in political life, and twice represented the city in the Legislature.

In 1837, he ran for Congress against Mr. Graves, the regular Whig nominee, and was defeated by a large majority. He returned at once to Versailles, was elected the next year to the Legislature, but rejected as ineligible for want of a full year's residence, was elected again without opposition, and the next year also. During all this time, he was the stanch advocate in debate and with his pen of the slave law of 1832. He was elected to Congress from the Ashland district without opposition in 1841. He spoke often in Congress, though but two of his speeches were fully reported. Disgusted with the manner in which his first speech was reported, with characteristic irritability, he insulted the reporters, and ordered them "not to attempt again to pass upon the public their infernal gibberish for his English." The reporters revenged themselves by ignoring his speeches and squibbing him in their letters from Washington. At this session, he would not support the Whigs in several important measures, and both voted and argued against Mr. Clay's Bank Bill. He contended that the party had departed from its principles, and ridiculed the Tyler administration on the floor, saying that when the history of the country was written, that administration might be put in a parenthesis and defined from Lindley Murray, "a parenthesis to be the clause of a sentence inclosed between black lines or brackets, which should be pronounced in a low tone of voice, and might be left out altogether without injuring the sense." In 1843, he publicly announced his resolution not to support Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and from that time he either acted with the Democratic party or in some other connection opposed to the Whigs. In 1845, he ran for Congress, but was beaten by Hon. Garrett Davis. Subsequently he raised a troop of cavalry and served in the Mexican war. He edited the *Old Guard* in 1850, in opposition to the present Constitution; opposed the American party in 1855, and removed to Chicago in 1856, but returned the same year; sojourned in Lexington, and canvassed so energetically for Mr. Buchanan as to again almost destroy his health. He spent the most of his time in Lexington during the late war, and from its commencement warmly advocated the cause of the South. The excitements of the war and his own imprudences told rapidly on his shattered constitution, and he died at his old home in Woodford, in 1864. "Tom" Marshall, as he was familiarly called, fought more duels and said more good things than any great man of his day. Had he been true and just to himself and to his high and noble faculties he would have fulfilled all the loftiest expectations entertained of him. He was a fine scholar, and his knowledge of the languages in particular he always kept up. He was thoroughly grounded in the principles of law, and was a very giant at the bar. He was as great a writer as he was a speaker. His information was extensive, and his knowledge of the world's history and of the political history of the United States was truly wonderful. Contrary to a popular fallacy in regard to both himself and Mr. Clay, his speeches were the result of hard study and labor, and not of extempore inspiration. He was a wild, wayward, and wonderful man of talent and genius. Prentice, his great cotemporary, who knew him so well, sums up his character in these words: "The people seemed to think, and so did he, that his greatest powers were wit, humor, fancy, poetry and eloquence. He had all these, but his chief power was none of these. It was argument, logic—stern, inexorable cast-steel logic. His other powers, great as they were, served but as adornments of the limbs of his giant logic. No orator had greater resources in debate. They were inexhaustible, and rendered him unconquerable. Men think of him and muse upon him as he appeared to them in the long past, and they fancy themselves gazing upon a bright star seen through a golden haze."

Maj. W. S. Downey was a native of Kentucky, and having been bereft of his father at an early age, he was left in poverty, with a mother and two sisters to support. He was educated at St. Mary's College, and studied law with Hon. James Simpson. He was County Attorney of Clark County for several years and up to his election as Commonwealth's Attorney for this judicial district, in 1856, which office he held, by successive elections, at the time of his death, in 1868. He was a self-made man, and rose to position by his own talents and industry.

Gen. Leslie Combs was admitted to the bar in Lexington in 1818, and remained connected with it for more than sixty years, though in the latter part of his life he was not in active practice. He was born in Clark County, Kentucky, November 28, 1793, and was a self-made man. Being of an adventurous spirit he enlisted at the breaking-out of the war of 1812, and at the age of nineteen, distinguished himself by his courage and gallantry. In the campaign which ended at Raisin, he was sent with a dispatch from Gen. Winchester to Gen. Harrison, and in the execution of his trust, traversed the pathless wilderness through snow and water for a hundred miles, enduring privations which nearly cost him his life. In April, 1813, he was commissioned Captain of scouts, and was attached to the force under Gen. Green Clay, which had been ordered to the relief of Fort Meigs. He volunteered, with the assistance of an Indian guide and four men to carry the news of Clay's approach to Harrison. He succeeded in threading his perilous way through swarms of hostile savages, and had arrived in sight of the closely invested fort, when he was attacked by Indians, one of his men killed, another wounded, and he and the rest of his little band, after intense suffering, escaped, in a starving condition, back to Fort Defiance. Subsequently, he took a gallant part in the disastrous defeat of Col. William Dudley, on the 5th of May, was wounded, taken prisoner, and compelled to run the gantlet at Fort Miami. After the war he settled in Lexington and practiced law as before stated. In 1827, he was the successful Whig candidate for the Legislature, was re-elected a number of times, and, in 1846, was Speaker of the House. In 1851, he ran for Congress against John C. Breckinridge and was defeated. He went to the Legislature again and served from 1857 to 1859. In 1860, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He was an energetic Whig, and labored with great activity in 1830, when Harrison was nominated, and twice for his favorite leader, Henry Clay. When the late war broke out, he declared for the Union, but had no patience with Northern extremists. As a lawyer, he enjoyed a lucrative practice, and was a brilliant and humorous speaker. He died August 22, 1881.

Judge Benjamin F. Graves was born in this county, February 16, 1802. In early life, he was engaged in the hat, fur and tobacco trade. He was frequently elected a member of the City Council. While serving in this capacity, a subscription was asked of the city for Transylvania University, and by him was made the proposition that the University should give the city fifty-five scholarships. The proposition was carried, and there are to-day numbers of young men in this and adjoining States who, through his instrumentality, were enabled to fit themselves for the positions of honor and trust they now occupy. He was subsequently elected a Mayor of the city. In 1850, he became County Judge, being the first Judge elected in Fayette under the present constitution, and was re-elected to the same position four times. He died March 12, 1874. Judge Graves paid more attention to principles than he did to appearances. He was a man of fine common sense, superior ability and strong traits of character.

The late George B. Kinkead was a native of Woodford County, and a graduate of Transylvania University. He studied law under Judge

John Boyle, and, when quite a young man, served as Commonwealth's Attorney. He afterward became Secretary of State under Gov. Owsley, was a Professor in the Law College of Transylvania, and was for years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington. He had a high sense of honor and justice, lived out the religion he professed, and left behind him a character worthy of imitation. He died November 9, 1877, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Capt. J. Lawrence Jones was born in Paris, Ky., March 4, 1840. He struggled with poverty and discouragement from the cradle to manhood, and, after hard study, had just begun the practice of law when the late war broke out. He enlisted in defense of the South, fought bravely with Morgan, rose to the rank of Captain, and came back, at the close of the contest, to hard work again. In August, 1868, he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District, and was re-elected at the close of his term in 1874 without opposition. After a brilliant career, he died on the 17th of September, 1878, at the early age of thirty-nine.

Francis K. Hunt was born in Lexington February 20, 1817. He was educated at Gambier College, Ohio, and was a graduate of the Transylvania Law School, of which he afterward became a Professor. He died on the 2d of April, 1870, the centennial day of the city of his nativity, and in his last hours expressed his interest in the celebration then in progress. The news of his death brought sorrow to a rejoicing multitude, and forever linked with the day a charm of melancholy interest.

Henry Clay, whose name is the most illustrious one associated with Lexington, came to this city in November, 1797, and made it his home for the rest of his life, a period of more than half a century. Here he struggled. Here he triumphed. Here he sleeps. He was born on the 12th of April, 1777, in Hanover County, Virginia. His father, a Baptist minister, died when he was four years old, and left his family no legacy but poverty and toil. Fortunately his mother was a woman of vigorous intellect and great energy, and she managed to maintain her large family in comparative comfort. The early years of the future orator were years of much labor and little education, and it was then that he was known as "the mill-boy of the slashes," from the fact that he was often seen going to and fro between his mother's house and the mill, on the Pamunky River, mounted on a scrub pony, with a meal bag for a saddle and a rope for a bridle. Up to the age of fourteen, he had received three years' "schooling," in a log house, and from Peter Deacon, of whom little is known, except that he was the only teacher of Henry Clay. He was now placed by Capt. Henry Watkins, whom his mother had married, in the store of Richard Denny, of Richmond. At the end of a year, Peter Tinsley, of Richmond, Clerk of the High Court of Chancery of Virginia, gave him a situation in his office, and about the year 1792, his mother removed with his stepfather to Kentucky, and settled in Woodford County, where she died in 1827. While engaged in the Chancery Court office, Henry Clay attracted the attention of Chancellor Wythe, who engaged him as an amanuensis, assisted him in mental improvement, and encouraged him to study law, which he subsequently did, in the office of Robert Brook, then Attorney General of Virginia.

Mr. Clay, having obtained a license to practice law from the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, immigrated to Lexington, Kentucky, in November, 1797. Here (to use his own words) "I established myself, without patrons, without the favor of the great or opulent, without the means of paying my weekly board, and in the midst of a bar uncommonly distinguished by eminent members." Lexington was then the metropolis of the West, and George Nicholas, Joe Daviess, James Brown,

John Breckinridge, William Murray and James Hughes were the leading lawyers at her bar. Mr. Clay, at this time, was delicate in person and slow in his movements, but he quickly rallied. His first speech in Lexington was made in a young men's debating club. The smiles provoked by his awkward beginning were succeeded by cordial cheers and congratulations. The first fee Mr. Clay received was fifteen shillings. His first public speech he made in the summer of 1798. The news had just arrived in Lexington that Congress had passed the infamous "alien and sedition laws," and while crowds of excited and indignant men were discussing the news on Main street, a cart was drawn out, and Clay was put in it and told to "speak." He did speak; and the brilliant and crushing eloquence of his denunciations of those odious enactments revealed his genius to the people, and laid the foundation of his fame. He rose rapidly in his profession, and at an early period united with the Jeffersonian or Democratic party. In 1803, he was elected from the county of Fayette to the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, and was re-elected to that body every succeeding session, until 1806, when he was chosen United States Senator, to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. Adair. The rapidity with which these favors were showered upon him show how soon he had gained a strong hold upon the popular heart. After serving during the session for which he was elected, Mr. Clay resumed the practice of his profession in Lexington. He was now thirty, the leader of the bar, and overwhelmed with important cases. In the summer of 1807, he was again sent to the State Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the House. He was continued in the Assembly until 1809, when he was returned to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Buckner Thurston. He bore a conspicuous part in the discussion of the great national questions before the Senate. His first speech of the session foreshadowed the outlines of that vast scheme of "protection," known as the "American system," of which he has been called the "father." His powerful efforts in favor of the "protection" of domestic manufactures, on the "line of the Rio Perdido," and in opposition to the rechartering of the United States Bank, stand pre-eminent in Congressional history. He subsequently changed his opinion, and urged the chartering of the United States Bank, and gave his reasons for the change with characteristic force.

In 1811, he was elected to the Lower House of Congress, and entered on the great period of his life, commencing with his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and terminating with his death. He had never before been a member of that House, which renders it still more remarkable that he should have been elected its Speaker on the day he took his seat. He was re-elected Speaker six times, and after occupying the chair about thirteen years, left it to become Secretary of State in the cabinet of the younger Adams, in 1825, which position he held till the close of that administration in 1829. He was out of Congress during two short periods; first in 1814–15, while engaged as one of the American Commissioners in negotiating the treaty of Ghent, and again in 1820–22, when the condition of his private affairs obliged him to return to the bar. After the close of his service as Secretary of State, in 1829, he remained in private life till the autumn of 1831, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the third time, and commenced a Senatorial career even more protracted than his previous career in the Lower House. He was elected to the Senate, the fourth time, in 1837. In March, 1842, after twelve years continuous service in the Senate, covering six years of the administration of Gen. Jackson, the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and the first two years of Mr. Tyler's, he resigned his seat in the Sen-

ate, and retired, as he supposed, finally to private life.

In 1848, he was elected to the Senate for the fifth time, and was a member of it till his death, in 1852. From his entrance into public life, just fifty years had expired at his death; and of these more than forty years had been passed in the most laborious public service. From his entrance into the House of Representatives, in 1811, he had served thirteen years as Speaker, about sixteen years as a Senator, and four years as Secretary of State, thus occupying far the greater part of the last forty years of his life in a career unsurpassed by any statesman of his time. That career of forty years was as diversified as it was brilliant. During the war of 1812 he was "the master spirit, the life and soul of the war party in Congress." In 1815, we find him one of a commission concluding a treaty of peace with England, in the ancient city of Ghent, and shortly after enjoying the society of the most noted characters in Europe. Then comes his review of the Seminole war; his triumphant efforts in behalf of internal improvements, and for the recognition of the South American republics; his Herculean labors to avert the convulsion which threatened the nation in 1821, on the application of Missouri for admission into the Union; his eloquent appeals in behalf of Greece; his achievements in the protection battles of 1832–33; opposition to the subtreasury system in 1836; thrilling farewell scene in the Senate in 1842; retirement to Ashland; practice of his profession; recall to the Senate in 1848; and his mighty efforts during the perilous slavery excitement in Congress in 1850–52.

Mr. Clay was three times a candidate for the Presidency; first, in 1825, when his opponents were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and W. H. Crawford. The people failed to make a choice. The election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where he gave his vote and influence for Mr. Adams, who thus became President. Upon the inauguration of the new President Mr. Clay was made Secretary of State. The course he pursued on this occasion subjected him to the bitterest denunciations and abuse. It was charged that he had bought his seat in the cabinet, and the cry of "bargain and corruption" was repeated over and over again to the end of his life, and defeated him in every subsequent race for the presidency. In a speech delivered at Lexington, Ky., September 9, 1842, he said: "My error in accepting the office tendered me arose out of my underrating the power of detraction and the force of ignorance, and abiding with too sure a confidence in the conscious integrity and uprightness of my own motives." It is enough to say that his life-long friends have always scouted this charge with scorn and contempt. In 1832 he had disconnected himself from the Jeffersonian Democrats, and was again nominated for the presidency by the "National Republicans," or Whigs (as they were beginning to be called), a new party, mainly created by himself. His great antagonist was Gen. Jackson, the candidate of the "Democratic" party. This contest was one of the fiercest and most stubborn that had yet been waged in America, and never did the energy and genius of Mr. Clay shine out more resplendent. His triumph was complete in his own State, but the indomitable old hero of New Orleans was re-elected President. The Whig party, of which he was the idol, passionately desired to lift him to the chief magistracy of the nation, and again nominated him in 1844, when he was opposed by James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate. The contest, which was remarkably close and long, seemed doubtful, and was decided by the vote of New York, and the prize fell to Mr. Polk. On the slavery question, Mr. Clay was conservative. While deprecating the evils of African slavery, and favoring its gradual abolishment, he invariably

denounced the wild and violent sentiments of Northern abolitionists.

The voice of the world has pronounced Mr. Clay a great man—great as a statesman and eminent as a lawyer; but it is as an orator that he will live longest in the memory of man. Upon great occasions he was all earnestness, and from his lips flowed a stream of irresistible eloquence, which has given him a place in history as one of the grandest orators the world has ever produced. He was accurate in business, and exceedingly careful to attend to the little things of life. He met all his obligations, and expected every one else to do the same. His speeches were the result of study and forethought. While he was ready at all times to defend his honor, he was magnanimous and generous, and if, in the heat of the moment, he gave unmerited offense, he was quick to apologize and ask forgiveness. He was great everywhere, and towered when among the most distinguished. One of his most remarkable traits was his power over men. He was born to command. On one occasion, after the burning of the old court house, and while court was being temporarily held in the "old Rankin Meeting-house," he was called upon to defend a prisoner. He demanded the warrant, looked at it, found it defective and illegal, and turning at once to the prisoner, said to him, "Go home sir!" The man hesitated. "Go home!" thundered Mr. Clay. The man jumped up at once and "put out," without an effort on the part of the astounded Sheriff or Judge to stop him. No one thought of resisting that imperial personal power.

On the 22d of June, 1847, in his little parlor at Ashland, he was baptized according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his wife had long been a member. The water which was poured upon his bowed and venerable head upon that solemn occasion was taken from a magnificent cut-glass vase that had been presented to Mr. Clay by some gentlemen of Pittsburgh. He troubled himself but little about questions of mere theology and had no religious views beyond those which related to the principles of the Gospel. He said upon one occasion, "When I go to church I like to hear something in the sermon that will guide a sinner to his Savior."

The last summer Mr. Clay spent with his family and friends in Lexington was in 1850. His health was quite delicate. Returning to Washington City, broken with the storms of political life and scathed with many a fiery conflict, he gradually descended toward the tomb. After the month of March, 1852, he wasted rapidly away, and for weeks lay patiently awaiting his summons. For some days before his death, he was not allowed to walk, even with the support of others. His physician, the eminent Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, told him on one occasion not to attempt to walk, that if he stood erect he would faint, and that if he should faint he would breathe no more. "Why is this?" asked Mr. Clay. "Because there is not enough of vitality in the heart to give circulation to the blood." "Has it then come to this," said Mr. Clay, and for a moment sighed sorrowfully. Seeing the necessity, he suffered himself to be borne like a child to and from his bed. On the morning of June 28, the great change commenced, and found him ready. The dying statesman whispered to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Butler, "I have an abiding trust in the merits and mediation of our Savior." At night he was calm, but his mind wandered. In a low and distinct voice he named his wife and son and other relatives in a disconnected manner. On the morning of the 29th, he continued perfectly tranquil, though exceedingly feeble, and manifesting a disposition to slumber. About 10 o'clock he asked for some cool water, which he was in the habit of taking through a silver tube; upon removing the tube from his mouth he appeared to have more difficulty in swallowing than previously. Turning to his son,

he said, "Don't leave me." Soon after he motioned to have his shirt collar opened, and then added, "I am going soon." Serenely he breathed his last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the presence of his son Thomas, Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, and his favorite servant, Charles. His last moments were calm and quiet, and he seemed in full possession of all his faculties, and apparently suffering but little. His countenance to the last indicated a full knowledge of his condition. The sad news was at once dispatched to Lexington, and immediately upon its reception the bells were tolled, the business houses were closed, badges of mourning appeared on every side, and all ceased from their usual avocations. The Mayor immediately issued a proclamation for a public meeting of the citizens, which was accordingly held in the court house the next day, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings of sorrow for the loss of their distinguished fellow-citizen, to make arrangements for the reception of his earthly remains, and to perform such other acts as were deemed worthy of the occasion. At this meeting, initiatory steps were taken toward the erection of a monument to Mr. Clay in the Lexington Cemetery. A committee was also appointed to repair to Washington and accompany the body home, composed of George Robertson, H. T. Duncan, E. P. Johnson, R. Pindell, D. C. Wickliffe, Henry Bell, James A. Grinstead, H. C. Payne, Thomas S. Redd, Chas. B. Thomas, C. C. Rogers, A. Throckmorton, W. W. Worsley and A. G. Hodges. B. Gratz, M. C. Johnson, E. W. Dowden, H. C. Pindell, J. B. Tilford, J. O. Harrison, W. S. Chipley, S. D. McCullough, William A. Dudley, Thomas G. Randall, F. K. Hunt, E. Oldham and John R. Dunlap were appointed a committee of arrangements for the reception and interment of the remains. A resolution offered by Maj. S. D. McCullough requesting the ministers of the various religious congregations in Lexington and Fayette County to deliver appropriate addresses on the death of Mr. Clay, at their several places of worship, on the following Sunday, was unanimously adopted, as was also a motion by Dr. S. M. Letcher to transmit the proceedings of the meeting to Mrs. Clay. The remains were detained in all the larger cities through which they passed *en route* to Lexington, that the highest honors might be paid them, and it was not until the evening of Friday, the 9th of July, that they arrived in Lexington, accompanied by the Senatorial committee, consisting of Messrs. Underwood, Jones, Cass, Fish, Houston and Stockton. Mr. Underwood, the chairman of the committee, after a brief address, which was replied to by Chief Justice Robertson, delivered the body into the hands of the Lexington committee. A procession was then formed, headed by a cavalcade of horsemen, preceding the hearse to Ashland. The old home was reached, and the silent mourners laid him reverently under the roof of the dwelling whose name he had made a household word. The Clay Guard, of Cincinnati, watched all night beside his remains.

Long before daylight on the day appointed for the funeral, Saturday, July 10, 1852, crowds of people poured into Lexington by every avenue to the city. All the roads were opened free to the public, every hospitality was extended to strangers, and soon the largest crowd of people that had ever assembled in Lexington was gathered together. At 9 o'clock A. M., the funeral escort, composed of the Committee of Arrangements, Committee of the Senate of the United States, committees from other States accompanying the body, Committee of the city of Lexington sent to receive the body, the Masonic fraternity, and pall-bearers, formed on Main street, opposite the court house, under the direction of Marshals John R. Allen, George W. Brand, R. J. Spurr and E. L. Dudley, and from thence proceeded to Ashland, where a large crowd had already gathered. On the porch, in front of the door of the Statesman's old resi-

dence, and resting on a bier cushioned with fragrant and beautiful flowers, was the coffin inclosing his mortal remains, and all around it, and upon it, were the floral and evergreen offerings of every place on the route, from the capital of the nation to Lexington. The Rev. Edward F. Berkley, then Rector of Christ Church, delivered the funeral oration. He commenced his discourse with the following beautiful words: "A nation's griefs are bursting forth at the fall of one of her noblest sons. A mighty man in wisdom, in intellect, in truth, lies in our presence to-day, inanimate and cold, and the voice which was ever raised in behalf of truth and liberty is silenced forever." After the sermon, an address from the young men of Cincinnati was then delivered by the Chairman of the Committee to Gov. Underwood, to be handed to Mrs. Clay. The concourse was then dismissed with a benediction, and the body was placed in a hearse beautifully decorated with black cloth and crape, surmounted with a silver urn and eagle, and drawn by six white horses. The funeral escort was formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Gen. Peter Dudley, and it, together with the relatives of Mr. Clay, the officiating clergyman, and the assembled multitude, returned to the city, and took their places in the grand funeral procession. The procession was one of extraordinary proportions, and every drum, flag, banner and emblem in it was draped in mourning. The sables of woe were exhibited everywhere, but the decorations were particularly elaborate and beautiful upon Cheapside and Main street. Every business house was closed, festooned and garlanded with black. Across Main street, at the intersection of Mill, an immense golden eagle, tastefully draped, was swung high in the air, and mourning banners and garlands floated down almost to the heads of passers-by, and waved gently and sadly in the breeze. On the arrival of the procession at the cemetery, the impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was read, after which the Masonic fraternity took charge of the body, and deposited it in the public vault, in accordance with the ancient forms and ceremonies of their order. During all of these last solemn rites, the tolling of bells, and the sad booming of minute guns, sounded in the distance. When the mortal remains of the Sage of Ashland were hidden from sight, the procession returned to the shrouded city, and after reaching the court house, each committee and company filed off, and quietly dispersed. Thirty-one guns, fired at the setting of the sun, completed the obsequies. Mr. Clay's body was afterward interred by the side of his mother's. In the spring of 1864, upon the death of his wife, his remains and hers were each encased in a marble sarcophagus and placed permanently side by side in the chamber of the Clay Monument. Though he had been buried twelve years, a wreath of *immortelles*, placed upon his coffin by his friend, the poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation. On one of the last days of his life, he said to Judge Underwood, his colleague in the Senate, "There may be some question where my remains shall be buried. Some persons may designate Frankfort. I wish to repose in the cemetery at Lexington, where many of my friends and connections are buried." And so it is this day.

On the 4th of July, 1857, the corner-stone of the Clay Monument, in the cemetery, was laid with imposing ceremonies under the auspices of the Monumental Association, which consisted of James O. Harrison, H. T. Duncan, Henry Bell, Benjamin Gratz and H. B. Hill. The day was beautiful, business was suspended, the city was crowded with spectators, and the houses leading to the cemetery were adorned with flowers, evergreens, flags, streamers and banners. The procession moved from headquarters amid the thunder of artillery and enlivening music. The Masonic fraternity, to whom the cer-

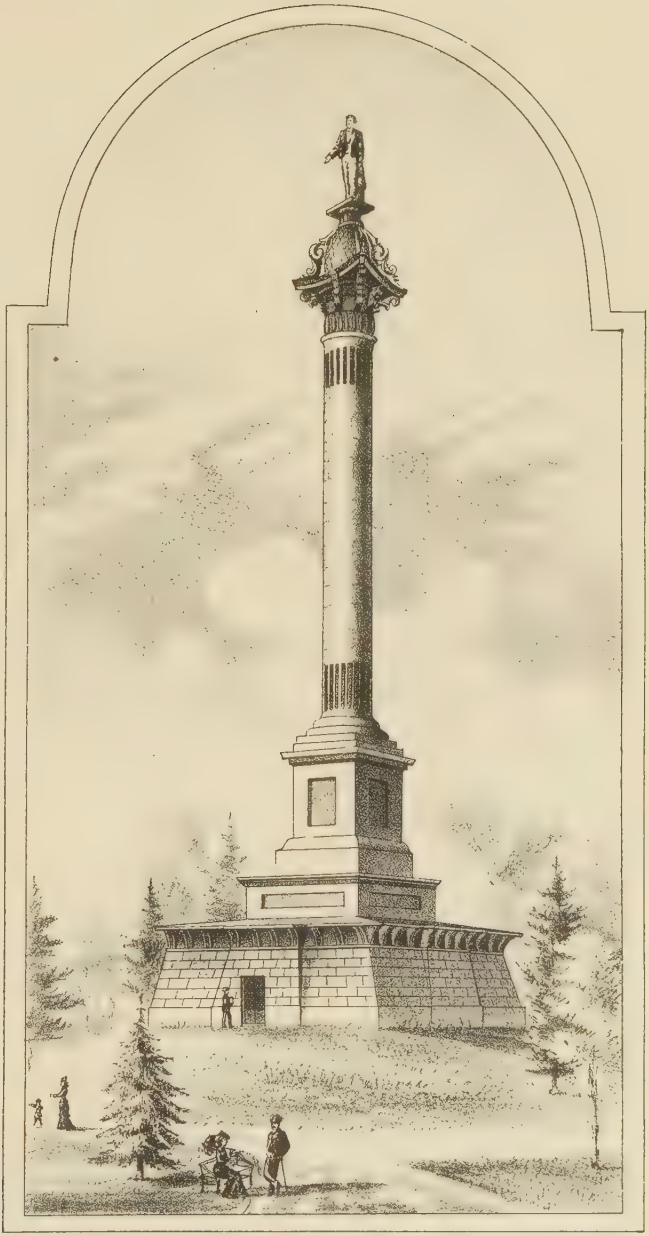
emonies were intrusted, and the Odd Fellows were out in full regalia. The Union and Lafayette fire companies of Louisville, together with all the Lexington companies, were present. The military organizations in the procession were the Guthrie Grays and Continentals, of Cincinnati; an artillery company from Frankfort; the Falls City Guards, of Louisville; National Guards, of St. Louis; Independent National Guards, of Indianapolis; City Guards, of Baltimore; and the Madison Guards, of Richmond, Ky. The family carriage, presented to Mr. Clay in 1833, by the citizens of Newark, N. J., which was the only one admitted into the cemetery grounds, was ornamented with white funeral plumes and wreaths of flowers and evergreens. It was occupied by Aaron Dupuy, an old negro servant of Mr. Clay, who had been in his service for many years. In the back seat was a bust of Mr. Clay and an engraving of his leave-taking in the Senate.

Upon the platform, near the foundation of the monument, were the members of Mr. Clay's family, consisting of Thomas H. Clay and James B. Clay, and their families, Isaac Shelby and family, and others. The following distinguished gentlemen were present: John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States; Gov. Morehead, Senator Crittenden, Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Garrett Davis, Ex-Gov. Trimble, of Ohio; Chief Justices George Robertson and T. A. Marshall; J. B. Huston, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky; Hon. James Harlan, Attorney General; Hon. Richard Hawes; Dr. Green, of the Normal School; President Bartlett, of the American Council of the United States; Hon. Oscar F. Moore, of Ohio; Roger W. Hanson, Esq.; Zophar Mills, Esq., of New York, and the President and Directors of the Clay Monument Association.

The Masonic fraternity occupied the inclosure where the ceremonies were performed, and the President of the Association assigned to the M. W. Grandmaster, Dr T. N. Wise, the duty of laying the corner-stone.

The stone was laid to its place, and pronounced by the Grand Master well formed, true and trusty, when corn, wine and oil were poured upon it, and the ceremonies concluded by prayer. The procession then proceeded to the fair grounds, where after prayer by Rev. E. F. Berkley, of the Episcopal Church, Dr. R. J. Breckinridge delivered an address. Dinners and picnics in the beautiful groves followed, and at 4 o'clock there was a grand review of the military by Gov. Morehead, and the regular proceedings of the day closed.

The monument to Mr. Clay, is 120 feet in height, built of the magnesian limestone of this State, which resembles very much the famed Caen stone of Normandy, and is a column modeled after the Corinthian style of architecture, consisting of stereobate, pedestal base, shaft and capital, the whole surmounted by a statue of the statesman. The stereobate, or subbase, some 20 feet in height, and 40 feet square, is in the Egyptian style, plain and massive, and has its appropriate cornice of very simple character throughout its whole circuit, broken on each side around a projecting facade in the same style but of more elaborate finish. In the center of the southern face is an entrance to a vaulted chamber, of the dimensions 12 by 24 feet, and 16 feet high in the center, lighted from above by heavy plate glass fixed in bronze frames in such manner as to be unseen from without. The chamber is of polished marble of Kentucky, appropriately finished as a receptacle for sarcophagi, and if desirable, a life-size statue. The opening is closed by a screen of bronze. The remaining space within the subbase is a closed vault, access to which is had by means of a doorway, ordinarily closed with masonry. Above the stereobate or subbase is the pedestal of the column, divided horizontally into two members, each with its base and cornice. The lower one



THE HENRY CLAY, MONUMENT, LEXINGTON, KY.

is 8½ feet in height, and the upper one 14 feet in height. The faces of both members of the pedestal are in sunk panel, to be filled ultimately with bas reliefs in bronze, if desirable. Above the pedestal rises the shaft, which with the base and capital, is 69 feet in height; the lower diameter being 6 feet 8 inches, and the upper 5 feet 10 inches, built solid. The shaft, instead of the ordinary twenty-four flutes, with their intermediate fillets, is composed of a cluster of thirteen spears (one for each of the "Old Thirteen"), the heads of which, of bronze, interlaced and grouped with corn leaves and appropriate national emblems, form the capital of the column, conformable in outline and proportion, to the best examples of the order. On the abacus of the capital rests an acroter of bronze, of a parabolic contour, and formed of ash and ivy leaves, serving as a pedestal to the statue.

The marble sarcophagus in the vaulted chamber of the monument which contains the last mortal remains of Henry Clay, was ordered of Struthers, a marble dealer of Philadelphia, by Mr. Henry Bell, in behalf of the association; but Mr. Struthers being an ardent admirer of Mr. Clay, generously donated it. Upon the side of this marble coffin are chiseled the memorable words which the great orator so solemnly uttered: "I can, with unshaken confidence, appeal to the Divine Arbiter for the truth of the declaration that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive, have sought no personal aggrandizement, but that, in all my public acts, I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm, devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what, in my best judgment, I believed to be the true interests of my country."

Another marble sarcophagus rests near that of Mr. Clay. It contains the remains of his wife, Mrs. Lucretia Clay, who died in April, 1864, aged eighty-three. No sketch of Mr. Clay can be complete without a description of his "old Kentucky home" and his home life. Ashland is now one of our national shrines. With it the hero-worshiper is never disappointed, for its natural charms are fully equal to its historic associations. Mr. Clay himself had no small opinion of the place. Writing to a friend on one occasion he said: "I am in one respect better off than Moses. He died in sight of and without reaching the Promised Land. I occupy as good a farm as any that he would have found had he reached it, and 'Ashland' has been acquired not by hereditary descent, but by my own labor." It comprises about three hundred and thirty acres of "blue-grass" land, and is situated one mile from Lexington, on a finely macadamized road leading to the town of Richmond. When Mr. Clay bought the land in 1805, it cost him $2,600. For a half a century the work of improving this estate went on under his personal direction, or that of his wife, until it became as beautiful and varied a picture of lawn, field and pasture, and ornamental grounds as the eye need wish to rest upon. The short carriage road from the main entrance to the mansion is through a curving avenue of tall pines and broad-leafed Catalpas. In front of the house is a view of "Woodlands," once the homestead of Mr. Irwin, a son-in-law of Mr. Clay. Beyond its magnificent forest trees are seen the church spires of Lexington, and looming up in the distant cemetery is the monument erected by Kentucky to the "Sage of Ashland."

The mansion so long occupied by Mr. Clay and his family was a two-story brick with one-story wings, roomy and comfortable enough, but quite plain. Its principal interior adornments were mementos and testimonials from his friends and political admirers. A large oil painting of Washington and his family, presented by Mr. Johnson, of North Carolina, covered almost one entire side of his parlor. Here, also, was the bust of Bolivar, sent to Mr. Clay in 1827; the freedom of the city of New

York; a silver pitcher from the ladies of Tennessee; a silver vase three feet high, presented by gold and silver artisans of New York in admiration of his protection efforts; and two oil paintings drawn by his colleagues, Messrs. Russell and Adams, at an art raffle in Ghent, during the negotiations closing the war of 1812, Mr. Clay generously proposed to win the paintings from his brother commissioners at cards. The pictured pasteboards were produced, and in a few minutes Mr. Russell had lost his prize, and soon after old John Quincy, who had selected the elegant game of "seven up,' had to part with his. In addition to the articles already named, he was presented with a family carriage, which is still to be seen in Lexington; a massive gold medal, received only a few months before his death; a gold snuff-box, said to have belonged to Frederick the Great; and various handsome articles of plate, china, cutlery, etc. These souvenirs are now scattered among his relatives and friends.

The shady walks of Ashland, the arrangement of its shrubbery and foliage trees, and many other features of the place, indicated the tastes of its illustrious master. Many of the handsome trees that now adorn the place were planted either by his own hand or under his personal supervision. He loved them, and he loved to cultivate them, and his example had no little to do with the development and spread in Central Kentucky of the taste for ornamental trees, plants, and grounds. He was a wide-awake and progressive farmer, and everything in agricultural science was watched by him with interest. He tried to raise and introduce the splendid Japan plum and the valuable live oak, but the climate was against him. He was concerned in the first large importation of fine cattle from England to Kentucky, which occurred at the close of the war of 1812. His blooded cattle and horses were his special pride, and were often exhibited at the Lexington Agricultural shows. He was exceedingly fond of flowers, and every morning his favorite rose, the Luxemburg, was laid upon his plate. He loved children, and was often seen riding around the Ashland grounds with a little urchin perched upon the horse in front of him. He was fond of dogs. Everybody has seen the picture of him with a dog at his feet, and many of his old friends will remember his shepherd dog that used to water the cows at Ashland.

In accordance with Mr. Clay's expressed wishes, Ashland went into possession of his son James, who died in 1864. The family mansion, which was considered none too safe to live in during the last years of Mr. Clay, soon became so insecure that James erected in its stead the elegant house that now graces the old homestead. The present building stands on the foundation of the former one, and is built on the same plan. It has a more handsome and modern dress than the old one, but in other respects is almost a fac simile of it. The general appearance of Ashland is unchanged. The locust avenue, the favorite walk of Mr. Clay, where he "thought up" some of his most celebrated speeches; the dairy where Mrs. Clay continued through half a hundred years to keep her milk and butter; the old pigeon house; the cottage; cabins, walks, and trees, are still as they were in the orator's lifetime, and it is to be hoped will remain unchanged and undisturbed for many generations to come. The fine woodwork of the new house was made from the old ash trees which grew upon the place, and gave to the farm its particularly appropriate name. A part of Ashland, covered with splendid forest trees, was a battle-ground during the late civil war. A fight took place there between the Federals and "John Morgan's men." How strange the providence that called the fiery waves of war up to the very threshhold of him who made such gigantic efforts to keep back the awful tide.

In 1866, Ashland was purchased by Ken-

tucky University for the use of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was then attached to that institution, and in 1868 the large brick building now upon it was erected as a machine shop. Ashland still belongs to the University, and was for a number of years the residence of its regent, but at present it is not used for school purposes.*—*Ranck.*

*Sketches of other members of the Bar of Lexington appear elsewhere in this volume. The writer has confined himself in this chapter mostly to deceased members, or those who have been many years in practice. Many of the later lawyers and members of the present bar are mentioned in the biographical department, and in topics where they figured conspicuously.

## CHAPTER VI.

THE PRESS—OLD KENTUCKY GAZETTE—PIONEER EDITORS—OBSERVER AND REPORTER—ANTI-SLAVERY ORGAN—FINE ARTS—PAINTERS OF LEXINGTON—JOEL T. HART, THE SCULPTOR—INVENTIONS, ETC.

"True to his charge he comes; the herald of a noisy world:
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

IT is nearly a hundred years since Lexington's first newspaper was established, and during that time, not less than fifty others, of all sorts, sizes and opinions, have started out to seek their fortunes in the same field. Two or three of the early ones are now historic. Several are conspicuous in journalistic annals, for the power and ability they displayed, and the influence they exerted, not a few of them met with sudden deaths, and all of them experienced the fiery trials and vicissitudes which have ever characterized the profession. So that a record of them is sufficiently tinctured with the "grand, gloomy, and peculiar" to be entertaining, and to make up a chapter not a little flattering to the pride of the city for which they have done so much.

The first newspaper ever published in Kentucky, and the second one printed west of the Alleghany Mountains, was established in Lexington in August, 1787, by John Bradford, assisted by his brother Fielding. It was then called the *Kentucke Gazette*, but the final *e* of Kentucky was afterward changed to *y*, in consequence of the Virginia Legislature requiring certain advertisements to be inserted in the *Kentucky Gazette*. This paper was born of the necessities of the times. The want of a government independent of Virginia was then universally felt, and the second convention that met in Danville, in 1785, to discuss that subject, resolved, "That to insure unanimity in the opinion of the people respecting the propriety of separating the district of Kentucky from Virginia, and forming a separate State Government, and to give publicity to the proceedings of the convention, it is deemed essential to the interests of the country to have a printing-press. A committee was then appointed to carry out the design of the convention; but all their efforts had failed, when John Bradford called on Gen. Wilkinson, one of the committee, and informed him that he would establish a paper if the convention would guarantee to him the public patronage. To this the convention acceded, and in 1786 Bradford sent to Philadelphia for the necessary materials. He had already received every encouragement from the citizens of Lexington, and at a meeting of the Trustees in July, it was ordered "that the use of a public lot be granted to John Bradford, *free*, on condition that he establish a printing-press in Lexington; the lot to be free to him as long as the press is in town." Mr. Bradford's first office was in a log cabin, on the corner of Main and Broadway, now known as "Cleary's," but then known as "opposite the court house." He subsequently used a building on Main, between Mill and Broadway, where Scott's iron front building stands. After being months on the route, the precious printing material arrived, and on August 11, 1787, appeared the first number of the first newspaper ever published in "the wilderness." It was a quaint little brown thing, about the size of a

half sheet of common letter paper, "subscription price 18 shillings per annum. advertisements of moderate length, 3 shillings." It was printed in the old style—*f* being used for *s*, and was a weekly. The first number is without a heading, and contains one advertisement, two short original articles, and the following apology from the editor:

My customers will excuse this, my first publication, as I am much hurried to get an impression by the time appointed. A great part of the types fell into pi in the carriage of them from Limestone (Maysville) to this office, and my partner, which is the only assistant I have, through an indisposition of the body, has been incapable of rendering the smallest assistance for ten days past. JOHN BRADFORD.

No wonder "the types fell into pi," for they had to be carried from "Limestone" to Lexington on pack-horses that had swollen streams to cross, fallen trees to jump, and many a terrible "scare" from the sudden crack of Indian rifles, for there was not a half mile between the two places unstained with blood. The *Gazette* of 1787 is the only indicator extant of the size and importance of Lexington at that time, and there is no greater treasure in our city library than its old files. We are able to surmise some things, at least, after looking over the first volumes of the *Gazette*. They are adorned with rude cuts and ornaments gotten up by Bradford himself. In these volumes we find advertised, among other things, knee-buckles, hair-powder, spinning-wheels, flints, buckskin for breeches, and saddle-bag locks. "Persons who subscribe to the frame meeting-house can pay in cattle or *whisky*." In another place the editor condemns the common practice of "taming bears," and also that of "lighting fires with rifles." Proceedings of the district convention are published. No. 5, of Volume I, contains the Constitution of the United States just framed by the "grand convention" then in session. Notice is given to the public not to tamper with corn or potatoes at a certain place, as they have been poisoned to trap some vegetable stealing Indians. In another number, "notice is given that a company will meet at Crab Orchard next Monday, for an early start through the wilderness; most of the delegates to the State Convention at Richmond (to adopt constitution of United States) will go with them." Charles Bland advertises, "I will not pay a note given to William Turner for three second-rate cows till he returns a rifle, blanket, and tomahawk I loaned him." Later, the names of Simon Kenton and Squire Boone appear. The columns of the *Gazette* are enriched with able and well-written articles, full of that mental vigor and natural talent for which our pioneer fathers were so justly celebrated; but "locals" are vexatiously scarce. Still the editor got up some. He often speaks of stealing, murdering, and kidnapping by Indians. At one time he speaks of a wonderful elephant on exhibition in a certain *stable*, and at another, "the people of the settlement are flocking in to see the dromedary"—quite a menagerie at that day. We must remember, if we think his "items" scarce, that at that time steamboats didn't explode, nor cars run off the track, for none of these, nor a thousand other modern item-making machines, were in existence. Still the *Gazette* must have been read with the most intense interest; in fact, a writer in one of its earliest numbers says: "Mr. Bradford, as I have signed the subscription for your press, and take your paper, my curiosity *eggs* me on to read everything in it." And no wonder, for all documents of public interest had up to this time been written, were often illegible, and one copy only was to be seen at each of the principal settlements. And then it was the only paper printed within five hundred miles of Lexington, and there was no post office in the whole district. It was published, too, at a time of unusual interest in politics, and while party spirit ran high. The old national government was crumbling, to give place to the new; the settlements were distracted by French and

Spanish intrigues; the people were indignant and hot-blooded over the obstructed navigation of the Mississippi, and convention after convention was being held to urge on the work of separation from Virginia. What a treat the *Gazette* was to the pioneers! Often when the post-rider arrived with it at a settlement, the whole population would crowd around the schoolmaster or "Squire," who, mounted in state upon a stump, would read it, advertisements and all, to the deeply interested and impatient throng.

Bradford's editorial situation, contrasted with the magnificent surroundings and princely style of a New York journalist of the present day, was quite interesting. His steamboat, railroad, telegraph, and mail carrier was a pack mule. His office was a log cabin. His rude and unwieldy hand-press was of the old-fashioned style, that for centuries had not been improved, and, in addition, it was a second-hand one. He daubed on the ink by hand with two ancient dog-skin inking balls, and probably managed to get sixty or seventy copies printed on one side in an hour. If he wrote at night, it was by the light of a rousing fire, a bear-grease lamp, or a buffalo tallow candle; an editorial desk made of a smooth slab, supported by two pairs of cross legs; a three legged stool, inkhorn, and a rifle, composed the rest of the furniture of his office. The *Gazette* was, for some time in its early history, printed on paper made near Lexington, at the mill of Craig, Parker & Co.

John Bradford came to Fayette County, Ky., in 1785, and, at first, settled on Cane Run on the land afterward owned by Alexander Brand, but removed into Lexington the following year. He was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1749, and married Eliza James, of the same county, in 1771, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He was not only a printer himself, and a descendant of printers, but he brought up his sons to the same business, which they continued and trained *their* sons in. Before he came to Kentucky, he had taken part in the Revolutionary war, and had also served in a campaign against the Chillicothe Indians. He founded the *Kentucke Gazette* in 1787, and published the next year the *Kentucke Almanac*, the first pamphlet of the kind printed west of the mountains, and continued to publish it annually for twenty years after. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees, which welcomed Gov. Shelby in 1792, to Lexington, then the capital of the State. He was the first State Printer, and received from the Legislature £100 sterling. He printed books as early as 1794, and some of them of that date are still to be seen in the Lexington Library. He was at one time, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, was long Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and filled many places of honor and trust. He was shrewd, sagacious and ingenious, a strong, clear writer, a fine mathematician and something of an astronomer. He was so uncommonly well-informed that he was considered the town oracle, and was often admiringly spoken of as "Old Wisdom." After leading a life of much usefulness, he died in March, 1830, at his residence on the corner of Mill and Second streets, the same one now occupied by Mrs. Ryland. At the time of his death he was Sheriff of the county, and court being in session the distinguished Jesse Bledsoe alluded to the sad event in eloquent terms, after which the court was adjourned in respect to his memory.

John Bradford continued to conduct the paper with great energy and success until the 31st of March, 1802, when he put his son Daniel in possession of the office, while he proceeded to absorb and "run" the *Kentucky Herald*, the first rival he ever had in Lexington. This arrangement did not prevent him, however, from watching over the interests of the *Gazette*, which he subsequently became the editor of again. His son, Daniel Bradford, conducted the *Gazette*

for over seven years, when he severed his connection with it. On the 26th of September, 1809, having again become editor and proprietor, he sold out his irrepressible old Democratic paper, to Thomas Smith, afterward editor of the *Reporter*. Smith "ran" it for five years, assisted part of the time by John Bickley, a man of superior ability. In 1814, the interminable Bradford again appeared in the shape of Fielding, Jr., a brother of Daniel Bradford. Fielding, Jr., was in charge part of the time alone, and for awhile in conjunction with John Norvell, until 1825, when his father, John Bradford, the old wheel-horse and founder of the paper, took it again. It was while connected with the *Gazette* this time that John Bradford wrote and published his notes on early Kentucky history, which are now so highly regarded from the fact that he was not only an actual participant in some of the events he narrated, but was personally acquainted with nearly all of the prominent men who made the history of that time. The office of the *Gazette* at this time was in a two-story brick building which stood on the site of the present Scott Block. It was in this office that Thomas R. Benning, who succeeded Mr. Bradford as editor, met his tragic death. After his death, Gen. John M. McCalla, long a prominent citizen of Lexington, a lawyer, vigorous writer and a very ardent Democratic politician, acted as temporary editor of the *Gazette*, and in the summer of 1829, its editorial duties were assumed by George J. Trotter, a native of Lexington and son of Col. George Trotter. In 1829, the feeling in Lexington was bitter and intense between the recently defeated National Republicans or Whigs and the triumphant Jackson Democrats, and the excitement ran still higher after the death of Benning, an event which occurred through strong political feeling and excitement. The editorials of the *Gazette*, which was a most decided Democratic paper, were hot and fully in keeping with the feeling of that turbulent time. Trotter was a vigorous and rather dramatic writer, and continued to conduct the *Gazette* for several years. In 1835, Daniel Bradford again took the helm and ultimately admitted his nephew, Thomas Bradford, to a share in the business which they continued until March, 1840, when the establishment was sold to Joshua Cunningham, a native of Maryland, who had settled in Louisville and was the foreman of the *Advertiser*, a paper then edited by the brilliant Shadrach Penn. Mr. Cunningham, though unpolished, was a man of superior sense and a writer of considerable strength. While conducting the *Gazette* his health failed, and being unable to give proper attention to his paper, its patronage declined, and finally, at the close of 1848, ceased publication altogether, and thus terminated the long career of the first newspaper established in Kentucky. The office at the time was in the building in Hunt's Row, now known as Hamilton's blacksmith shop, and the paper was being printed on the same old-fashioned hand-press, which had been used in 1829 when Trotter was editor.

The second newspaper ever printed in Lexington was established in 1793, by J. H. Stewart, and was called *Stewart's Kentucky Herald*. The four-column pages of its earliest editions were a little larger than a sheet of ordinary letter paper, and it was printed in the old *f* for *s* style. A copy of the paper published in August, 1795, is on exhibition at the City Library. It contains two long-winded articles on a treaty which had then just been concluded, between this country and Great Britain, news of the first French Republic and the bloody work of its guillotine, and the glad tidings that Wayne had signed a treaty of peace with the Indians at Fort Washington (now Cincinnati). Notice is given in it, by the Trustees of Lexington, that "washing is prohibited at the public springs;" that "a surtout great-coat is

lost;" that "likely negroes are wanted," and that "Robert Barr has received a new stock of merchandise at the sign of the Spinning Wheel, adjoining the two locust trees." G. Nicholas advertises "a farm for sale," and Andrew McCalla offers for sale the same farm which afterward became "Chaumiere," the celebrated country seat of Col. David Meade. The *Kentucky Herald* was conducted, in 1802, by John Bradford. It existed about ten years. The *Observer and Reporter*, which, up to the time of its suspension a few years ago, had existed longer than any newspaper in Kentucky, was founded in 1807, by William W. Worsley and Samuel R. Overton, and was first called the *Kentucky Reporter*. Their first office, as the early copies of the paper state, was "opposite Mr. Sanders' store," and was between the first capitol building of the infant commonwealth of Kentucky and the "Free and Easy" tavern. It was afterward located on Jordan's Row, where it remained for more than half a century. Mr. Worsley came to this place from Virginia at an early day. Aside from his capacity as a writer and publisher, he was noted for his strict integrity and amiability. He died in 1852, aged seventy-one. Mr. Overton, who was connected with the paper only a few months, and in a business way, was a son of Waller Overton, of this county. The *Reporter* commenced its career as a strong Jeffersonian Democratic organ, or rather Republican, as the party was then called. Its first prospectus contains this language: "The character of the *Reporter*, with relation to politics, shall be strictly Republican. Highly approving of the principles of the revolution, as contained in the federal constitution, and duly appreciating the enlightened policy pursued by the present administration, it shall be the undeviating object of the editors, as far as it may come within the sphere of their influence, to contribute to the promotion and preservation of the former, and embrace every opportunity of testifying to the virtue and faithfulness of the latter. Whenever we may discover ourselves deviating from the principles held sacred by the people, we shall invariably be disposed to retrace our steps and make such assertions as may clearly and satisfactorily present themselves. We shall also rely with confidence on the vigilance of the people to point out those errors to which we may be subject and in which their interests may be involved." The public is also informed that "for the more speedy conveyance of the *Reporter*, the editor has established, at great expense, some private posts." After the retirement of Mr. Overton, Mr. Worsley was sole proprietor, until February, 1816, when he took into partnership his brother-in-law, Thomas Smith, at one time President of the Frankfort & Lexington Railroad. It was during the first year of the partnership of Worsley & Smith that Albert G. Hodges, afterward so well known as a journalist, and a Mason, throughout the State, then a lad of thirteen, came to them to learn the printing business. Smith bought out Worsley's interest in 1819, and conducted the paper alone until April, 1828, when he took in James W. Palmer as a partner, who was connected with the *Reporter* about a year, after which Mr. Smith had entire charge again, until March, 1832, when the paper passed into the hands of Edwin Bryant and N. L. Finnell, who united with it the Lexington *Observer*, an anti-Jackson organ, which had been established the year before, the consolidated papers being called *The Kentucky Reporter and Lexington Observer*. Mr. Smith removed to Pewee Valley, where he died, in 1866, aged seventy-seven. On his retirement from the paper, the gentlemen of Lexington gave him a public reception.

Mr. Finnell came to this place from Georgetown, and had published a paper in Winchester. He was the father of Gen. J. W. Finnell, of Covington, and a practical printer, and often stood at the case and "set up" his own editorials. He was a sprightly writer, and a man of

Wm Caspius Goodloe

great energy. When his connection with this paper ceased, he, with considerable enterprise, established and labored hard to keep up the Lexington *Atlas*, a daily paper, but without success. He died near Frankfort in 1853. Mr. John W. Zimmerman, who is probably the oldest printer in Kentucky, learned the business with Mr. Finnell, several years before the consolidation of the papers. Mr. Finnell was his brother-in-law. Uncle "Jack" Zimmerman and the *Reporter* were born the same year, 1807, and he has outlived both the *Observer* and *Reporter* a number of years.

Judge Edwin Bryant came from the old Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, to this city, when but a boy, and was soon a Kentuckian, both in sentiment and by adoption. He was an editor of signal ability, courtesy and success. After the *Observer*, he assumed the management of the Louisville *Dime*, in connection with Mr. W. N. Haldeman, of the present *Courier-Journal*. In 1847, failing health induced him to take an overland mule-back journey to the Pacific, and he joined Fremont in one of his famous expeditions. He assisted in the capture of California, and was the first American Alcalde (Judge) who ever administered justice on that then far-distant coast. Returning home, he published a volume entitled, "What I Saw in California," which had a very extraordinary sale. He died in December, 1869. Robert N. Wickliffe, succeeded Bryant in 1833. He graduated with distinguished honors at Transylvania University, and was admitted to the bar. As an editor, he was fully equal to Prentice, and as an orator, was considered by many to be but little inferior to Clay. He represented his county in the Legislature, and was a Delegate to the convention which framed the present State Constitution. For years after his official connection with the *Observer* had ceased, he contributed to the editorial department. He died at the age of fifty, February 26, 1855. In September, 1838, D. C. Wickliffe became sole editor and proprietor of the *Observer and Reporter* (Mr. Finnell retiring), and gave all the rest of his active life (nearly twenty-seven years) to the profession of journalism, not even excepting the period when he was Secretary of State under Gov. Robinson. He was in many respects the ablest editor that ever wielded a pen in the commonwealth of Kentucky. In June, 1865, Mr. Wickliffe severed his connection with the press. He died May 3, 1870.

In September, 1862, the *Observer* office was used by Gen. John Morgan as his headquarters, but the paper resumed publication the next month. In 1864, the office was occupied by Federal troops. The establishment was purchased by a number of gentlemen in 1865, and the concern was styled the "Observer and Reporter Printing Company," with William A. Dudley as editor. Mr. Dudley resigned the editorial chair for a seat in the Senate of Kentucky. He died March 19, 1870, at the age of forty-six, after an exertion of energy in connection with, first, the Lexington & Frankfort, and then the Short Line Railroad, that made him most widely known. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge succeeded Mr. Dudley, having been elected by the company in July, 1866. The author of this sketch succeeded Col. Breckinridge, in July, 1868, and became sole editor and proprietor of the *Observer and Reporter*. In April, 1871, he disposed of the establishment to a company, and Dr. Thomas Pickett, of Maysville, Ky., succeeded him as editor, and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Smith. In March, 1873, the establishment was sold by the "Observer and Reporter Printing Company" to the "Press Printing Company," and ceased to exist.

The *American Statesman* was the next newspaper in Lexington, and was established in July, 1811. It was conducted by Shadrach Penn, afterward editor of the Louisville *Advertiser*, and the celebrated cotemporary and rival of George D. Prentice. Penn was born near

Georgetown, and one of his characteristic editorials got him into a fight near that place. The *Statesman* was a strong advocate of the old Federal party, and on one occasion, during the war of 1812, barely escaped being mobbed. It existed only about five years.

In 1812, the *Evangelical Record and Western Review*, a Presbyterian monthly, and the first religious newspaper ever established in the Southwest, was started by Thomas T. Skillman, but gave way in about two years to the *Presbyterian Advocate*, with the same proprietor, who, in 1823, commenced the publication of the *Western Luminary*. This paper, it is said, was established for the purpose of counteracting the infidel tendencies then manifested in the city. It was a weekly Presbyterian paper, and waged war against Dr. Holley, and his management of Transylvania University. Mr. Skillman, the editor and founder of it, was an enterprising citizen, and one of the most extensive publishers of books and newspapers in the State in his day. He died in 1833, a victim of the cholera season of that year, and in 1836, the *Luminary* suspended publication.

The next candidate for public patronage was the *Western Monitor*, a weekly, Federalist in politics, but called in the language of the day "that Blue Light sheet." It commenced its existence in 1814, with Thomas Curry as editor, who was succeeded in 1818, by W. G. Hunt. The office of the *Monitor* was near the old *Observer and Reporter* building on Jordan's Row.

William Gibbes Hunt published the *Western Review* from 1819 to 1822. It was a monthly, devoted to home literature and particularly to Western history. Mr. Hunt was a graduate of Transylvania University, and a man of more than ordinary taste and ability. He was a New Englander, and brought his Blue Light opinions along with him from that section. He died in Nashville, Tenn.

The Lexington *Public Advertiser*, projected and carried on by Daniel Bradford, in 1820, first appeared as a quarto. It was edited in 1824 by John Bradford, father of Daniel, and he is said to have published in the second volume, not now extant, a series of papers on Kentucky history similar to those he afterward wrote for the *Gazette*. Their loss is much to be regretted. The *Advertiser* suspended about 1825.

The *Kentucky Whig* was established in 1825 by Nelson Nicholas, son of the celebrated George Nicholas, and one of the ablest political writers in the State. Albert G. Hodges was foreman and manager of the paper which was discontinued in 1826 after the death of its editor.

The first number of that valuable quarterly, the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, appeared in February, 1828. Its editors were Professors J. Esten Cooke and C. W. Short, of Transylvania University; and it was printed and published on Cheapside, by Joseph Norwood and J. W. Palmer. In January, 1832, Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., then Professor of Chemistry in Transylvania, and a strong and graceful writer, became sole editor. The high character of the *Journal* was kept up by Dr. Robert Peter in 1837, during the interregnum in the Medical School, occasioned by the attempt to remove that institution to Louisville. Prof. Thomas D. Mitchell succeeded Dr. Peter as editor, and in 1838 it ceased to exist.

The *Spirit of Washington* made its appearance in 1831, under the supervision of Savory & Norwood, but ceased in about eighteen months. All of its remains which were not evanescent, were revived as the Lexington *Intelligencer*, a weekly and semi-weekly Whig organ founded in 1833, with Julius Clarke & Co. as publishers and Edwin Bryant as editor. It followed the *Spirit of Washington* soon after 1840, and in that respect imitated the example of the *Impartial Observer*, the *Christian Register*. The *Transylvanian*, and several other journals

which had departed some years before but which were too short lived to require special mention.

In 1838, the *Christian Preacher*, which advocated the views of the Christian Church, was edited by Elders John T. Johnson and D. S. Burnett, of Georgetown, Kentucky, but was published at No. 6, Hunt's Row, by J. C. Noble, who had bought out the printing office of Bacon College. It was a monthly. Noble at this time did engraving at his office and ran a steel and copper-plate press.

A Saturday morning weekly, called the *Independent Press*, was published by W. A. Verbryke & Co., with C. S. Lewis as editor, in 1839, on West Short street. Six or seven newspapers were in existence in Lexington at that time, for be it remembered the *Kentucky Gazette* and the *Observer and Reporter* had continued to exist after scores of other journals had died and been forgotten. The *Western and Southern Medical Recorder*, published in 1841-42 in this city had for its editor the erratic Dr. J. C. Cross.

A sensation was created in Lexington on the 3d of June, 1845, by the appearance of the first number of the *True American*, edited and published by Cassius M. Clay, and devoted to the overthrow of slavery. The *True American* sailed along pretty smoothly until about the middle of the following August, when it appeared with an editorial article which was considered highly incendiary, and which excited great indignation. Mr. Clay, expecting trouble, and determined upon maintaining what he considered his rights, had two small pieces of brass artillery cast in Cincinnati, and with these, a keg of powder and other interesting articles, made a little fort of his office, which he was resolved, when no longer tenable, to blow up and thus destroy his enemies as well as himself. On the 18th of August, 1845, at a great meeting in Lexington of the best citizens of Central Kentucky, irrespective of party, it was resolved "that the press and materials of the *True American*, an anti-slavery newspaper conducted in Lexington, by Mr. Cassius M. Clay, should be sent beyond the confines of the State." A committee was accordingly appointed, which proceeded immediately to safely box up the articles and ship them to Cincinnati, after which, Mr. Clay was notified of the address of the house to which they had been sent, subject to his order, with all charges and expenses paid. Fortunately Mr. Clay was prostrated with fever at this time, and a tragedy, which might have occurred, was avoided. He subsequently obtained a judgment for $2,500 against two of the committee, which amount was paid by the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties. Mr. Clay was a student at Transylvania University, but graduated at Yale College in 1832, and removed to Lexington in 1839. He has represented Madison and Fayette each in the Legislature. He claims that he was never an Abolitionist, but a Henry Clay emancipationist, opposed to slavery as inexpedient and full of evil in its effects upon the white man and upon the institutions of the republic. He indulged in no sentimental nonsense about the "man and brother," and had no sympathy with Eastern fanaticism. He commanded the Old Infantry in the Mexican war, was captured at Encarnacion, and was a prisoner for some time. On his return home, he was presented with a sword. In 1862, he was made a Major General of United States Volunteers, but was shortly after sent as Minister to Russia, where he remained until 1869. Gen. Clay has for a number of years past been prominently identified with the Democratic party. He resides, at present, in Madison County, and though over seventy years of age, is not only hale and active, but as dauntless and unfaltering as of yore in whatever he believes to be right.

The daily Lexington *Atlas*, established in December, 1847, by N. L. Finnell and J. B. Cochran, was the first regular daily paper the

city ever had, and the first one to publish dispatches, as the telegraph line did not reach Lexington until March, 1848. In politics, the *Atlas* was red-hot Whig and fiery Southern. In its issue of March 11, 1848, it declared that "whenever Congress repeals the Fugitive Slave law, we shall declare openly for a dissolution of the Union." The life of this daily was short. Its subscription list became quite extensive, but the expenses of the establishment were so great that it was compelled to give up the ghost after several months of disastrous experience.

One of the best Democratic newspapers ever published in Lexington was the *Kentucky Statesman*, which was started by a company in October, 1849, with B. B. Taylor as editor. Col. Taylor, who was a lawyer and politician, came from Ohio, where he had been conducting the *Western Democratic Review*. He was editor of the *Statesman* until August, 1855, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the humorous J. H. Johnson, afterward known by the remarkable pseudonym of "Yuba Dam." Mr. Johnson was on the paper about six months and during the Know Nothing excitement. On the 22d of February, 1856, Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., assumed the editorial charge of the paper. Mr. Monroe, who was a native of Frankfort and a graduate of the University of Louisiana, settled in Lexington in 1849, and afterward became Secretary of State under Gov. Magoffin. At the commencement of the late war, he espoused the cause of the South, and fell gallantly in her service, at the early age of thirty, at which time he was Major of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry. His pen did good service, through the *Statesman*, for the Democratic cause. The paper suspended publication in September, 1861; but was revived and republished again in Lexington in September and October of 1862, while the Confederate forces, under Gen. Kirby Smith, occupied the city. It was the only regular Confederate newspaper ever published in Kentucky. But two copies of this unique war journal are known to be in existence. One of them was presented to the writer by the gentleman who thoughtfully preserved them, and is an interesting memento of "rebel" rule in Lexington.

In April, 1864, the *National Unionist* was started by G. W. and J. B. Lewis, and issued semi-weekly. In August of the year following, it was purchased by H. K. Milward, with J. W. Hamilton as editor, and its name changed to the *Union Standard*. After a brief career, it ceased publication.

The first newspaper established after the war was the present *Kentucky Gazette*, which made its appearance on the 23d of June, 1866, with Howard H. Gratz as editor, who has successfully conducted it from that day to this. The heading and motto of the *Gazette* are fac simile reminders of its ancient namesake. Mr. Gratz has made the *Gazette* a success.

The *Farmers' Home Journal*, an agricultural weekly, which became very successful, was established in May, 1867, by J. J. Miller and J. R. Mars. It was subsequently published by H. T. Duncan, Jr., and Hart Gibson, with Mr. Jerry A. Reynolds as editor. Mr. Reynolds was a graceful and entertaining writer, long connected with the Kentucky press. He died in 1872, at the age of forty. The *Journal* was removed to Louisville in the fall of 1875.

On the 1st of January, 1867, the *Kentucky Statesman*, a Republican newspaper, was started, with Owsley and W. C. Goodloe as editors and proprietors. In 1871, it was controlled by W. C. Goodloe and L. P. Tarleton, and was subsequently edited by Mr. Samuel R. Smith. The *Statesman* died young.

The *Apostolic Times*, an organ of the Christian Church, with the late Elder Moses E. Lard and others as editors, commenced publication in April, 1869. It was at one time published by the Transylvania Printing Company. The office is now located on Market, between Short

and Church streets, and the editor is Mr. B. H. Cozine.

The Lexington *Daily Press* was established in October, 1870, by Messrs. Hart Gibson, H. T Duncan, Jr., and J. J. Miller. It was the first newspaper printed in this city by steam, and the only one to publish the Associated Press dispatches. Mr. Duncan, who now has the entire management of the *Press*, was educated for the bar, but abandoned it for the profession of journalism. In addition to the daily, a weekly edition of the *Press* is published.

The *Live Stock Record*, whose name denotes its character, was established in February, 1875, by its present editor and proprietor, Ben. G. Bruce, who was one of the founders of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and who has written for sporting papers from the time he was eighteen years old. The *Record* is conducted in the old *Observer and Reporter* building, on Jordan's Row.

In the fall of 1874, the *Dispatch*, a semi-weekly published by the Lexington Printing Company, commenced its existence. In the spring of 1875, it passed into the hands of Mr. John B. Bowman and others, with O. H. Rothaker as editor, and J. R. Graves associate editor, and was made a tri-weekly. It was purchased in November, 1875, by George Baber, now the editor of the Louisville *Law Journal*, and was a well-edited Democratic paper up to the time of its death, which took place in July, 1876.

The *Transcript*, the Democratic evening paper, was established as a tri-weekly in June, 1876, by Ben. Deering, but was subsequently purchased by the Transylvania Printing Company, when the efficient services of W. H. Polk were also secured in the editorial department. In November, 1880, the paper was bought by Messrs. P. P. Johnston, late State Senator from this district; J. Fletcher Johnston, now a member of the Kentucky Railroad Commission, and W. H. Polk, now special correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*. Recently, Mr. Archibald Fleming, formerly of the Toronto (Canada) *Globe*, has been added to the editorial force of the paper, which is now owned entirely by the Messrs. Johnston.

The *Sunday Observer*, a Democratic weekly, was established November 7, 1880, by its present editor and proprietor, John O. Hodges. It is a neat and tasty sheet, and is now published in the building occupied by the Transylvania Printing Company.

In March, 1881, the *Kentucky Republican*, a weekly organ of the Republican party, was established by Ben. Deering, but was purchased by the Republican Printing Company, composed of Messrs. Goodloe, Neale and Billingsly, in the following July. The editor, W. L. Neale, was formerly connected with the *Statesman*, the Republican paper established in 1867.

A number of other newspapers than those here enumerated have been started in Lexington, but this sketch has been confined to the dead and the known survivors. The missing are not included.

The art annals of Lexington begin while she was still a backwoods settlement, and the brush of the artist commenced its civilizing work before the sound of the war-whoop had entirely died away. William West, who came to this city in 1788, was the first painter that ever settled in the vast region "this side the mountains." He was the son of an Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore, and had studied under the celebrated Benjamin West, in London. His family was a talented one. His brother, Edward West, who had preceded him to Lexington three years before, was the wonderful mechanical genius who invented the steamboat in this city in 1793, and his son, William E. West, is now remembered for the portrait he painted of Lord Byron, at Leghorn. William West painted but few pictures, and they were of only moderate merit. He died in New York.

Asa Park, a Virginian, was the second painter who settled in Lexington. He was an inti-

mate friend of William West, in whose family he lived for years. Though Mr. Park attempted portraits, his best productions were fruit and flower pieces. His pictures, like West's, owe their value mainly to the fact of his having been one of the pioneer painters of Lexington. One of the very few of Park's productions is still in existence, and in the possession of Mrs. Ranck. It is an oil portrait of her grandfather, Lewis Ellis.

Mr. Beck, erroneously mentioned in Dunlap's Arts of Design as "the first painter who penetrated beyond the Alleghanies," settled in Lexington about the year 1804. He belonged, at one time, to a company of scouts under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He and his wife conducted a female seminary in this city for many years, in which painting was a prominent feature. Mr. and Mrs. Beck were both artists of some ability, and painted many pictures, principally landscapes. W. Mentelle, S. D. McCullough, John Tilford, Mrs. Thomas Clay, and many others, own pictures by Beck.

In 1818, John Neagle, afterward known as the painter of "Pat Lyon, the Blacksmith," visited Lexington with the intention of settling, but he found Jouett so far his superior that he left and settled in Philadelphia. He came to this city again in 1844, at the instance of the Whigs of Philadelphia, to paint for them a full length portrait of Henry Clay, which he did, Mr. Clay sitting for him at the Phœnix Hotel. In November of that year, he presented to Daviess Lodge (Masonic), of this city, a portrait of Col. Joseph H. Daviess, from the original by Jouett. Chester Harding, a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and who afterward acquired a national reputation, painted some excellent portraits here in 1819. Louis Morgan, a native of Pittsburgh, settled in Lexington in 1830, and remained here for many years. He painted pictures which evinced a very high order of talent, and it was only the lack of energy that prevented him from becoming noted. His best effort is his well-known portrait of Simon Kenton from life. He was gifted with exquisite taste and remarkable feeling for color.

The greatest painter that Kentucky has yet produced was Matthew H. Jouett. He was born near Lexington, in 1783, and educated for the bar. After participating in the war of 1812, he returned to Lexington, where he attempted to practice law, but being devoted to art, and rendered dissatisfied by the aspirations of his genius, he abandoned his profession, and in 1817 went to Boston and studied under the noted Gilbert Stuart. In less than five years from that time, he was celebrated as the best portrait painter west of the Alleghany Mountains. Among his best pictures are those of Henry Clay, Joseph H. Daviess, Dr. Holley, Maj. Morrison, Gov. Letcher, John J. Crittenden, Isaac Shelby, and the full length portrait of the Marquis Lafayette, now owned by the State of Kentucky. He was gifted with great taste, and rare conversational powers. Nearly half a century has elapsed since Jouett's death, but his superior as a portrait painter has never yet arisen in the West. He died in Lexington, August 10, 1827.

Oliver Frazer, another artist son of Lexington, was born February 4, 1808, and studied for several years under Jouett. After the death of his instructor, Mr. Frazer, in company with George P. Healy, went to Europe, where he remained for four years, studying the great works of the old masters. On his return he achieved flattering success as a portrait painter. He died April 9, 1864, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery. Unfortunately, his eyesight became injured some years before his death, but the few productions of his pencil are of rare merit. His portrait of Clay, and a family group in the possession of Mrs. Frazer, are considered among his best efforts. Mr. Clay spoke in the strongest terms of satisfaction of his portrait by Frazer, who received a

number of orders for copies of it. Another artist, Joseph H. Bush, made Lexington his home for many years. He was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1794, and at the age of eighteen, went to Philadelphia under the care of Mr. Clay, where he remained three years, studying under the celebrated artist, Sully, after which he pursued his profession in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Louisville and Lexington, and attained considerable distinction. He died in Lexington January 11, 1865, only a few months after the decease of his fellow-artist, Oliver Frazer. In 1867, Mr. Alexander painted some fine pictures in Lexington, one of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and another of Judge W. B. Kinkead, being among the number.

Since Jouett's time, a number of artists have either sojourned in Lexington temporarily, or made it their home. John Grimes, who excelled in delicate forms and colors, painted here for several years anterior to 1832, in which year he died. The well-known miniature engravings of Clay and Jackson are from original portraits by Dodge, who resided for some time in Lexington. J. H. Beard, the American Landseer, during a visit to Lexington, painted portraits of the late Robert Alexander, Col. W. S. Price, and one or two others. William Ver Bryck, who has since attained much celebrity, executed some very fine portraits in this city, in 1868, one of Mrs. Dr. Whitney, one each of Mr. and Mrs. John Carty, and portraits of several members of Dr. H. M. Skillman, and Mr. Isaac Scott's families. Mr. B. F. Rhineheart, in 1869, painted in very superior style, portraits of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Gen. John H. Morgan, Mrs. Basil Duke, Dr. and Mrs. Warren Frazer, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and others. Mr. E. Troye painted a number of fine animal pictures here. As an animal painter, Mr. Troye had no superior in this country. Gen. W. S. Price is one of the most promising painters we have had since Jouett. He was born at Nicholasville, Ky., and was a pupil of Oliver Frazer. His first effort, made at the age of seventeen, was a portrait of "Old King Solomon," long one of the "institutions" of Lexington. This picture merits the celebrity it has attained. Another early picture is a fine portrait of Postmaster Ficklin. The portrait of President Fillmore, in the Phœnix Hotel dining-room, is by Price, and was painted in 1855. One of his most successful efforts is a large picture of Gen. George H. Thomas, which has become extensively known. Mr. Price received letters highly complimenting his work from both Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Thomas. A portrait of Judge Robertson must not be forgotten. Gen. Price has attempted composition pictures with success. The "Night Before the Battle of Chickamauga," the "Young Artist," and "Caught Napping," indicate the superiority of his talents.

The late Mrs. Eliza Brown, widow of Prof. John Brown, of Transylvania University, painted a number of landscapes, the interest in which is heightened by the fact that she commenced with the pencil at a time of life when art efforts generally cease. A Rhineland scene, the "Yosemite Valley," a Canadian landscape, and an exquisite bit of Minnesota rock and water, are some of her best. Mrs. Brown died early in 1881 at quite an advanced age; but she used her pencil with more than ordinary skill up to a short time before her death. Mr. Stuart, a South Carolinian, but for some time a resident of St. Louis, painted some excellent portraits in this city in the spring of 1872, one each of Mrs. Rosa Jeffrey, Mr. Cooper, City Librarian, and R. A. Buckner, Sr., deceased. Thomas S. Noble, who has attained honorable distinction as a painter, especially in Cincinnati, was born in Lexington in 1835. In 1869, Mr. Noble was made Director of the Academy of Design in Cincinnati.

But Lexington has had her sculptor as well as painters. The famous Joel T. Hart began

his career here in 1835. This self-made man, was born, poor and almost friendless, in Clark County, Ky., in 1810. After going to school for a short time, he was compelled, by necessity and the unconscious promptings of his genius, to labor with the stone-mason's hammer, and lived, up to the time of his arrival in Lexington, by building stone fences and chimneys. He was already twenty-five years old when he came to this city, and obtained work in a marble-yard, where he cut his first letters on a tombstone. Two years after, he met Clevenger, a young sculptor from Cincinnati, who discovered in him a fellow-artist, and kindly instructed him in his high calling. In a short time, Hart was freed from the weight that held him down. The rough stone-mason had become a sculptor. He soon attracted attention, and in a short time had made himself famous by superbly-executed busts of John J. Crittenden, Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay. In 1849, he was engaged by the ladies of Richmond, Va., to execute the marble statue of Mr. Clay, which now adorns the capitol grounds of that city. He went to Italy, and settled in Florence, where he modeled the statue, and, at the same time, invented two valuable instruments to be used in his art. By means of one of these, the workmen were enabled to transfer the compositions of the sculptor from the plaster to the marble, with a degree of precision utterly impossible by the ordinary method of calipers. By means of the other invention, the form of the living subject may be transferred to the desired material, with an absolute exactitude. As a consequence, therefore, any of the great antique statues could be perfectly reproduced. He went to London to obtain a patent for his invention, and while struggling to effect his object, suffered the direst extremes of poverty, until he fortunately attracted the attention of some discerning and cultivated gentlemen, who engaged him to make a bust of the noted Dr. Southwood Smith. His success was such as to obtain for him the patronage of the nobility of the realm, and give him a European reputation. Shortly after this, he shipped to America the marble statue of Clay, and also a bronze statue of the same statesman which he had modeled for the city of New Orleans. He returned from Italy in 1860, and was received by the city of Lexington with every demonstration of respect and honor. At Frankfort, also, he met with distinguished consideration, and the Legislature, then in session, appropriated $10,000 to complete the Clay Monument in this city, by surmounting it with a statue of Mr. Clay, to be executed by his gifted fellow-townsman, Mr. Hart. But, unfortunately, the Monumental Association found it necessary to use $6,000 of the sum appropriated, to pay expenses already incurred, and the remainder was paid to a stranger for "the statue" which surmounts the the Clay Monument. In the fall of 1860, he returned to Florence, Italy, where he continued to reside to the day of his death. After his return there, he modeled and finished that rare work of art, the statue of Henry Clay, which now adorns the rotunda of the Louisville Court House.

Mr. Hart's ideal pieces—"Angelina," "Il Penseroso," "Morning Glory," have excited the highest admiration. But his crowning glory and masterpiece is the "Triumph of Chastity," which, in the opinion of noted foreign and American critics, is the most perfect achievement of modern art. The conception is entirely original. Cupid, fully armed and equipped, is ignominiously defeated in an attack upon a virgin just arrived at perfect womanhood. The figures are nude. This great work is thus described by one who has seen it: "It is a group of two figures only—a perfect woman and charming Cupid. Love in the shape of a bewitching Cupid has assailed the fair one, has shot arrow after arrow, all of which are broken and have fallen at her feet. His quiver is exhausted, his last shaft

P. A. Johnston

has failed of the mark, and this splendid woman has caught the barbed arrow, and with her left hand has raised it above her head out of reach of the villainous little tempter, who struggles vainly on tiptoe to regain it. The composition tells its own story. Virtue is assailed ; reason is brought to bear, and all attacks are harmless." An artist has said of this group : "It is scarcely too much to say that, as a carefully studied composition, evincing a thorough knowledge of anatomy and of the subtle laws of form and curvature, there is no modern work which may challenge comparison with the 'Triumph of Chastity.'"

Mr. Hart devoted twenty years of his life to the perfection of this masterpiece. He was criticised on one occasion for spending so much time upon one work. His answer was : "The Almighty does not see fit to make a perfect woman in less than eighteen years, and can I hope to make a perfect model in less." In 1874, the Kentucky Legislature purchased the marble busts of Clay and Jackson by Hart, which now adorn the Capitol. He died on the 2d of March, 1877, after having made himself famous throughout the Old World and the New, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery of Florence. The splendid productions of his chisel drew from his gifted fellow-artist, Hiram Powers, the lofty and generous eulogy, "Hart is the best sculptor in the world." An effort was made in Lexington after the great artist's death to raise sufficient funds to insure the interment of his remains in our own beautiful cemetery, and to secure for the city, as his most appropriate monument, the "Triumph of Chastity," but to the great regret of many, the effort failed.

A number of years ago, Mr. M. Pruden, of this city, executed a bust of the late Judge Robertson, which is of itself enough to entitle him to the name of sculptor. It is a real work of art and superbly finished. It has long adorned the Lexington Library.

With the year 1793 commences the history of invention in Lexington, for at that time, in all reasonable probability, was invented the first steamboat that ever successfully plowed the waters of the world. The inventor, Edward West, was a Virginian, and moved to this city in 1785, and was the first watchmaker who settled in Lexington. He was a hard student and close investigator, and spent all his leisure time in experimenting with steam and steam machinery of his own construction. The little engine that so successfully propelled his little boat was the result of years of untiring industry. He obtained a patent for it, and also one for a nail-cutting machine, the first ever invented, and which cut 5,320 pounds in twelve hours, the patent for which "he sold at once for $10,000." Models of both inventions were deposited in the patent office, but they were unfortunately destroyed when Washington was burned by the British in 1814. It is said that John Fitch, of Pennsylvania, made the initiatory step in steam navigation in 1787 ; but it is also known that he had no *success* till August, 1807, while West's boat was a success as early as 1793, years before Fulton had built his first boat on the Seine. In that year (1793), in the presence of a large crowd of deeply interested citizens, a trial of West's wonderful little steamboat was made on the town fork of Elkhorn, which was damned up for that purpose. The boat moved swiftly through the water. The first successful application of steam to navigation was made, and cheer after cheer arose from the excited spectators. In confirmation of the early date of this invention, we quote the following editorial notice from the old *Kentucky Gazette*, dated April 29, 1816 :

"STEAMBOATS.—A steamboat owned by a company of gentlemen of this town (Lexington) was to sail for New Orleans yesterday, from near the mouth of Hickman Creek. We are informed that she is worked on a plan invented by Mr. West, of this place, nearly twenty years ago, and in a manner distinct from any other steamboat now in use. On trial

against the current of the Kentucky, when that river was very high, she more than answered the sanguine expectation of her owners, and left no doubt on their minds that she could stem the current of the Mississippi with rapidity and ease."

The editor settles the question of the antiquity of the invention, but speaks indefinitely. John B. West, the inventor's son, states decidedly that it was in the year 1793. The memory of Edward West should be cherished by all his countrymen, for to his genius is due one of the grandest inventions recorded in history. The time when steam was first used as a motive power will form an era in the world's history, for the revolution it has worked has been a mighty one. The identical miniature engine that West made and used in 1793 is now in the possession of the Kentucky Historical Society at Frankfort. Edwin West died in Lexington, August 23. 1827, aged seventy.

In 1796, Nathan Burrowes, an ingenious citizen of Lexington, introduced the manufacture of hemp into Kentucky, and also invented a machine for cleaning hemp. Like many other inventors, he was betrayed, and derived no benefit from either. He afterward discovered a superior process of manufacturing mustard, and produced an article which took the premium at the World's Fair in London, and which has no equal in quality in existence. The secret of its compounding has been sacredly transmitted unrevealed. It is now three-quarters of a century since "Burrowes' Mustard" was first made. and it is still manufactured in Lexington, and has a world-wide celebrity. Mr. Burrowes settled in Lexington in 1792, and died here in 1846.

At the beginning of the present century John Jones, who died in Lexington in 1849, at the advanced age of ninety years, invented a speeder spindle and a machine for sawing stone, which were afterward "caught up" by Eastern imposters.

In 1805, Dr. Joseph Buchanan. long known as a citizen of Lexington, invented, at the age of twenty, a musical instrument, producing its harmony from glasses of different chemical composition, and originated the grand conception of the music of light, to be executed by means of harmonific colors luminously displayed; an invention which will, if ever put in operation, produce one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed by the human eye. Subsequently, he invented a capillary steam engine, with spiral tubes for boilers, which was used in working the Jackson cotton mill in Nicholasville, and in 1825, he made a steam land carriage which attracted general attention in Louisville, through the streets of which city it was run; and discovered a new motive principle, described as being derived from combustion, without the aid of water or steam. He was born in Washington County, Virginia, August 24, 1785, but spent his boyhood in Tennessee, where he attended a grammar school, and astonished every one by his remarkable progress. In the course of nine months, in 1803, he mastered the Latin language. He was so fond of originality in all his essays that he would not even condescend to write on any subject on which he had ever read anything.

He entered Transylvania University at the age of nineteen and was so delicate and diffident that he passed for a simpleton, until he detected and offered to demonstrate an error in his mathematical text-book (Ferguson on Optics), which brought him into direct collision with the Professor of Mathematics. During the vacation of the college, he published a mathematical pamphlet of twenty pages, in which he demonstrated the sufficiency of gravitation for all the celestial motions, and showed the inaccuracy of some of the hypotheses of the very distinguished Sir Isaac Newton.

In 1805, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Brown. Removing to Port Gibson, Mississippi Territory, in 1807, in order that he might by medical practice, obtain

means to complete his medical education in Philadelphia, Dr. Buchanan then wrote a volume on fevers, which, while it defeated his first object, that of earning money, was his favorable introduction to the distinguished Professors of the University of Pennsylvania, and especially to Professors Barton and Rush. But his means being insufficient for the completion of his medical studies there, as well as for the publication of his book, he walked back to Lexington, in 1808, in twenty-seven days, where the degree of A. B. having been conferred on him, at the instance of President Blythe, he was, in 1809, appointed to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the university. In 1812, he published an able volume on the "Philosophy of Human Nature," and almost immediately abandoned the medical profession to visit the East to learn the new Pestalozzian system of education and to introduce it into Kentucky. This remarkable philosophical, mathematical and inventive genius died in Louisville in 1829, "little known, except as a writer, to more than a small circle of friends."

About 1835, Mr. E. S. Noble, of Lexington, invented an important labor-saving machine, for the purpose of turning the *head* on house-guttering.

One of the greatest mechanical geniuses, or inventors that Lexington has produced, and one who has done honor to America, was Thomas Harris Barlow. He settled in Lexington in 1825, but first attracted public attention in 1827, by making a locomotive which would ascend an elevation of eighty feet to the mile, with a heavy laden car attached. He, at the same time constructed a small circular railroad, over which the model locomotive and car ran successfully in the presence of many spectators, some of whom are still alive. This model is yet in existence in the museum of the Lunatic Asylum of this city. Lexington can claim, therefore, the first railroad and the first locomotive ever constructed in Western America. After this, Mr. Barlow invented a self-feeding nail and tack machine, which was a success. He sold it to some Massachusetts capitalists. In 1855, he invented and perfected a rifled percussion cannon, for the testing and experimental manufacture of which Congress appropriated $3,000. This gun attracted the attention and admiration of the Russian minister at Washington during the Crimean war, which was then raging, and it is believed to be the pattern which subsequent inventors of rifled guns have more or less followed. It weighed seven thousand pounds, the bore was five and a half inches in diameter, twisting one turn in forty feet. It was cast at Pittsburgh.

His last and greatest achievement, and one that will long cause his name to be remembered by the learned and scientific throughout the world, was the invention of the planetarium, now so celebrated, both for the wonderful ingenuity of its harmonious arrangement and working, and for the ease and accuracy with which it represents the motions and orbits of the planets. The planetarium was the result of ten years' patient study and labor, having been commenced in 1841, and finished in 1851. The first planetarium Mr. Barlow made was purchased for Transylvania University. The instrument is now used at Washington, West Point and in most of the great educational institutions in this country. At the late grand exposition at Paris, in 1867, Barlow's planetarium was examined with delight and admiration by the savants of Europe, and received a premium of the first-class. Mr. Barlow was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, August 5, 1789, and died in Cincinnati in 1865.—*Ranck.*

# CHAPTER VII.

LEXINGTON—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—FREEMASONRY, ODDFELLOWSHIP, ETC., ETC. LUNATIC ASYLUM—LIBRARY—VISITS OF NOTED MEN—ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE CHOLERA IN 1833—LEXINGTON CENTENNIAL, ETC., ETC.

IN the interesting annals of the various societies, orders and associations which have existed in Lexington, the Masonic fraternity stands first in point of antiquity. Freemasonry in Kentucky, and in all the region west of the Alleghany Mountains, had its commencement in "Lodge No. 25." established in Lexington, District of Kentucky, November 17, 1788, by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The original charter of this pioneer lodge is still in existence, and is in the possession of that zealous mason, Dr. G. D. Buckner, of this city, and at present Deputy Grand Master of the State. It is engrossed upon parchment yellow with age; has attached the great seal of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and is a most interesting memento of Old Dominion Masonry of nearly a century ago. The following is a verbatim cop of it:

TO ALL AND EVERY TO WHOSE KNOWLEDGE THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

*Whereas*, It hath been duly represented that in the District of Kentucky, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, there reside a number of the Brethren of the Society of Freemasons, whose situation is too remote from any regular lodge to attend the meetings thereof, and who are desirous of being congregated into a regular lodge; and, it appearing to be for the good and interest of masonry that the said brethren should be encouraged, and enabled to proceed and work in a lawful lodge;

*Know ye*, that we, Edmund Randolph, Esq., Grand Master of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Freemasons, within the Commonwealth aforesaid, by the advice and consent of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, do hereby institute and appoint the worshipful brethren, Richard Clough Anderson, John Fowler and Green Clay, together with all such other brethren as may be admitted to associate with them, to be a just, lawful and regular lodge of Freemasons, by the name, title and designation of the Lexington Lodge, No. 25, hereby appointing and ordaining all regular lodges to hold, respect and acknowledge them as such, granting to the brethren aforesaid full power and authority to convene as a regular lodge, to enter and receive apprentices, pass fellowcrafts and raise master masons agreeably to the book of Constitutions, the laws of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and the known and established rules of ancient masonry, and no otherwise. Also, to choose and elect a Master, Wardens, and other officers annually, at such time or times as to them shall seem meet and convenient, and shall exact from their numbers such compensation as they shall judge necessary for the relief of their brethren in distress, the support of their lodge, and contributions towards the Grand Charity; to record in their books this present charter and their whole acts and proceedings from time to time as they occur, all which they are holden and engaged to observe; and the brethren aforesaid are also hereby engaged not to desert their said lodge thus instituted, nor form themselves into separate meetings, without the consent of their Master and Wardens for the time being; and, the brethren aforesaid, by acceptance hereof, doth acknowledge and recognize the Grand Lodge and Grand Master of Virginia as their superior, and shall obey all instructions as they may have received, or hereafter shall receive, from them; and lastly, they are enjoined to correspond with the Grand Lodge, and to attend the meetings thereof by their Master and Wardens, or their proxies, being Master Masons and members of their said lodge.

Given under the seal of the Grand Lodge at Richmond, the 17th day of November, A. L. 5788 A. D. 1788, and signed by our Senior Grand Warden, in the absence of the Grand and Deputy Grand Master, Alex Montgomery, S. G. W.

WILLIAM WADDILL, G. Sec.

The first "Mason's Hall," in Lexington, was a small house of primitive style, located on the same lot where the present hall stands, on the corner of Walnut and Short streets. The ground on which it stood was donated to the lodge by William Murray, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. In 1796, the hall was improved from funds realized from a lottery gotten up for the purpose, and the membership of the lodge had so increased by 1799, that St. John's Day was celebrated with considerable display. On the 8th of September, 1800, a convention of delegates from all the lodges in Kentucky met at "Mason's Hall," to consider the propriety of separating from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and forming a Grand Lodge in Kentucky. James Morrison, of "No. 25," was chairman. The delegates at this convention from "Lexington Lodge, No. 25," were Thomas Bodley, Alexander McGregor and James Russell. Separation was determined upon, and was agreed to by the Virginia Grand Lodge; and on Thursday, October 16, 1800, in Mason's Hall, in Lexington, the representatives of the lodges of Kentucky opened a Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky, "the first on the great American roll of the nineteenth century." Nearly half the officers of the Grand Lodge were selected from "No. 25," viz.: Alexander McGregor, Deputy Grand Master; James Russell, Grand Secretary; John Bobbs, Grand Tiler. At this first session, the seal of Lexington Lodge, No. 25, was adopted by the Grand Lodge, and used for some time. "No. 25" was also placed first in the order of subordinate lodges, in deference to its priority of age, and then became "Lexington Lodge, No. 1," by which title it has been known ever since that time. Among the distingnished men who were members of Lodge No. 1 may be named Henry Clay, W. T. Barry, Joseph H. Daviess, Jesse Bledsoe, George M. Bibb, Felix Grundy and B. W. Dudley. In 1806, Lodge No. 1 sent Daniel Bradford and John Bobb as delegates to the convention which met in Lexington that year to frame a Grand Lodge constitution. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, August 27, 1812, in Lexington, an imposing funeral ceremonial was performed in honor of the heroic Joseph H. Daviess, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe November 7, 1811, and who at the time was Grand Master of Kentucky. The pall bearers were eight Master Masons of Lodge No. 1. Daviess Lodge was organized this year (1812) by a number of the members of Lodge No. 1, and was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge. It was named in honor of the lamented hero, to whom funeral honors had just been paid, and formed the first instance in Kentucky of a lodge being named after an individual. David Castleman was first Master, and John Pope, one of the first members, represented it at the next session of the Grand Lodge. The sword of Col. Daviess, incased in a casket made of the wood of the oak under which he was standing when he received his death wound, was presented to the Grand Lodge in October, 1857, by Levi L. Todd. Daviess Lodge ranks third in age among the lodges now in existence in Kentucky.

In 1813, the propriety of erecting a grand hall in Lexington was first discussed in the Grand Lodge; and in 1817, Lexington Lodge No. 1, presented to the Grand Lodge its lot on Walnut street as a site on which to build the new temple, "No. 1" reserving to itself the privilege of meeting in said temple. The donation was accepted, but it was finally concluded to erect the hall on East Main street, west of Broadway, below what is now known as "Cleary's Corner." The building was commenced in 1824, and was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, October 26, 1826. The hall was a handsome one, three stories high, and cost between $25,000 and $30,000. It was in this hall that Gen. Lafayette was received by the Masons of Lexington in 1825. Two Indi-

ans—one of them the celebrated Col. Ross—were duly examined, introduced and welcomed to the Masons in this hall. They were the only full-blooded Indian Masons ever thus received by the brethren in Lexington. The hall was used as a hospital during the terrible cholera season of 1833. The question of removing the Grand Lodge from Lexington to Louisville was first agitated in 1830, and, in 1833, it was located in Louisville, after having existed in Lexington thirty-three years.

The Grand Hall on Main street was destroyed by fire in 1837. This event caused the question of the location of the Grand Lodge to be again agitated. The lot of No. 1 was again tendered to the Grand Lodge on the original terms, again accepted, and with the understanding that the sessions of the Grand Lodge would be permanently held in Lexington, another hall, the present one, costing $25,000, was erected upon the site of the first building devoted to masonic purposes in Kentucky. This hall was solemnly dedicated to Masonry, according to the ancient form and usage, September 1, 1841, and the next day the Grand Lodge "ordered that its annual communication should be held in the city of Lexington."

Devotion Lodge was chartered in September, 1847, Oliver Anderson being first Master. In August, 1848, Good Samaritan Lodge was chartered, Samuel D. McCullough, first Master.

The Grand Lodge was again removed from Lexington to Louisville in October, 1858, and its sessions are still held in that city. Lexington was the meeting place of the Grand Lodge, including both times of its occupation, for sixty years. The oldest Masons in Lexington, at this time, are Benjamin Kizer, born 1793; Wright Merrick, born 1797, and Derrick Warner, born 1800.

Racing was a favorite amusement of Lexington at a very early day. As far back as August, 1789, the old *Kentucky Gazette* contained notices of meetings, races, etc. But this subject has been fully written up in a preceding chapter, under the title of "Thoroughbred Horses," and will not be repeated here.

The Lexington Library, the oldest institution of its kind in Kentucky, if not in the West, commenced its existence in the year 1795. On New Year's Day, a number of gentlemen met in the "old state-house" to consult in regard to establishing a library for the benefit of the citizens of Lexington and the students of the Transylvania Seminary. It was resolved to organize such an institution, to be called "Transylvania Library," and the following citizens were appointed a committee to perfect the work, viz.: Robert Barr, John Bradford, John Breckinridge, James Brown, R. W. Downing, Thomas Hart, Thomas January, James Parker, Samuel Price, Fred Ridgely, H. Toulmin and James Trotter. So earnest were these gentlemen in the good work to which they had been called, that in a few days they had secured subscriptions from the public amounting to $500. A purchasing committeee was appointed, and the money forwarded for the books. At this time, Transylvania Seminary, as the university of that name was then called, was a small school, with no collection worthy the name of "library," and there were no large private libraries in the city, though it could boast, even at that early day, of many citizens of culture and education, who no doubt waited with the greatest impatience for the infant library. Patience was needed, for it took nearly a year to collect and transport the books to Lexington. But they came at last (four hundred volumes) in January, 1796, and were placed for safe keeping in the seminary building.

In 1798, when the Presbyterian grammar school, "Kentucky Academy," was merged in Transylvania Seminary, forming Transylvania University, the library was increased by the addition of the little library of Kentucky Academy. By this means the library came in pos-

session of valuable theological works, obtained through the generous exertions of Rev. Doctor Gordon, of London, and also books bought by subscriptions obtained by Rev. James Blythe from President Washington, Vice President Adams, Aaron Burr, and other distinguished gentlemen. The library now numbered over six hundred volumes, and the committee, believing it could be made more useful if placed in a more central location, removed it to the drug store of the first librarian, Andrew McCalla, which was located at the time on the northeast corner of Market and Short streets, and its name was changed to "Lexington Library." By this name it was incorporated November 29, 1800. The shareholders named in the charter are: Thomas Hart, Sr., James Morrison, John Bradford, James Trotter, John A. Seitz, Robert Patterson, John McDowell, Robert Barr, William Macbean, James Maccoun, Caleb Wallace, Fielding L. Turner, Samuel Postlethwaite, and Thomas T. Barr. At a general meeting of the shareholders, held at the house of John McNair, on the first Saturday in January, 1801, a complete organization under the charter was effected by the election of a board of directors.

In 1803, the library contained seven hundred and fifty volumes, and had been removed to a room in the old statehouse on West Main street, between Mill and Broadway. The juvenile library of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five books, which had been collected by an association of ambitious and energetic boys, was consolidated with the Lexington Library in 1816. It was further increased by donations and sales of shares, until, in 1817, it had grown to nearly four thousand volumes. In 1821, while the library was kept in the building on Short, near the corner of Mill, the books were catalogued with much care and labor by Robert R. Barr and William A. Leavy, and their work was prepared for the press by an amanuensis, Mrs. Mentelle. The six or eight years succeeding this date, constitute the most flourishing era of the library's early history. The institution became so prosperous as to be able in April, 1824, to purchase the handsome building on Main street which had been used by the Kentucky Insurance Company, and the books were transferred to it. A few months after this, the literary collection of the Lexington Athenæum which had been founded some years before by John D. Clifford, was turned over to the library. Small as it was, the Lexington Library was now the largest and most prominent one in the Western country, and it received frequent contributions of books, pamphlets, journals and documents from various literary, scientific, and philosophical societies throughout the country, not to mention many donations of books from private citizens of Lexington and Fayette County. The library numbered over six thousand volumes in 1837, and was increased the next year through the efforts of Henry Clay, Robert Wickliffe, Jr., and A. K. Woolley, who addressed public meetings in its behalf. In 1839, Leslie Combs gave $1,300 dollars in turnpike stock to the institution. The collection in the library is small when the age of the institution is considered, but it is partially accounted for by the vicissitudes it has experienced. In 1841 from deaths and removals of subscribers and other unfortunate causes, the Directors were compelled to sell the building, and for the first time in its history, the library was closed. The books were stored through the liberality of Stephens & Winslow, in their business house on Mill near Main, until May, 1846, when the library was re-opened in the old Medical Hall which stood where the City Library now is. This arrangement was mainly due to the energy of the then Librarian James Logue, who also raised $500 at the same time by the sale of shares. This old Medical Hall was destroyed by fire on the 25th of July, 1854, and many books were either

damaged or lost. With part of the insurance money received after the fire, a house on Jordan's Row was bought, but in the meanwhile the library which had been temporarily stored on Short street, near Mill, was again badly damaged by fire and water. At length, in October, 1854, the remains of the library were removed to the second story of the Jordan's Row building, which was used by the company for about twenty-one years. The present library building on the corner of Church and Market streets, which was erected about 1855 and used as a Methodist Church, was bought by the Library Trustees in 1865, with money raised from issuing bonds of the company for six thousand dollars, and the books were forthwith removed to it. This important accession is the result of Mr. Thomas Mitchell's exertions.

The following bondholders have, up to the present time, given up their bonds, and have accepted, instead, perpetual shares, viz.: Benjamin Gratz, M. C. Johnson, Mrs. John Carty, D. A. Sayre, William Warfield. H. T. Duncan, Jr., E. D. Sayre, J. B. Payne, J. S. Wilson, J. M. Elliott, W. W. Bruce, M. P. Lancaster, S. S. Thompson, J. B. Morton, M. E. Graves, C. W. Fouschee, M. G, Thompson, J. W. Berkley, J. W. Cochrane, J. W. Cochran. At the meeting of the Kentucky Press Association in Lexington, in January, 1870, the editors in attendance resolved to send their various journals free to the library. The Lexington Library, which now numbers about 14,000 volumes, is an exceedingly valuable one, abounding as it does in rare old works, which cannot now be obtained elsewhere for any consideration, and the good that it has done cannot easily be overestimated. The names of the librarians, in the order of their succession, are: Andrew McCalla, Lewis H. Smith, David Logan, Thomas M. Prentiss, James Logue, Lyman W. Secley, James Logue, Wellington Payne, William M. Matthews, Henry C. Brennan, Allie G. Hunt, Joseph Wasson, William Swift and J. B. Cooper. The office was held longer by James Logue than by any other librarian. He was custodian of the books for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Swift will be remembered for his accurate and extensive information and for his extraordinary memory. He was born in Massachusetts in 1794, came to Lexington in 1816, and was a candle manufacturer. He now resides in Henry County, Kentucky. The institution has never had a librarian more devoted to its interests than the present one, Mr. Cooper, who has occupied that position for fourteen years. He is a native of Morris County, New Jersey, and is now in his seventy-ninth year. In addition to the benefactors of the library already named, Mr. Thomas T. Barr merits mention. Mr. Barr, who was the first Secretary of the Board of Directors, did more than any other individual to insure its establishment and success, and labored for it with great liberality and public spirit for more than twenty years. He died in 1824. Another most active and valuable friend of the library was the late Leonard Wheeler, and the same may be said of many others. The late William A. Leavy, who was for about forty years an active Director of the library, and for a long time Chairman of the Board, was probably longer connected with it than any other person. In 1810, he was the projector of the Juvenile Library which was afterward merged in the Lexington Library, to which he then transferred his almost affectionate attentions and fostering care, and from that time was one of its most substantial friends. Mr. Leavy was born in Lexington, October 3, 1796, and was educated at Transylvania University during the days of Blythe and Bishop. He was trained to mercantile life and became a partner of his father in 1817, was a director of the old United States Bank, the Northern Bank and President of the White Lead Manufacturing Company. He was a merchant of high standing and unblemished reputation, and carried on his business for many years at the old block house

W. J. Duncan

corner. As a Trustee of the Transylvania University, Director and friend of the City Library and member of the Presbyterian Church he was constant in his efforts to promote the educational, literary and religious interests of the community. He was a devoted lover of good books, well read, cultivated, and to his fine memory of local events the writer is indebted for a number of facts recorded in this volume. He died at his home in Woodford County, Kentucky, December 5, 1878.

The year 1797, produced an association in Lexington, whose influence was so salutary that it was soon imitated in other places ; and this was the "Lexington Immigration Society." Strong exertions, and successful ones, were made by it to induce industrious farmers and mechanics to remove to this region. Publications were made and circulated full of information regarding the amount of the ordinary products of the soil per acre, the common prices of marketing, the various species of mechanical labor, and productions, etc. Of this society, Thomas Hart was President ; John Bradford, Secretary. The following particulars from one of these documents are extracted for the benefit of the curious : Average produce of one acre of land : Of wheat sown in corn-ground, 25 bushels ; in fallow-ground, 35 ; corn, 60 ; rye, 25 ; barley, 40 ; oats, 40 ; Irish potatoes, 250 ; sweet potatoes, —— ; hemp, 8 cwt.; tobacco, 1 ton ; hay, 3 tons. Lexington Market prices : Wheat, per bushel, $1 ; corn, 20 cents ; rye, 66 cents ; barley, 50 cents ; oats, 17 cents ; Irish potatoes, 33 cents ; sweet potatoes, $1 ; hemp, per ton, $86.66 ; tobacco, per cwt., $4 ; hay, per ton, $6. The establishment of this society shows that our enterprising ancestors were determined to build up their flourishing town, and, in this respect, set an example worthy of imitation by their descendants.

The Scotchmen of Lexington organized an association on the 17th of November, 1798, which they entitled the "St. Andrew's Society of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky." John Maxwell was the Chairman of the meeting of organization, and George Muter, afterward one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, was elected the first President. The objects of the society, as stated verbatim in the preamble to its constitution, were : "To promote philanthropy amongst those of the natives of Scotland, who have chosen as their residence different parts of the State of Kentucky, and to promote a friendly union and intercourse with the descendants of parents who came originally from that country ; desirous, also, to extend the benevolent hand of relief to such of this description, whether presently residing in said State, or who may hereafter arrive therein." The first anniversary meeting was held in Megowan's Tavern, on Friday, November 30, 1798, when a dinner was given, which was enjoyed by the members of the society, and a number of invited guests. The original members were Alexander McGregor, John Cameron, William McBean, John Maxwell, David Reid, Richard Lake, John Arthur, William Todd, Thomas Reid, George Muter, Miles McCoun, James Russell, Alexander Springle and James Bain. Up to 1806, the following additional names had been added to the roll of the society, viz., Robert Campbell, Allan B. McGruder, John Bradford, Daniel McBean, John Brand, John Ferrier, Thomas Bodley, E. Sharpe, William Miller, George Anderson, John Jackson and Joseph McClear. The St. Andrew's Society was succeeded by the "Caledonian Club," which celebrates the birthday of Robert Burns.

The Kentucky Vineyard Association was formed in Lexington in 1799, and seven hundred and fifty acres of land, "lying in the big bend of the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Hickman creek," were purchased. The association assured the public that, "in less than four years, wine may be drank on the banks of the Kentucky, produced from European stock." This was, probably, the first association of this

kind ever formed in this country. Its organization was the result of the efforts of two brothers, Francis and John Defour, of Switzerland. In a few years it was abandoned, and the Defours became soon after the settlers of Vevay, Indiana.

A St. Tammany Society, or, as its opponents called it the "Tomahawk and Scalping Knife Society," was instituted in Lexington about 1807, and continued to exist up to 1820. The "Wigwam" was in the second story of "Connell's ale shop," which stood on the site of the Cleary building, on the corner of Main and Broadway. The sons of St. Tammany often paraded through the streets disguised as Indians, and magnificent in red paint, feathers, bows, tomahawks, and war clubs. It was one of the most noted Democratic organizations in the West, and its "tame Indians" were often on the war path. Thomas T. Barr, Richard Chinn, and others successively filled the office of "Sachem." We give verbatim one of the Society's orders, viz.:

ST. TAMMANY'S DAY.—The Sons of St. Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will assemble at the council fire of their great wigwam, on Tuesday, the 12th of the month of flowers, at the rising of the sun, to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint. A dinner will be provided at brother John Fowler's garden, to which the brethren will march in procession, where a *long talk* will be delivered by one of the order. An adjourned meeting of the society will be held on to-morrow evening, at the going down of the sun. By order of the grand sachem, N. S. POTTER, *Sec.*

*8th of the Month of Flowers, Year of Discovery*, 326.

A "Bible Society" was formed in Lexington in 1810, of which Robert M. Cunningham was President. It was the fourth one organized in the United States, and was in active operation nearly six years before the American Bible Society was founded. One of its early notable efforts was the distribution of a large number of Bibles among the soldiers of the war of 1812. In 1817, it became auxiliary to the American Bible Society, at New York, and in 1820, at which time Rev. James Blythe was its Corresponding Secretary, Lexington was made the central depot for the publication and distribution of the Scriptures in the South and West. Two sets of the stereotype plates of the entire Bible were sent to Lexington by the American Society, from which thousands of copies were printed, and for some years, and until the adoption of the county auxiliary society plan, New York and Lexington were the publishing depots of the whole country. The successor of the auxiliary society was the "Lexington and Vicinity Bible Society," which was formed November 24, 1836, and its officers were: President, L. P. Yandell; Vice Presidents, J. M. Hewitt, J. C. Stiles, Walter Bullock, D. M. Winston, George Robertson, R. T. Dillard, and Mr. Harris; Executive Committee, James Fishback, Edward Stevenson, T. K. Layton, M. T. Scott; W. A. Leavy, Corresponding Secretary; Edward Winthrop, Recording Secretary; William Richardson, Treasurer. The object of this society, as set forth in its constitution, is, "to aid in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. It interferes with no man's views of truth and duty; requires no sacrifice of principle; aims to establish no peculiar creed; but wants all to meet on common ground, to give the Bible to their fellow-creatures." The society is still in existence, and doing a great work of usefulness and good.

The "Lexington Female Benevolent Society," now pre-eminent for its judicious charity, great usefulness and blessed influence, was organized in 1815, and has been in active operation ever since. The following named ladies constituted one of its early board of officers: Mrs. John Norton, President; Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Ross, Vice Presidents; Miss Ridgeley, Secretary; Mrs. Ward, Treasurer; Managers, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hanson, Miss Clifford, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Beckley, Mrs. Stevens. The institution was

not incorporated until February, 1851. The charter members were: Mrs. John Norton, Mrs. John H. Brown, Mrs. James O. Harrison, Mrs. Wyett K. Higgins, and Mrs. Isaac W. Scott. Among other members of the society, who have greatly assisted in forwarding its noble objects, may be named Mrs. Thomas Skillman (who was connected with it for very many years), Mrs. A. V. Sayre, Mrs. Eliza Blythe, Mrs. Eliza Ross, Mrs. S. B. Cronley, Mrs. Thomas C. Orear, Mrs. M. P. Lancaster, Mrs. John Carty, Mrs. E. McCalister, Mrs. George Brand, Mrs. H. M. Skillman, Mrs. Montmollin, and many others.

The Eastern Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1816, under the name of the "Fayette Hospital," was the first institution of the kind established in the Western country, and probably the second State Asylum opened in the United States. The projector of this magnificent public charity was Andrew McCalla, one of the early settlers of Lexington, and a man noted for his kind heart and benevolent deeds. He was assisted by many other citizens of like character, and all of them were incorporated early in 1816, under the name of "The Contributors to the Fayette Hospital." The names of these contributors, as far as known, are: Alex Parker, Trotter, Scott & Co., John W. Hunt, George Trotter, Jr., Thomas January, Lewis Sanders, J. & D. Maccoun, Andrew McCalla, T. D. Owings, Samuel Trotter, F. Ridgely, John Bradford, R. Higgins and J. D. Young, David Williamson, Mrs. Eleanor Hart, Benjamin Stout, William Morton, Thomas H. Pindell, William Leavy, John Pope, E. Warfield, Daniel Bradford, Patterson Bain, Michael Fishel, Adam Rankin, Robert Miller, L. McCullough, Tandy & Castleman, Robert Frazer, Robert H. McNair, J. Postlethwait, John H. Morton, John Hart, James B. January, Samuel Ayres, Asa Farrow, Thomas Tibbats, E. W. Craig, Robert Holmes, Sanford Keen, J. & B. Boswell, Maddox Fisher, E. Yeiser, David & J. Todd, Fisher & Layton, C. Coyle, James Wier.

On the 1st of March, the contributors organized under the charter, and shortly after purchased the "Sinking Spring" property, on which the present buildings are located. The site selected owed its name to a peculiar spring, still used, which has its origin in an immense subterranean volume of water, from which, it is said, the "Big Spring" at Georgetown flows. There is a tradition that a quantity of chaff, emptied into the "Sinking Spring," came out, some hours after, at the "Big Spring." On Monday, June 30, 1817, the corner-stone of the "Fayette Hospital" building, was laid in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, after an appropriate prayer by Rev. Robert M. Cunningham. In the corner-stone were deposited the newspapers of Lexington for that week, some silver and copper coins of the United States, two publications in favor of the institution, and a brass plate bearing the name of the engraver and the following inscription:

*State of Kentucky,*
LEXINGTON,
June 30, A. D. 1817.
*Deposited in the Corner-stone of the*
FAYETTE HOSPITAL,
*The first erected west of the*
Apalachian Mountains.
*Built by contribution, under the direction of*

ANDREW MCCALLA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
STERLING ALLEN,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
} *Building Committee of the Contributors.*

Also, the 5th verse of the 11th chapter of Matthew, in the original. The ceremony was concluded by an oration by Henry Clay. By the time the hospital was roofed in, a financial crisis defeated the plans of the building committee, and, in 1822, it was found best to tender the property to the State, which purchased it the following year; gave it the name of the "Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum," and appropriated $10,000 for its benefit. The asylum was formally opened May 1, 1824, and the first patient admitted was "Charity," a negro woman

from Woodford County. For twenty years after its opening, the attending physicians were Dr. S. Theobolds, Dr. Louis Decognets and others, assisted by the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University. In 1833, and at several different times after, the cholera raged with fatal effect in the asylum, and several times it has been visited by destructive fires, in one of which a number of patients were consumed. In 1844, the custodial management of the institution was changed for an enlightened one. Dr. John R. Allen, well known as Professor in the Medical College of Transylvania University, was made the first Superintendent under the new order of things. Chains and jailers rapidly disappeared, and the institution soon wore a civilized appearance. Dr. Allen held his office for ten years, giving great satisfaction to all concerned, and gaining for himself an enviable reputation. He died in Memphis, Tenn., in November, 1877.

In 1850, a liberal bequest was made to the asylum by James S. Megowan, "for the purpose of adding to the comfort and amusement of the patients." Dr. W. S. Chipley, who for many years made mental diseases his special study, succeeded Dr. Allen in 1855, and continued as Superintendent for fourteen years. Under his management, improvements were made in almost every respect, and the institution attained a position of great usefulness. Dr. Chipley became pre-eminent as a psycologist, and in the scientific treatment of the insane. At the time of his death, which occurred February 12, 1880, he was the Medical Superintendant of College Hill Sanitarium, at Cincinnati. The capacity of the asylum was greatly increased in 1867, by an appropriation of $150,000 by the Legislature. The new buildings erected gave the institution two hundred and fifty additional rooms. In 1869, Dr. Chipley resigned, and Dr. John W. Whitney became Superintendent, which position he held with credit to himself and benefit to the institution until 1873, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. G. Syng Bryant, who died in June, 1875. The next Superintendent was Dr. R. C. Chenault, of Richmond, Ky., who filled the place with signal ability. He resigned, and shortly after, the present efficient officer, Dr. Bullock, was appointed to the position. The name of the institution was changed to "First Kentucky Lunatic Asylum" in 1873, the change being necessitated by the organization at that time of the third lunatic asylum at Anchorage.

Since 1822, the State appropriations to the asylum have amounted to nearly $1,000,000, and the little patch of ground it then owned has been increased to three hundred acres. From 1824 to 1880, the whole number of patients received and treated amounted to 4,561, and the entire number discharged as recovered in that time is stated to be 1,676. The asylum is supplied with every convenience, comfort, and medical and scientific arrangement calculated to benefit its inmates; and stands in the first rank among like institutions in the United States. The present officers of the asylum are: Commissioners, Dr. W. L. Atkins, President; Madison C. Johnson, W. T. Withers, Joseph S. Woolfolk, Dr. S. Price, Robert A. Thornton, Robert S. Bullock, Richard T. Anderson, P. P. Johnston. Medical Superintendent, Dr. Waller O. Bullock; First Assistant Physician, Dr. W. H. Rogers; 2d Assistant Physician, Dr. E. H. Jones; Treasurer, J. Fletcher Johnston; Secretary, John T. Shelby; Steward, C. H Morgan; Matron, Miss Mary E. Thornton; Receiver, Samuel G. Reordan.

In 1822, the Lexington Female Bible Society was organized. Mrs. Elizabeth Skillman was one of the members of the first board of managers, and was President of the institution for nearly forty years. She died February 18, 1872, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

A Botanical Society was established in 1824 by Prof. C. S. Rafinesque, who became its first director and manager, assisted by John W. McCalla, Thomas Smith, Joseph Ficklin, and J.

M. Pike. The garden, which was, properly speaking, a botanical medical and agricultural institution, founded to promote the natural sciences and a knowledge of husbandry, was situated about where Judge S. S. Goodloe now lives on the Richmond Turnpike. It existed but a few years, but is noted as having been the first institution of the kind projected in the West, if not the first in the United States.

The Lexington Orphan Asylum originated from the calamities occasioned by the cholera, which left children destitute and unprotected. A public meeting was held at the court house on Wednesday, July 17, 1833, to raise funds to establish an asylum for these children. It was largely attended, and $4,400 were collected for the purpose. A house and lot, formerly the property of Dr. James Fishback, and located on Third street, between Broadway and Jefferson, where the asylum has ever since remained, was purchased, and on Wednesday, August 14th, the institution was organized with the following managers, viz.: Mrs. Wickliffe, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Tilford, Mrs. Gratz, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Bruen, Mrs. W. Richardson, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Chipley, Mrs. J. Norton, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Dewees, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. L. Stephens, Mrs. J. W. Hunt, Mrs. Peers, Mrs. Leavy, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Geohegan, Miss Edmiston, Miss Barry, Miss M. Merrill, and Mrs. Short. The managers furnished the house, procured a Matron and an assistant, and gathered and sheltered all the destitute orphans in the city who had been deprived of both parents. The institution has no permanent fund, and is supported by subscriptions and donations from any who are disposed to aid in the support of orphans. The citizens of Lexington have never allowed it to languish for want of support, but the most substantial aid it has received since its establishment, was in 1866, when, by means of public liberality, its buildings were greatly enlarged and improved.

The existence of Odd Fellowship, in Lexington, dates from the founding of Friendship Lodge, No. 5, May 6, 1837, just eighteen years after the establishment of the order in the United States. The charter members of this lodge were John Candy, T. J. Harrison, Gabriel Beach, William Wilson, N. P. Long, Abram Spolen and A. Maydwell. The lodge was organized in the room in the rear, and on the second floor of the building now known as Frost's Drug Store, on the corner of Mill and Main streets, and there its meetings were regularly held for several years. The growth and prosperity of the order was such that, on the 4th of October, 1845, Covenant Lodge, No. 22, was established, its incorporators being R. T. Timberlake, C. C. Norton, Jesse Woodruff, George Stoll, Sr., C. G. Young, W. S. Simpson, Josephus Happy and W. H. Newberry. The first meeting of this lodge was held in the hall on the corner of Church and Market streets, where the library building now stands. The corporators of the third and last lodge established, Merrick, No. 31, March 3, 1856, were Daniel W. Young, W. S. Chipley, Edgar A. Brown, Joseph Lanckart and A. H. Calvin. The organization of this lodge was effected, and its meetings were held in the same building first used by Covenant Lodge.

The meeting-places of the Odd Fellows have, at different times, been in Hunt's Row, on Water street, in the old Methodist Church, on Church street, between Upper and Limestone, which was converted into a hall, and in the Medical Hall, where the library now stands. In 1856, the large hall, on the corner of Main and Broadway, was completed. No better indication of the rapid progress of the order in Lexington is seen than the Grand Hall on Main street, between Upper and Limestone, now used by all the lodges in the city. This handsome and commodious edifice was dedicated with impressive ceremonies, February 3, 1870, opening prayer by the G. C., John W. Venable; dedica-

tion charge by the R. W. G. M., Speed S. Fry, and the oration by P. G. M., M. J. Durham.

Helmet Lodge, No. 1, Sons of Malta, was organized in Lexington, April 3, 1858, and held its meetings in an upper story of the building, on the corner of Main and Mill streets, known as Frost's Drug Store. During its existence, the order did much good by aiding in the relief of the poor of the city.

The monument in the Lexington Cemetery to the Confederate soldiers buried there is the result of the labors of the Memorial Association, organized in 1866, by the Southern ladies of this city. The first officers of the association were, Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, President; Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Vice President; Miss Maria B. Hunt, Treasurer; Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Secretary; Misses Mary Harrison, Molly Desha and Sallie Smith, Executive Committee. The monument was dedicated, in the presence of a large concourse of people, on the 26th of May, 1875. The following description of it is taken from *Frank Leslies' Illustrated Newspaper:*

"This monument, though excelled by others in size, is probably the most perfect thing of its kind in the South, and owes its existence to the devoted energy of an association of Southern ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, under the presidency of Mrs. Gen. Breckinridge. Viewed under the influence of its surroundings and associations, it presents a picture which challenges criticism. In the midst of several concentric circles of soldiers' graves rises a rocky mound, upon which, represented in pure Carrara marble, stands the solitary trunk of a blasted tree, which, with its two naked arms, looms boldly up against a background of green elms and pines in the form of a natural cross. Resting against the rugged base is a nameless scroll and a broken sword, and clustered about them are luxuriant Southern foliage and vines. Planted at the foot of the cross is the shivered staff which once upheld the Conquered Banner; but the flag has fallen to rise no more, and its stricken folds, caught by the arms of the cross, but with the stars and bars still showing, droop as lifeless as the martial forms which are moldering around. This monument exhibits in its design one of the highest qualities of true art, for it tells its own story—the tragic story of the "Lost Cause"—without the use of a single word upon its front. The conception of this exquisite poem in stone is the result, strange to say, of a purely amateur effort, and originated with George W. Ranck, of Lexington. At the dedication of the monument, Gen. William Preston delivered an impressive address, and H. T. Stanton, of Frankfort, Ky., read a poem."

Osceola Tribe, No. 8, Improved Order of Red Men, was constituted in Lexington, August 29, 1866, with the following officers, viz.: James Chrystal, Sachem; T. A. Hornsey, S. S.; B. P. Watkins, J. S.; D. A. King, P.; A. W. Trabein, C. R.; V. N. Gardner, K. W. The tribe was organized in the third story of the drug store, on the corner of Mill and Short streets. It afterward used the hall in Kastle's Block, on Main street.

In January, 1867, a Farmer's Club was organized which met regularly for a number of years in Tipton's ware room on Short street. Its first officers were W. R. Estill, President; J. J. Hayden, Vice President; William Warfield, Cor. Secretary; J. M. Tipton, Rec. Secretary; and D. S. Coleman, Treasurer. The proceedings of the Club were given to the public in very clear and interesting reports by Mr. J. A. Reynolds (deceased), then editor of the *Farmer's Home Journal.*

The order of Good Templars originated in Lexington, with the organization of Arlington Lodge, November 22, 1867, in the building used by City School No. 2. Ashland Lodge of Good Templars was organized December 8, 1868.

The Historical Society of Fayette County was organized in the Lexington Library building, June 7, 1870, its object being to procure and

preserve whatever may relate to the history of Fayette County, Kentucky. The first officers of the society were: President, George Robertson; Vice Presidents, James O. Harrison and Robert Peter; Recording Secretary, George W. Ranck; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph D. Pickett; Treasurer, John S. Wilson; and Librarian, J. B. Cooper.

The Irish National Benevolent Association of Lexington was organized May 13, 1870, with the following officers, viz.: J. H. Mulligan, President; J. A. Geary, First Vice President; M. Clark, Second Vice President; T. J. Brogan, Recording Secretary; J. Dowling, Corresponding Secretary; A. J. Hogarty, Treasurer. The objects of the association are to promote the cause of Ireland's independence, to assist distressed Irishmen in Lexington, and to honor the memory of Saint Patrick by a proper celebration of his anniversary. We may mention here, that the first observance of St. Patrick's day in this city was the occasion of a dinner at Megowan's tavern, in 1790.

Lodge No. 15, Knights of Pythias, was organized in Lexington, October 25, 1871, with the following officers, namely; J. T. Upington, W. C.; O. S. Wood, V. C.; Thomas Forman, R. S.; G. C. Snyder, F. S.; C. H. Norris, W. B. The order is a charitable one; its objects, according to its constitution, being to "alleviate suffering, succor the afflicted and unfortunate, and care for the widow and the orphan." The order now has two Lodges in Lexington — Phantom Lodge and Amanda Lodge.

St. Joseph's Hospital was located at the Goodloe property, corner of Rose and Maxwell streets, in August, 1875. It is under the charge of Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church, and is greatly assisted by regular appropriations from the City Council.

Early in the year 1876, the piece of ground known as the Lower College Lawn, upon which the first building erected for Transylvania University once stood, was secured by Mr. H. H. Gratz, of the *Kentucky Gazette*, with a view of providing the public with an out-door place of resort and recreation. Trees and hedges were planted, walks laid out, a music stand built and other improvements made, and on the evening of September 4, 1876, the grounds were thrown open under the name of "Centennial Park." The institution is a private enterprise and the managers have the power to exclude from its privileges any objectionable person or class. It was incorporated February 21, 1878, at which time its name was changed to "Benjamin Gratz Park," in honor of the venerable and much respected father of the founder. Mr. H. H. Gratz has exhibited an amount of energy and public spirit in this matter highly worthy of imitation, and the public is indebted to him for the only park in the city. In 1879, the centennial year of the settlement of Lexington, Mr. M. H. Sanford donated to the park the beautiful iron gates which now adorn it. The park on a summer night, with its music, and its lights, its changing crowd of grown folks, and its chattering bevies of merry children with their many colored lanterns, presents a charming scene.

The Industrial Home, located on the corner of Short and Lower streets, near the Catholic Church, originated from efforts made by Mr. A. M. Harrison, in the summer of 1876, to aid and improve the uneducated poor. A Sewing School for children, some of whom had been beneficiaries of the Mission School, was established about the same time and is still conducted. "The Home," was chartered November 18, 1876, and is intended as an asylum for indigent women and friendless children. It is managed by a board of fifteen ladies who represent the different white Protestant churches of the city, and who have been most energetic and unselfish in pushing on the good work. The most commendable feature of both Home and School

is the constant encouragement given to all the able-bodied beneficiaries to improve themselves and to become self-supporting.

The Church Home, founded mainly by the liberality of Mrs. Eliza Woodward and under the auspices of the Episcopal Church was established in 1878, and is located on Winchester street, near Walnut. Its benevolent efforts are directed mainly but not entirely to the assistance of persons in the church.

A novel trial took place in the village of Lexington, in the latter part of May, 1784, caused by the appearance of a disciple of Tom Paine, named Galloway, who propagated the doctrine of his master, that Virginia had no right to the lands of Kentucky, which ought to be taken possession of by Congress. Encouraged by Galloway, several persons actually took preliminary steps toward appropriating their neighbors' lands, under an act of Congress which he assured them would soon be passed. A great hubbub was the result, and Galloway was arrested; but upon what ground could he be punished, was the perplexing question. Fortunately, after much searching, an old law of Virginia was found, which inflicted a penalty in tobacco at the discretion of the court, upon the "propagation of false news to the disturbance of the good people of the colony." Galloway was quickly fined a thousand pounds of tobacco, but as it was impossible to to get so much tobacco at that time in Kentucky, he had a fine chance to spend some time in the stocks. At last he was let off on condition that he would leave the district, which he joyfully did without loss of time.

The city of Cincinnati was settled by a company from Lexington; two citizens of Lexington owned most of the ground on which it stands, and one of them, John Filson, gave it its original name, "Losantiville." The following notice, which we give verbatim, was published in the old *Kentucky Gazette*, September 6, 1788:

NOTICE.—The subscribers, being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Licking River, on the northwest side of the Ohio, have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity, being equal, if not superior, to any on the banks of the Ohio between the Miamis. The in-lots to be each half an acre, the out-lots four acres; thirty of each to be given to settlers, upon paying one dollar and fifty cents for the survey and deed of each lot. The 15th day of September is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington, and mark a road from there to the mouth of the Licking, provided Judge Symmes arrives, being daily expected. When the town is laid off, lots will be given to such as may become residents before the first day of April next

MATTHIAS DENMAN,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
JOHN FILSON.

The road was marked, the present site of Cincinnati was duly visited, and a settlement was made there by Col. Patterson's party in December, 1788. In the following June the little village was strengthened and protected by the building of Fort Washington, by which name Cincinnati was long known to the pioneers of the West. After effecting the settlement Col. Patterson returned to Lexington, where he continued to reside until 1804.

The first regular and formal celebration of Independence Day in Lexington took place in 1788. The scene then exhibited stands in striking contrast with modern usage, and the toasts and sentiments of the occasion not only show at once the native strength and clearness of the pioneer mind, but the condition and feelings of the people on the state of affairs in the then District of Kentucky. At 1 P. M., on the day mentioned, a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at what was then known as Capt. Thomas Young's tavern, on Jordan's Row, where an elegant entertainment and feast of fat things had been prepared, and an hour was passed in festive enjoyment. After dinner an ode, composed by a Lexington gentleman, was sung to the tune of "Rule Britannia," the entire company joining in the chorus—

"Hail Kentucke, Kentucke, thou shalt be
Forever great, most blest and free."

This unique production was the poetic embodiment of the universal desire of the people for a separate State government, and was sung with the greatest spirit and enthusiasm. The following toasts and sentiments were then drank, with a discharge of fourteen rifles at each interval:

The United States of America.

The illustrious George Washington, Esq., may his services be remembered.

The Western World—Perpetual union on principles of equality or amicable separation.

The navigation of the Mississippi at any price but that of liberty.

Harmony with Spain and a reciprocity of good offices.

May the savage enemies of America be chastised by arms, and the jobbing system of treason be exploded.

The Convention of Virginia—May wisdom, firmness, and a sacred regard for the fundamental principles of the revolution, guide her councils.

Trial by jury, liberty of the press, and no standing army.

May the Atlantic States be just, the Western States be free, and both happy.

No paper money, no tender laws, and no legislative interference with private contracts.

The above presents a perfect picture of affairs in Kentucky at that date, and at no subsequent period in her history up to the eve of the late war has our State been so strangely situated. While Kentucky was struggling for separate State sovereignty, the ruins of the old confederation were lying all around her. The Virginia Convention to deliberate on the constitution of a new union was then in session, listening to the eloquent wisdom of Henry, Mason, Pendleton, Grayson, and its other great and sagacious statesmen, and Kentucky was watching with the most eager interest for its decision. Here, in the very infancy, or rather at the very birth of the republic, we see the Yankee at work. Louisiana was then a Spanish province, and Don Gardozi, Minister from Spain, was making every exertion to affect a political union between the West and Louisiana, and Kentucky was being tempted with the free navigation of the Mississippi; and to all this may be added the ravages of the Indians and the dissensions among her own citizens. Kentucky has never celebrated a much more momentous "Fourth."

On the 4th of June, 1792, commenced in Lexington the first session of the Kentucky Legislature, and the organization of the State government. Early in the morning of that eventful day, the infant capital of the new State presented a scene of unusual bustle and excitement. The streets were crowded with citizens and soldiers. Men, women and children, arrayed in the gayest pioneer fashion, poured in from the country in every direction. Orderlies dashed about, drums beat, sabers clattered and ramrods rattled, and such a cleaning of rifles, patching of buckskin suits, snapping of flints, and gathering of provisions was wonderful to behold. The day was well worthy of the attention it received. It had been eagerly and anxiously desired by the people of Kentucky for years, and was destined to be an era in their history, for on that day Isaac Shelby was to take the oath of office as Governor of a commonwealth then but three days old, and the work of setting up the political machinery of the new State was to be regularly begun. As the morning waned, news came in that the Governor, then being escorted from Danville by a detachment of the Lexington troop of horse, was approaching the town, and forthwith the "County Lieutenant," the Board of Trustees, the members of the Legislature who had arrived, and a large number of prominent gentlemen went out to meet him. At the corner of Main and Broadway, he was

received with military honors by the "Old Infantry Company," and, in the midst of enthusiastic cheers from the great crowd there assembled, was presented by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, with the following written address:

*"To His Excellency, Isaac Shelby, Esq., Governor of the State of Kentucky:*

"Sir—The inhabitants of the town of Lexington beg leave, through us, to present to Your Excellency their sincerest congratulations on your appointment to the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of Kentucky. Truly sensible that no other motive than a sincere desire to promote the happiness and welfare of your country could have induced you to accept an appointment that must draw you from those scenes of domestic ease and private tranquillity which you enjoy in so eminent a degree. Having the fullest confidence in your wisdom, virtue and integrity, we rest satisfied that under your administration the constitution will be kept inviolate, and the laws so calculated as to promote happiness and good order in the State. In the name of the inhabitants of Lexington, we bid you welcome, and assure you that we, and those we represent, have the warmest attachment to your person and character. May your administration insure blessings to your country, and honor and happiness to yourself.

By order of the Trustees of Lexington.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.

After the presentation of this address, the oath of office was administered; then the horse and infantry paraded on the public square, and, after firing alternately fifteen rounds, a general discharge of rifles was given in honor of the new Governor, who was escorted to his lodgings by the largest and most picturesque procession that the western country had then known. "Store clothes" were scarce in that multitude, while tow-linen shirts, powder-horns, buckskin pants, and coonskin caps were abundant. Later in the day, the following reply to the address of welcome was sent by Governor Shelby.

*To Mr. John Bradford, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lexington:*

SIR: I receive, with the warmest sentiments of gratitude and respect, your very polite and genteel address, which, added to the friendly treatment exhibited by you this day in conducting me to this place, commands my most cordial respect and esteem; and, although I am thoroughly sensible of my want of experience and abilities to discharge the very important duties committed to me, the warm congratulations only of my country induce me to come forward, with some hope that by a strict attention to the duties of my office, and a firm adherence to public justice (both of which, I trust, are in my power), I may, in some degree, merit a part of that confidence which they have placed in me. Unacquainted with flattery, I only use the plain language of truth to express my warm attachment to the inhabitants of this place, and assure them, through you, sir, that I shall be happy to render them any service in my power which may not be incompatible with the interests of our common country. I have the honor to be, with great regard and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

This address was read to the citizens, and also the announcement of the appointments, by the Governor, of James Brown, as Secretary of State, and George Nicholas, Attorney General. The Legislature met and organized by electing Alexander S. Bullitt, of Jefferson County, Speaker of the Senate; Robert Breckinridge, Speaker of the House, and John Logan, of Lincoln, State Treasurer, after which it adjourned, and the rest of the day was spent in rejoicing and in interchange of courtesies between the citizens and their distinguished guests.

On the 6th of June, after the General Assembly had been fully organized, the members of both Houses assembled in the Senate Chamber of the State House, a two-story log building of the regular old pioneer type that stood on the site of Scott's Block, nearly in the center of Main street, between Mill and Broadway. At 12 o'clock, Gov. Shelby entered the hall, attended by the Secretary of State, and was immediately conducted to a position on the right of the Speaker of the Senate, where, after respectfully addressing, first the Senate and then the House, he proceeded to read the

communications he had prepared. He was listened to with the deepest attention, and amid the most profound silence on the part of the mass of the legislators and citizens, who filled almost to suffocation every nook and corner of the gloomy but substantial edifice. At the close of his address, the Governor delivered to each speaker a copy of the manuscript, and retired as he had entered. The two houses then separated, and, after voting an address in reply to that of his excellency, adjourned. What a scene for a painter, what a subject for a glowing pen, was that of the opening of the first session of the Kentucky Legislature, where the courtly practice of the British Kings and Colonial Governors appeared in such strange and striking contrast with the rude and simple surroundings of early Western life. The pomp and state of the House of Lords in a log cabin, the royal ermine, and the Republican coonskin, European refinement and elegance, Western simplicity and virtue. Probably just such another scene has never been enacted before or since. The example set by Gov. Shelby, of addressing the Legislature in person, was followed in Kentucky up to the time of Gov. Scott, when it was changed to the present one, in accordance with a precedent established by President Jefferson.

The Legislature was engaged during its first session in organizing the government, the judiciary and revenue requiring much of its attention. The session lasted twelve days. The first bill that secured the sanction of the Governor was entitled "an act establishing an Auditor's office of Public Accounts." Acts were passed "establishing the town of Versailles, at Woodford Court House;" and forming the county of Clark from a part of Fayette. Bills were passed establishing the various courts, and taxes were imposed on land, carriages, cattle, billiard tables, ordinary licenses, and retail stores. Commissioners were appointed by the House of Representatives to select a permanent seat of government, then a matter of great jealousy and contention between the people of the opposite sides of the Kentucky River. Five gentlemen were chosen, any three of whom might fix upon a location. Their names were Robert Todd, of Fayette; John Edwards and John Allen, of Bourbon; Henry Lee, of Mason; and Thomas Kenneday, of Madison. The Commissioners met soon after their appointment, when it was found that two were in favor of Frankfort, and two for Lexington. The matter was decided by the vote of Gen. Robert Todd for Frankfort. Why Gen. Todd decided against his own town has long been a mystery to many, but it is known that he regarded his position as a delicate one, inasmuch as he owned a large amount of land in this vicinity, and feared if he gave his vote for his own place of residence, it might be attributed to motives of personal interest. Modern legislators are seldom troubled with such acute sensibilities. What a pity it is that Gen. Todd listened to the seductive voice of old Mrs. Grundy. But he did, and Lexington lost the capital. Some of the first appointments in the militia made by the Governor were those of Benj. Harrison, Thomas Kenneday, and Robert Todd as Brigadier Generals; William Russell, James Trotter, Henry Lee, William Steele and Levi Todd, Lieutenant Colonels; James McDowell, John Morrison and John McDowell, Majors. Robert Parker was appointed Surveyor of Fayette County.

The members of the Assembly received $1 per day for their services, and as no revenue had yet been collected, the Treasurer had to borrow that, and when they were at last paid they had to rest content with "cut money;" cut into convenient "change," sometimes counted, but oftener *weighed*. Old-time wages of $1 per day in "cut money," would not be extravagantly relished, we imagine, by our present public servants. The office of the first State Treasurer, who had neither treasure, nor building to put it in if

he had, was in "the big log tavern" of Robert Megowan, deceased, then *the* tavern of this place, which stood on the spot now covered by Mr. Thomas Bradley's hardware store on Main street. At this time, Lexington was the largest town in the State, and contained one thousand inhabitants, the population of the entire commonwealth being about ninety thousand. The nine counties then in existence were Fayette, Mercer, Madison, Lincoln, Jefferson, Mason, Bourbon, Nelson and Woodford. As we said, this first meeting of the Kentucky Legislature was an event of great moment and heartfelt satisfaction to the people. The infant republic of the vast wilderness had seen nothing but trials, vexations, and disheartening obstacles in its way from the time it was a district of Virginia till it became an independent State. Nine conventions met and toiled before the much-desired result was obtained. The whole work was done over and over again. They were aggravated by the tardiness of Virginia to complete the work of separating the district from the mother State. The old Congress of 1788 declined emphatically to act on Kentucky's petition to be received into the Union. The distinguished John Brown, first and only member from Kentucky in the old Congress, said that "the New England States wanted no new Southern States admitted." Here was another delay. Kentucky had to wait till the old crumbling government had dissolved, and the new one had gone into effect. To these repulses may be added the other troubles of French, Spanish and English intrigues, the ambitious and disturbing conduct of some of her own statesman, and ever-recurring Indian troubles. But all difficulties were overcome. The first Legislature met, and the citizens of the new commonwealth rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

The removal of the State capital to Frankfort, in 1793, caused great disappointment in Lexington, and no little indignation, as Lexington was at that time the most important settlement on the frontier. A few months after the removal, and while the General Assembly was in session in Frankfort, the Indians drove some hunters within five miles of the town, and shortly after the spiteful rumor got afloat that they actually penetrated into the place. These incidents formed a standing subject of wit and ridicule among disappointed Lexingtonians for weeks after their occurrence.

Volney, the noted author and traveler, visited Lexington in August, 1796, *en route* to explore the Northwest. He bore with him a curiously worded letter from Washington, which, whether it was meant or not, was susceptible of a double construction. It was as follows:

"The bearer, C. F. Volney, so well known in the literary world, needs no recommendation from

"GEORGE WASHINGTON,

"President of the United States."

The news of the death of Washington, which occurred December 14, 1799, was a long time in creeping "out West;" but as soon as it was known in Lexington, due respect was paid to the memory of the Father of his Country. On the 22d of January, 1800, the Town Council unanimously "Resolved, That the Trustees of Lexington will join the procession on Saturday next, from respect to the memory of George Washington, as Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary army of the United States, who led his country to independence, and then resumed his station as a private citizen in 1783." The "procession" formed at Masons' Hall, at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, January 25, 1800, and was composed of military with arms reversed, musicians, Trustees, President, Professors and students of Transylvania University, Masons in regalia, Clerk of the Town and Board of Trustees, clergy, Justices of the Peace, and private citizens. To the measure of a solemn dirge, the procession slowly moved to the frame

Presbyterian Church on Mill street, when an appropriate address was delivered by Professor James Brown, of Transylvania University.

The remarkable religious excitement which had commenced in the Green River country some time before, reached Lexington and Fayette County in 1800. It was confined to Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists, and before the "great revival," as it is called, had ended, the most astonishing events transpired. At Lexington and Walnut Hill, meetings were commenced which frequently extended through entire days and nights. The people attended in vast crowds from all the surrounding country, on foot, on horseback, and in every imaginable vehicle, bringing with them tents, provisions, and cooking utensils for a protracted visit, and often a camp-meeting concourse would number from ten to twenty thousand persons. The wildest excitement, and the most ridiculous extravagances characterized these meetings. A hymn or an exhortation was the signal to the living mass of humanity to shout and groan and laugh and scream until the noise was almost equal to the ocean in a storm. Visions and trances were of frequent occurrence. In Lexington, a woman swooned, and when she awoke, said she had been walking on the tree-tops. One fainted and had a vision of heaven, and another had a view of hell. These epileptic evidences of piety were succeeded by growling and barking, kissing and hugging, dancing, jerking, falling, rolling and tumbling. The influence of the imagination on the nervous system has never been more strikingly illustrated than during the "great revival" of 1800.

The citizens of Lexington celebrated the annexation of Louisiana, in the spring of 1804, by a grand barbecue, at Maxwell Spring, at which patriotic toasts were given, and salutes were fired by four military companies. In June, twelve splendid-looking Indian chiefs, of the Osage nation, passed through the city on their way to Washington, to try to effect a treaty with the United States. The noted and eccentric Lorenzo Dow arrived in Lexington, on foot, October 3, and preached a characteristic sermon.

Aaron Burr, one of the most extraordinary men of his day, made his first visit to Kentucky in 1805, arriving in Lexington, August 19, and attracting universal attention. He stopped at the old Brent Tavern, which stood on Jordan's Row. He made a second visit in 1806, and it was at this time, it is believed, that he commenced to lay his plans for the erection of a Mexican Empire. He arrived at Lexington about the middle of October, and the first person to detect his presence was Benjamin Kizer, then a small boy. He saw a gentleman entering town on horseback followed by a white manservant, and recognized him at once, for his always striking appearance had been indelibly impressed on the young boy's mind at an exhibition of wax-works which he had seen a short time before, in which the duel between Burr and Hamilton was represented. It is said that Col. Burr saw these same figures himself afterward, and laughed heartily at the following lines which the poetic showman had pinned to his wax counterfeit :

> "Oh, Aaron Burr, what hast thou done?
> Thou hast shooted dead great Hamilton.
> You got behind a bunch of thistle,
> And shot him dead with a big hoss-pistol."

Col. Burr stopped this time at "Wilson's Tavern," now the Phœnix Hotel. There he was welcomed by a small but distinguished party of relatives and friends, who had preceded him to Lexington but a short time before. Among the number was his son-in-law, Joseph Alston, afterward Governor of South Carolina, and who was loyal to him to the last; Harman Blennerhassett, the cultured and accomplished Irishman whom Burr had fascinated, and who is rather romantically mentioned in Wirt's celebrated speech, and last, but not least, there was Theodosia Alston, the idolized daughter of Burr, whom he vainly hoped to make the first lady

and honored mistress of an Imperial Court. A few years after this the gifted daughter of Burr went down in a vessel that was lost at sea, and it is stated, as a noteworthy fact, that Mrs. Van Pradelles, a Lexington lady and a connection of Mrs. Judge Hawes, of Paris, Ky., perished in the same ill-fated ship.

All Lexington and Fayette County were excited in the summer of 1808, over a "living elephant," the first one ever seen in the community. One of the newspapers of the town urged every one to go and see it, as "perhaps the present generation may never have the opportunity of seeing a living elephant again."

In April, 1810, Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, came to Lexington and rambled over Fayette County. He traveled on foot that he might more leisurely and closely examine the objects of his investigations. Some time after this, he published his splendid volumes on "American Birds."

On the morning of December 16, 1811, the citizens of Lexington were startled and alarmed by several successive shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a sound like that of distant thunder. Fortunately no other damage was done than the breaking of window glass and the disturbance of a few bricks from chimneys.

John Robert Shaw, "the well-digger," the most eccentric and unfortunate character known to early Lexington, died in the summer of 1814. He commenced life as a British soldier, and served with the troops sent against the rebellious American colonies, but fought on both sides before he got through, and afterward participated in the Indian campaigns of Harmar and St. Clair. He settled in Lexington in 1791, having come from "Fort Washington," as Cincinnati was then called, was married by Rev. Harry Toulmin to an humble protege of Col. Robert Patterson, and soon attained a curious notoriety as a well-digger, a prophetic water-wizard, a see-er of strange visions, and for his misfortunes, sufferings and remarkable escapes from death, which left him a scarred and dilapidated cripple, with broken ribs and minus one eye, a thumb, four fingers and seven toes. The well still to be seen in Gratz Park was dug by him for old Transylvania Seminary, nearly ninety years ago. Shaw's advertisements always appeared in the *Kentucky Gazette* in the shape of the most execrable poetry, "written by himself," and every one of his numerous children, both boys and girls, he endowed with his own name, "Robert." In 1807 he published a book entitled, "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of John Robert Shaw, the well-digger, now resident in Lexington, Kentucky, written by himself. Lexington: Printed by Daniel Bradford." This old book, which is illustratrated with the rudest cuts, and which is, in every respect, as curious a specimen as Shaw himself, has been out of print for many years, and has almost entirely disappeared. One of the very few copies now in existence was generously presented to the writer by Hon. P. P. Johnston, of this county, and it was the only source from which information of the famous old well-digger could be obtained.

President Monroe and Gen. Jackson, accompanied by Gov. Shelby, visited Lexington, Friday, July 3, 1819, and were escorted to Keen's tavern by the old infantry, several rifle and artillery companies and a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens. Salutes were fired, both when they entered town and when they arrived at the tavern. They visited the university, and were addressed by Dr. Holley and some of the students, after which they went to Jouett's studio. The next day they "attended the Fourth of July festival at Dunlap's." Sunday, they attended church. Monday, they were given a public dinner at Keen's tavern by the citizens, who addressed the President through Col. Morrison. The distinguished guests left town the next day.

In 1820, Robert S. Todd, who died in 1849, lived on Short street, in the house adjoining and belonging to St. Paul's Church (Catholic), and at present occupied by Father Brossart. Col. Todd's daughter, Miss Mary Todd, afterward the wife of President Lincoln, was born in this house. Mrs. Lincoln was married November 4, 1842.

Lexington was so grievously invested with gamblers in the fall of 1822, that the citizens combined to crush them out, and, after an indignation meeting, a general attack was made on the sporting characters, and many of them were lodged in jail. A newspaper of the time, "hoped that persons at a distance would understand that the society of Lexington does not tolerate any species of gaming."

One of the grandest gatherings ever seen in Lexington was on the occasion of the reception of Gen. Lafayette, May 16, 1825. In no place in this country did the old hero receive a more cordial welcome than in the seat of the county which was named in his honor. An immense concourse of people from all parts of Kentucky and from several other States, companies of infantry, artillery and cavalry, Revolutionary soldiers, distinguished strangers, members of all professions, went out to meet him, wearing "Lafayette badges." The announcement that the Marquis and suite were in sight was the signal for round after round of deafening cheers, volleys of musketry, and thunders of artillery, which only ceased long enough to give the following committee time to formally receive and welcome him to Lexington, viz: John Bradford, William Morton, Dr. Richard Pindell, Dr. Walter Warfield, John Fowler, Alexander Parker, Andrew McCalla, William Leavy, James Lemmon, Charles Norwood, Col. James Trotter and Gen. Thomas Bodley. The welcome address, in behalf of Lexington, was delivered by John Bradford, and that in behalf of the county by Leslie Combs. Formal replies were made by Gen. Lafayette; after which, amid renewed cheers and salutes, a grand procession moved through the principal streets of the town to Mrs. Keen's tavern, which occupied the site of the present Phœnix, where rooms were prepared for the distinguished guests.

The procession marched in the following order:

First Assistant Marshal and staff, Col. McConnell.
Division of cavalry and mounted riflemen.
Marshal of the day and staff, Gen. McCalla.
Committee of Revolutionary officers and soldiers.
Sub-county Committee.
State Committee, with Col. Wash from Missouri.
Gen. La Fayette, with Col. Bowman, of the Eighth Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary Army, in a barouche drawn by four bay horses.
Col. G. W. La Fayette, Col. Le Vasseur and Count De Syon, in a barouche also drawn by four bays.
Governors Desha and Carroll, with their suites, Colonels Hickey and Rowan, and Colonels Shelby and Erwin.
Revolutionary officers and soldiers.
Trustees of the town.
Judges of the Federal and State Courts, and Members of Congress and of the State Legislature.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Officers of the Militia.
Second Assistant Marshal and staff, Col. Payne.
First Division of the military escort on foot.
Third Assistant Marshal and staff, Col. Beard.
Second Division of the military escort on foot.
Fourth Assistant Marshal and staff, Col. Dunlap.
President, Professors and Trustees of Transylvania University, and the clergy.
Union Philosophical and Whig Societies of the University.
Students of the University according to classes.
Fifth Assistant Marshal and staff, Col. Prewitt.
Citizens on foot.
Sixth Assistant Marshal and staff, Lieut. Col. Dudley.
Citizens on horseback.
Division of Cavalry, and Mounted Riflemen.
Seventh Assistant Marshal and staff.
Lieut. Col. Combs.

Rest, and then a sumptuous dinner followed the arrival at the tavern, after which the afternoon was spent by the marquis in a cordial reception of the enthusiastic multitude which

crowded in upon him. At night, a grand complimentary ball was given him in the Masonic Hall, on Main, between Broadway and Spring streets, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The managers of the ball were E. Warfield, J. H. Morton, J. W. Hunt, J. W. Palmer, C. Wilkins, W. W. Worsley, B. Gratz, J. Postlethwaite, L. Combs, T. Smith, T. S. Caldwell, W. Brand. Gen. La Fayette was welcomed to the hall by the Rev. John Ward in behalf of his Masonic brethren.

Before his departure, La Fayette reviewed the old soldiers of the Revolution; visited Mrs. Clay, and the widow of Gov. Scott, and spent some time with Jouett, who afterward completed the life-size portrait of La Fayette, now owned by the State of Kentucky. One of the most prominent features of the entertainment of La Fayette in Lexington was a literary reception at Transylvania University. A classic address was made by President Holley, and eulogistic orations and poems were delivered in French, Latin and English by the students.

The citizens of Lexington testified their sincere regret for the loss of the patriots, Jefferson, Adams and Shelby, by extensive and impressive funeral ceremonies on Wednesday, August 15, 1826.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., a procession formed at the Masonic Hall, under the direction of Thomas Bodley, Chief Marshal; Messrs. John M. McCalla, James M. Pike, Leslie Combs, C. W. Cloud and Joseph Robb, Assistant Marshals, and proceeded in the following order to the Episcopal Church:

Fayette Hussars, Capt. Pindell.
Light Artillery Cadets; Lieutenant Commandant, W. B. Collins.
Lexington Light Infantry, Capt. West.
Fayette Rifle Corps, Capt. Dailey.
Other uniform companies of Fayette County.
Committee of Arrangements.
Officiating Chaplain and Orator of the day.
Reverend Clergy.

BIER OF ADAMS,
supported by eight bearers, with white bands and sashes, and followed by a led horse, suitably and appropriately accoutered.

BIER OF JEFFERSON,
supported and followed in the same manner.
The two biers of the ex-Presidents, followed by twenty-four misses dressed in white, with white veils and suitable badges, representing the twenty-four States of the Union.

BIER OF SHELBY,
supported by four bearers, and followed by a led horse appropriately accoutered, and a female representing Kentucky, clothed in white, with an appropriate badge.
Surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.
Major General and his staff.
Trustees of the town, Treasurer and Clerk.
Militia Officers, General, Regimental and Staff.
Members of Congress.
Members of the State Legislature.
Fayette Circuit Judge, Attorney and Clerk.
Magistrates of the county, preceded by the High Sheriff.
President, Trustees and Professors of Transylvania University.
Principal, visitors and teachers of the La Fayette Female Academy.
Union Philosophical Society, Whig Society, Franklin Society, } with badges.
Teachers of the several schools in Lexington and Fayette County.
Citizens and strangers, four abreast.

After arriving at the church, which was crowded to excess, a soft and beautiful dirge was played, and then, after a touching prayer by the Rev. George T. Chapman, an eloquent and impressive funeral oration was delivered by William T. Barry. The ceremonies concluded with an anthem by the choir and benediction.

An extraordinary fall of rain occurred in Lexington, on Sunday, July 25, 1827. It commenced with a heavy thunder shower in the afternoon, and continued all night, and by morning, so great had been the volume of water that had fallen, that citizens going to their places of business, were obliged to wade through the torrents which poured through the streets.

The cellars in the level parts of the town were completely filled with water, causing great losses to grocers and merchants. The damage done was estimated at $20,000. Several lives were endangered by the sudden rise of water. In one case a black woman was very nearly drowned. She was sleeping in a cellar kitchen. The water had arisen in the street till it reached the cellar windows, when it rushed in so rapidly that she either had not time or presence of mind to make her escape, but catching hold of something above her, cried for help. In a few minutes the cellar was filled, and she must inevitably have been drowned had not some person ventured in and brought her out.

Among the Lexington physicians engaged in the practice of their profession about the year 1831, were Drs. Best, Holland, T. P. Satterwhite, William Pawling and Lloyd Warfield. Another was Dr. Richard Pindell, a native of Maryland, he had been a Surgeon in the army of the Revolution. Dr. Joseph Boswell, who practiced at this time was a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College. He died in the discharge of his duty during the cholera season of 1833. Dr. John C. Darby, one of our oldest physicians, will be remembered in this connection for his professional acquirements. Dr. Thomas B. Pinckard will also be called to mind. He was a native of Virginia. His mother was a relative of President Monroe, and his wife, the daughter of Capt. Vance, was a descendant of Gen. St. Clair. He was a graduate of the Transylvania Medical College, and was much esteemed for his amiable disposition and professional worth. He died in 1860, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Gen. Andrew Jackson visited Lexington the second time, September 29, 1832, at which time a grand barbecue in his honor was given by the Democrats at "Fowler's Garden." General Jackson was then a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and Mr. Clay, selected by the "Nationals," was his competitor. "Old Hickory" was escorted into the city by an immense procession, composed of military companies, various orders and societies, several bands of music, and a company of horsemen and footmen bearing banners, appropriately inscribed and surmounted by game cocks, which crowed lustily as they went through the streets. Gen. John M. McCalla, Benjamin Taylor, and Abram Morton, were Marshals of the Day. Jackson rode in an open carriage with Gov. Breathitt, who had just been elected by the Democrats. The windows and streets were crowded with people, to whom the President continually bowed as they waved their handkerchiefs and hickory branches, and gave him cheer after cheer. The concourse, from the barbecue, attended the President's levee, which was held that night at Postlethwaite's tavern. On Sunday morning Jackson attended the First Presbyterian Church, and listened to a sermon from the Rev. Nathan Hall. The house was crowded almost to suffocation, and hundreds were unable to enter. The curiosity to see the determined old hero was intense, and he never walked the streets unaccompanied by a crowd. On his way to church he passed the branch of the United States Bank (now the Northern Bank Building), which had just been completed, and was then considered a very fine edifice. An amusing tradition, told with great gusto by old-time Democrats, long after the reputed occurrence of the incident, declares that Jackson no sooner saw the bank than he gave it one of his most withering glances, muttering, "By the eternal!" and brought his cane down upon the pavement with a most emphatic rap. The effect was, of course, fatal. Three years from that time the bank ceased to exist. The story indicates the intensity of party feeling at that period. Jackson and his suite left Lexington on horseback the Monday succeeding his arrival, after having been given one of the most

enthusiastic receptions ever accorded to a distinguished visitor in Lexington.

The terrible ravages of the cholera in 1833 will ever keep that fatal year memorable in the annals of Lexington. The devoted city had confidently expected to escape the scourge on account of its elevated position and freedom from large collections of water, but an inscrutable Providence ruled it otherwise. About the 1st of June the cholera made its appearance, on the little drain which runs between the Combs lot and the livery stable on Main street, and in less than ten days fifteen hundred persons were prostrated and dying at the rate of fifty a day. An indescribable panic seized the citizens, half of whom fled from the city, and those who remained were almost paralyzed with fear. Intercourse between the town and country was suspended for six weeks; farmers had to abandon their grain to the stock for want of laborers; the market houses in the city were empty and desolate, and famine would have been added to pestilence but for the great activity of the authorities.

Prayers were offered in the churches every morning, but so many were sick that very few could attend public religious exercises. In a short time, nurses were not to be had, the coffin-makers were broken down, and the treatment of the disease by the doctors being various and conflicting, added to the general depression. Among the victims of the plague were A. T. Skillman, Gen. Thomas Bodley, and Capt. John Postlethwaite, all of whom died on the same day, also, Dr. Joseph Boswell, Samuel Trotter, Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Dumesneil, and Mrs. Andrew McCalla. In writing at this time to a friend, Gen. John M. McCalla said, "I would incomparably prefer a seven months' campaign in a furious war than to undergo another seven days such as these." The disease was particularly violent on Water street, but was also destructive in more elevated places. The streets were silent and deserted by everything but horses and dead-carts, and to complete the desperate condition of things, three physicians died, three more were absent, and of the rest scarcely one escaped an attack of the disease. The clergy, active as they were, could not meet one-third of the demands made upon them. Business houses were closed, factories stopped, and men passed their most intimate friends in silence and afar off, staring like lunatics, for the fear of contagion was upon them. The dead could not be buried fast enough, nor could coffins be had to meet half the demand. Many of the victims were consigned to trunks and boxes, or wrapped in the bed-clothes upon which they had just expired, placed in carts, and hurried off for burial without a prayer being said, and no attendant but the driver. The graveyards were choked, and this was particularly the case with the old Baptist Churchyard on Main street. Coffined and uncoffined dead were laid at the gates in confused heaps to wait their turn to be deposited in the long, shallow trenches, which were hastily dug for the necessities of the occasion. Out of one family of nineteen persons, seventeen died.

The hitherto festival day, the Fourth of July, came and found the fearful pestilence abating, and was observed in the churches with mingled tears, thanksgiving, prayers, and supplications. The fell destroyer had swept over five hundred persons out of existence, and the whole city was in mourning. The terrors and sufferings in Lexington during the fearful cholera season of 1833, no pen can describe. This fearful experience was not without its beneficial effects. Saddened and chastened, the city turned to religion for consolation, and in 1834, a great revival was the result. Meetings were held for nearly a month, and 400 additions were made to the various churches. The cholera appeared in Lexington again in 1849, and a number of deaths resulted from it.

On Wednesday, August 29, 1838, a festival,

in honor of the President and Directors of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, was given by the citizens of Lexington, at which an address was delivered by Gen. Robert T. Hayne, President of the company.

Gens. Winfield Scott and Wool arrived in Lexington September 29, 1852, and during their brief stay addressed a large crowd of citizens. This was during the political campaign which resulted in the election of Pierce for President, over Gen. Scott, the Whig candidate.

"Old King Solomon," one of the kindliest souls, and one of the quaintest and most noted of Lexington institutions, died November 27, 1854, and not a few were saddened when they heard that he was gone. William Solomon, to call him by his proper name, was born in Virginia, in 1775, and always boasted that he and "Henry," as he familiarly called the Sage of Ashland, had been boys together. He admitted, though, that "Henry" had risen somewhat higher than he—the "King" was a cellar-digger. Nobody knew when "King Solomon" came to Lexington—he seemed to have always been here; and no one ever saw him with new clothes—his "rig," as he called his clothes, appeared to have been old from the start. His same old hat always had the same old mashed look, and his pants were about as close-fitting as the hide on a rhinoceros. He was never known to catch cold from washing his face; his hair managed itself, and the button and button-hole of his shirt-collar never met long enough to make the slightest acquaintance. "Old King Solomon" was never so happy as when, half-seas over, and provided with the stump of a cigar (he never had a whole one) he was allowed to smoke in peace upon a comfortable rock-pile. But with all these eccentricities of genius, "Old Solomon" was none the less honest, upright and industrious, and he had a stout and pitying heart withal, for many a grave he dug during the awful cholera days of 1833, when many a more boastful and better-dressed man had fled in terror from the city.

A more everlasting, incorruptible, and Jackson-defying Whig than "Old King Solomon" never lived; he clung to "Henry" through thick and thin, and no one ever mourned him more sincerely. He was one of the most independent voters in Fayette. A candidate, on one occasion, gave him some money and advised him to go and vote. Old Solomon pocketed the money, and straightway did vote, but voted against his benefactor, who was not of his party and principles. At one time—how it happened, we know not—"King Solomon" was very strangely and unfortunately mistaken for a vagrant, and was arrested and sold to an old negro woman for eighteen cents. He proved to be a good investment for he brought her seventy-five cents per day.

How Solomon got to be a "King" happened in this wise: One day, when he was not as sober as a judge, he was employed to trim a tree in the court house yard. He got astride of a big limb, and while in a meditative mood, he trimmed it so closely and so deeply between himself and the trunk of the tree, that it snapped off, and landed him suddenly and short of breath, on the ground. The rare wisdom he displayed as a trimmer gained for him at once the title of "King Solomon," after the wisest man that ever lived. When the quaint old soul went to his rest, he was tenderly interred in the Lexington Cemetery. Fortunately, while he was in the heyday of his attractions, an admirable picture of him was painted by Col. Price. He was induced to sit for it by being provided with the wherewith to make himself comfortable on his favorite seat—a rock pile.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States met in Lexington May 21, 1857, and was in session ten days. Two hundred and twenty-five delegates were present.

Aaron Dupee, well-known as the faithful

negro servant of Henry Clay, died in February, 1866, at the age of eighty. He was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, and a neat headstone, with an inscription embodying these facts, marks his grave.

On Saturday, August 7, 1869, occurred the great eclipse of the sun, and Lexington, being a most favorable point of observation, was visited by many strangers. The crowds, which commenced to gather on the streets at an early hour in the afternoon, grew larger and larger as the momentous period approached, and by the time the great celestial wonder began its sublime, visible work, it seemed that all living Lexington had abandoned shelter and emptied itself out into the main thoroughfares.

On the morning of Sunday, May 23, 1875, a fire broke out on Limestone, which destroyed nearly all the houses on that street between Short and Main, some on Short and several on Main, opposite the Phœnix Hotel. The burnt section was handsomely rebuilt by the close of the fall of that year.

The centennial of the settlement of Lexington was celebrated on Wednesday, April 2, 1879* by the greatest popular demonstration ever seen in the city, though the commemoration was not formally agreed upon until as late as the 18th of the preceding month, when a general centennial committee publicly called upon to act in the matter met at the office of D. A. Sayre & Co., and adopted a programme for the occasion. The time for preparation was short, but the entire population of the city, moved by a common impulse and acting with a unanimity of sentiment, enthusiasm and sudden energy that was both unique and remarkable, made the celebration a complete and most gratifying success. As it will be a matter of interest to the participants in the next centennial celebration to know exactly how their ancestors talked and felt about this one and how they carried it out, the account here given is made up entirely of extracts from newspapers published at the time:

*The above date was adopted by the General Committee as the most appropriat in view of the fact that the leading authorities on Kentucky history differ slightly about the exact date of the building of the block-house. See Marshall, Vol. I, page 89; Butler, page 101; Morehead's Address; Collins (1847), page 263; Collins (1874), Vol. II, p. 20.

From the Lexington *Gazette*, *Press*, and *Transcript* (just before Centennial Day).

The people of Lexington are thoroughly enthused over the Centennial.

The procession will be a gorgeous affair.

The three home brass bands will furnish the music.

The money contributed for the celebration will be expended in Lexington.

The Pioneers will meet in front of the court house to-night, at 7½ o'clock.

We trust no man will make a beast of himself and get drunk Wednesday.

More volunteers to represent Indians are needed.

The procession will halt briefly at the historic points.

The houses along the line of march will be decorated.

A grand banquet is proposed at the Phoenix at night, after the fireworks, and tickets will be issued for $5.

The Ways and Means Committee met yesterday at the First National Bank.

All Knights Templar are requested to meet to-night at the Commandery to drill for the procession.

The artillerymen are requested to meet in uniform to-night at 7.30 o'clock, at usual place.

A musical club, for the singing at Morrison Chapel, will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the hall of the Y. M. C. A.

The Continentals and Pioneers are thoroughly organized, and will make a big show in the procession.

Every society in the city will turn out in full regalia, to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of Lexington.

Lodge No. 1, the oldest Masonic lodge in the West, will participate in the Centennial celebration.

The Liederkranz Society and all of the good singers of the town, will sing the popular national songs at Morrison Chapel.

The names of Patterson, McConnell and other founders of Lexington, will blaze out while the fireworks are being displayed in the college campus.

The first volume of the old *Kentucky Gazette*, established here in 1787, will be carried in the big procession.

The historic places to be honored by the Centennial procession, as it proceeds to Morrison College, will be the site of the old block-house, where the Carty building now stands; the first State House, now covered by Scott's building; first office of the *Kentucky Gazette*, now replaced by Cleary's building; the house where Henry Clay was married, now occupied by Mrs. Ann Ryland and McKinney's schoolhouse, replaced by the present *Gazette* office and a part of Wilson's drug store.

The General Committee, which has in charge the management of the celebration, meets every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. It first included only the officers of the Kentucky Historical Society, who live in this city, viz.: J. B. Huston, J. K. Patterson, G. W. Ranck and W. C. P. Breckinridge. It was subsequently enlarged by the addition of the following gentlemen, viz.: M. C. Johnson, B. F. Buckner, William Preston, J. H. Mulligan, R. R. Stone, H. H. Gratz and J. F. Robinson.

The General Committee has made the following appointments, viz.:

PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal—S. G. Sharp.

Assistant Marshals—William R. Milward and D. V. Johnson.

Committee on Invitation—J. K. Patterson, G. D. Buckner, W. C. P. Breckinridge, James H. Mulligan, John A. Prall.

Committee of Ways and Means—S. G. Sharp, L. W. Price, E. D. Sayre, C. C. Morgan, W. S. McChesney, Jr., A. M. Harrison, William Bright, Moses Kauffman, D. Wolf, T. J. Danahy.

Committee on Reception—Mayor Frazer, William Preston, F. K. Hunt, James O. Harrison, R. A. Buckner, John B. Huston, William B. Kinkead, H. M. Skillman, L. B. Todd, Stephen Swift, Benjamin Gratz, Benjamin F. Buckner, B. G. Bruce, John B. Wilgus, John B. Bowman, George Stoll, Jr., W. T. Withers, D. Mulligan, J. D. Pickett.

The procession will form on Walnut and Main streets, with head of column resting on Main, in front of the residence of Gen. Leslie Combs, at 10½ o'clock A. M., Wednesday, April 2, and the line of march will be as follows: Down Main to Limestone, up Limestone to Second, along Second to Mill, Mill to Main, Main to Cheapside, Cheapside to Short, Short to Limestone, Limestone to Main, Main to Broadway, up Broadway to Morrison Chapel.

Extracts from Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

LEXINGTON, April 2.

This morning opened bright and clear, with scarce a cloud in the sky, and a lovelier day for a proper observance of Lexington's Centennial could not have been wished for. The city is beautifully decorated with appropriate designs and wears a holiday appearance. The early trains brought immense crowds of visitors, and they came in also in buggies, wagons, on horseback, and every other conceivable manner. * * * * * * * * *

The labors of the gentlemen who have worked with such zeal to secure an appropriate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the city, were certainly crowned with success, and the day will long be remembered as an eventful one in the history of Lexington. At 12 o'clock last night, the artillery fired thirty-six guns in honor of thirty-six States. At 6 o'clock this morning, 100 guns were again fired, and all the bells in the city rang. The procession formed on Main street at 10 o'clock, and took up its line of march at 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the following programme was observed at Morrison College:

Meeting called to order by Judge Ben. Buckner.

Introductory remarks, Hon. R. A. Buckner; Prayer, Rev. T. P. Dudley; Address, Gen. Leslie Combs; Historical Address, Prof. George W. Ranck; Concluding Remarks, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

The following is the order of the procession, which was nearly two miles long:

Mayor and Council and City Officials.
Old Citizens.
Fire Department.
County Officials.
Governor and Executive Officials.
Court of Appeals.
Distinguished Guests.
Corporations of Sister Cities.
Clergy.
Bar.
Medical Faculty.
Faculties of Educational Institutions.
Continentals.
Trappers.
Artillery.
Masons.
Odd Fellows.
Irish Societies.
Knights of Pythias.
Ancient Order United Workmen.
Knights of Honor.
Foresters.
Royal Templars of Temperance.
Knights of Maccabees.
Citizens on Foot.
Citizens in Carriages.
Citizens on Horseback.

Among the houses notably decorated were the Fire Department, Mrs. Carty's building (which had a block house in the second story), the *Gazette* and *Press* offices, every house on Broadway, all the banks, Sheriff's office and the old court house, which boldly stands out as an eternal monument of ancient glory, all the business houses and residences on Main street, Short street, High street, and many others. The jail is also beautifully decorated with flags and streamers. The entire central portion of the city is one mass of flags and handsome designs emblematical of the occasion.

The beauty of the surrounding country was well represented, and thousands of lovely and beautiful young ladies filled the business-house windows, housetops and every conceivable space where they could view the procession. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day, and everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner. Bands of music have paraded the streets all the afternoon, to the tunes of "Hail Columbia," 'The Star Spangled Banner" and "Bonnie Blue Flag." The blue and gray have mingled with one accord together, and a spirit of reconciliation pervades the whole community.

Illumination at Night.—To-night the city is one grand blaze of illuminations. Every house is brilliantly lighted. Fireworks are being displayed, bonfires blazing and cannon roaring. A torchlight procession over a mile in length is parading the streets, bearing every description of transparencies. Bands of music are playing, and thousands of people throng and fill the thoroughfares. The day has passed away without an accident of any nature to mar its pleasures. There have been no disturbances of any kind, and a grand banquet at the Phœnix Hotel this evening closes the events of a day that will long be remembered in the history of Lexington. * * * * *

LEXINGTON, April 2, 1879.

The day is beautiful, the sun shining out bright and clear, the air at once balmy and bracing, the streets filled with lovely women and the best specimens of Southern manhood. It is a gala day for Lexington, and every house is decorated with the starry emblem of American nationality. All do honor to the grand old flag—banner of liberty—the Confederates competing with the boys in blue in their respectful salutations, and every age and sex and degree paying reverence to that which symbolizes all that Americans hold dear. The procession formed promptly at 10 A. M. It embraces the military companies, the fire companies, the Masons, Odd Fellows, all the benevolent associations. Here you find a band attired in the old hunting-shirt, buckskin pants and all the accouterments of the spy and the pioneer; there are a tribe of painted Indians, with rifle, tomahawk and scalping-knife; your eye is attracted by the quaint, old-fashioned garb of the Revolutionary officer, with his blue coat, stunning epaulettes, knee-breeches and powdered queue. The wagons are filled with log cabins, representing the primitive structures in which lived the hardiest, the bravest and the noblest generation Kentucky has ever known. The procession was two miles long. The number of strangers present was not less, certainly, than 15,000. The invited guests, comprising among others Gov. McCreary, Gens. Buell and Nuckols, Secretary of State Johnston, Assistant Secretary Bronston, were following, and they received the compliments of the mass for their presence. In the windows of the Carty building, where the block-house was erected, was to be seen a steam engine, invented by Edward West, a citizen of Lexington, labeled, "Original model of the first steamboat engine ever invented. A steamboat run by an engine made by this model, ran on the Elkhorn Branch, in Lexington, Ky., in 1793."

Also, a model of the first nail-cutting machine ever invented. Would cut 5,320 pounds in twelve hours. Patent sold for $10,000. By the same inventor.

Also, "a patch-work quilt, made by the first white woman ever born in Kentucky." We suppose it was the handiwork of Mrs. Rhoda Vaughn, daughter of Capt. John Holder, born about the year 1776.

In the College Campus and Park, magnificent fireworks attract the crowd.

At the Phœnix Hotel, a grand banquet is in progress, and everything is being done to justify the reputation for hospitality of the Central City of the World's Garden Spot.

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Illuminations and Pyrotechnics.—At nightfall, the illuminations and pyrotechnical display began. The latter was very beautiful, and was witnessed by many thousands of people in the college lawn. The illumination in the city was almost universal. There was a beautiful transparency, representing the first block house or fort ever built in Lexington, displayed in front of the building which now stands on the site of the old fort, and above it was a representation of Daniel Boone. This was certainly the most artistic thing exhibited.

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Many large and handsome photographic views of

the procession were sold, and these, the Mayor's proclamation, programmes, photographs of leading characters represented and ornaments used in the celebration, were kept by hundreds as souvenirs of the occasion.

The Southern Baptist Convention, composed of several hundred delegates and probably the largest religious convocation that has ever assembled in Lexington, met at the First Baptist Church, on Short street, May 6, 1880, and continued in session about a week. Rev. P. H. Mell, of Georgia, presided. During the convention the city was crowded with visiting strangers.

The most protracted, dangerous and destructive drought ever known to have occurred in this country, prevailed during the summer of 1881. The water supply of Lexington was almost exhausted, trees were denuded of their foliage, crops were ruined, the grass, burned to a dull brown, seemed to be utterly destroyed, and the whole city, dry as tinder, was liable at any time to be swept away by a conflagration. So great was the demand for water that the authorities had many public wells which had not been used for years opened, cleaned and supplied with pumps.

On the 20th of September, 1881, upon the reception of the news of the death of President Garfield, which occurred the night before, the public buildings, business houses, and many private residences in Lexington were draped with mourning. On the 26th, memorial services in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead were held at the First Baptist Church, in which the combined Protestant congregations of the city participated, and appropriate addresses were made by President Loos, Prof. Shackelford and Rev. Lansing Burrowes. A funeral procession composed of the congregations and societies of the Catholic Church, and the officers of the city government paraded the streets. The business houses were closed, and the entire population shared in the national grief.

Kalakua, King of the Sandwich Islands, quietly visited Lexington, October 3, 1881, while on a pleasure tour. He remained two or three days, and was mainly interested in the fine horses in this vicinity.

The Lexington Guards and a number of other companies of the State militia which assembled here, left Lexington by a special train on the Big Sandy Railroad on October 14, 1881, to participate in the Centennial celebration of the Battle of Yorktown. They were absent about ten days, when they returned, elated with the honor of having again captured Cornwallis.—*Ranck.*

## CHAPTER VIII.

LEXINGTON — WAR HISTORY — INDIAN TROUBLES — 1812 — THE PARTICIPATION OF LEXINGTON TROOPS — MEXICAN WAR — BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA, ETC. — MILITARY COMPANIES — THE OLD INFANTRY — LEXINGTON RIFLES — OTHER COMPANIES, ETC.

LEXINGTON has shared with no little distinction in all the wars, and in many of the military expeditions which have commenced since her settlement. A little more than a hundred years ago her daring founders, fresh from deeds of valor at home, followed that gallant soldier, George Rogers Clark, in his campaign of 1780, against the Ohio Indians, and shortly after shared with him the dangers and privations of his remarkable expedition after the battle of the Blue Licks, which resulted in the destruction of the Chillicothe towns. In the fall of 1790, Col. James Trotter, at the head of a number of volunteers from Lexington, went to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, and joined the expedition of Gen. Harmar against the Miami towns, which ended so disastrously.

The Indians, greatly emboldened by their success over Harmar, extended their incursions, and immigrants were killed by them even in the neighborhood of Lexington. In the spring of 1791, Gen. Charles Scott organized an expedition of mounted volunteers to punish the Indians on the Wabash, and Gen. James Wilkinson, who was appointed second in command, augmented the force with a number of men from Lexington. The troops began their march from Fort Washington, May 23, 1791, and early in the following June, destroyed three Kickapoo towns, killed thirty warriors, and took fifty-eight prisoners, without the loss of a man. By the 18th of June, all the volunteers from Lexington had returned, highly elated at their success. It is a matter of great regret that only the following few names of soldiers from this city have been preserved, viz.: Thomas Allen, James McDowell, James Brown, William McMillin, John E. King, Samuel Patterson, Joseph Jones, Richard Bartlett, John Peoples, John Arnold, Benjamin Gibbs. In July, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed by Gov. St. Clair to complete the work so successfully commenced by Scott. He organized his expedition in Lexington, and engaged the celebrated Indian-hunter, Bland Ballard, as his guide. He started for the Wabash country August 1, and on the 7th, surprised and burned the town of Kaththippecamunk, not far from the ruins of which afterward stood the celebrated Prophet's town destroyed by Gen. Harrison in 1811, killed six braves, and took thirty-four prisoners, for all of which he was duly thanked by his country. Wilkinson's loss was two killed and one wounded. The prisoners taken justified their defeat by constantly declaring "Kentucky too much." Only the following names of the volunteers from Lexington and Fayette Counties in this expedition have been preserved, viz.: James McDowell, Levi Todd, F. McMurdie, Joseph Logsdon, David Caldwell, W. McDowell, William Lewis, William Berry, Thomas Atkins, Richard Bartlett, Moses Caldwell, Patrick Burk, Philip Phillips, John Arnold, Charles Snedeger, Samuel Harrod, William Clark, Thomas Bruer.

During the entire spring, and while these expeditions were in progress, preparations for the great invasion of the Indian country by

Gen. St. Clair were progressing. As early as May, St. Clair had come to Lexington in person to get the aid of the militia; but the infirm old man, with his well-known character for rigid discipline and bad luck, met with very small encouragement. One company of sixty men, under William Ellis, an early settler of Fayette County, comprised all the volunteers from Lexington. The balance of the troops obtained by St. Clair from Kentucky had to be drafted, and they, without confidence in their commander's ability, and regarding the regular force which they were compelled to serve with as doomed to destruction, deserted every day. Beset by a combination of unfavorable circumstances, St. Clair, with his disaffected troops, commenced his march from Fort Jefferson against the Miami villages, and on the 4th of November, while encamped on a tributary of the Wabash, was suddenly attacked by 1,200 Indians, and suffered one of the most terrible and overwhelming defeats recorded in the annals of savage warfare. The news of this great disaster brought sorrow to many a household in Fayette County; but no record of her loss is known to be in existence. In an old journal, mention is casually made that "Israel Hart, William Bryan, Charles Bland, William Lee, Matthew Robinson, Noble Wood, and James McFarin had been paid for their services during St. Clair's campaign." An incident of the day was the arrival in Lexington of a band of friendly Chickasaw warriors on their way to join the army of St. Clair, who had been defeated just the day before they got to this city.

The spring of 1792 had hardly come, before the Indians, exulting in St. Clair's defeat, renewed their incursions, and the danger soon became such that immigrants and settlers were compelled, when traveling, to go in armed bands. About the 1st of March, the Indians burnt two houses, and killed a man and woman on North Elkhorn, and shortly after, as if determined to aggravate their white foes by every possible means, they crept even nearer to Lexington, stole negroes, carried them off and sold them. The last man killed by the Indians, in the vicinity of Lexington, was shot and scalped in the spring of 1792. His body was brought to town and was prepared for burial in a house on Hill street, between Spring and Merino. Bad as matters were, no expeditions against the Indians were then attempted, as fruitless efforts were being made by the Government to effect a peace with the enraged savages.

At last matters were brought to a crisis, and Gen. Anthony Wayne, the successor of the ill-fated St. Clair, after having organized his forces with great care and deliberation, moved against the Miami savages in the summer of 1794. Gen. Wilkinson, Robert Todd, and Thomas Lewis, and a large number of mounted volunteers from Lexington and Fayette County, constituted a part of the army, and participated in Wayne's brilliant and decisive victory over the Indians at the rapids of the Miami, August 20, 1794. A few months after the battle, peace was effected with the Northwestern tribes, and, after long years of bloodshed and misery, anxiety and watching, the settlers of the dark and bloody ground had rest from their savage foes, who never again, in organized force, ventured upon Kentucky soil.

In 1811, the Indians of the Northwest, incited by Tecumseh and the Prophet, who were encouraged by the British, gave evidences of hostility, and Gen. Harrison marched to the Wabash, where, shortly after he was joined by Col. Joe H. Daviess and a number of volunteers from Lexington. On the 7th of November, the memorable battle of Tippecanoe took place, and Col. Daviess was numbered among the slain. When he was killed, he was fighting on foot in a charge made at his own solicitation. He fell wounded in three places, and met death with great calmness. Gen. Harrison said of him: "Maj. Daviess joined

me as a private volunteer, and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the third troop of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice; never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame."

The commencement of the year 1812 found Lexington full of excitement. The frequent and long continued outrages of England on American rights and property on the ocean, were denounced in the strongest terms by the Democrats, and palliated by the Federalists. While the parties hurled at each other the epithets of "Jacobin" and "Tory," a war with England was openly threatened, and on May 2, Gen. James Winchester, an old officer of the Revolution, established a recruiting office in Lexington. Early in June, an immense war meeting was held in the court house yard, and deafening shouts of applause greeted one of the sentiments proposed: "May the legs of every Tory be made into drum-sticks with which to beat Jefferson's march." War was declared by the United States on the 18th of June, and Lexington greeted the news with a brilliant illumination and great rejoicing, and as soon as it was known that a requisition had been made upon Kentucky for troops, and even before the Governor's orders reached Lexington, a company of volunteers had been formed, and its services tendered to the State. Six companies in all were quickly raised in the city and county, and were commanded by Capts. N. S. G. Hart, Stewart W. Megowan, John Hamilton, George Trotter, Jr., John Edmonson and —— Arnold. Complete rolls of these companies, with the exception of Arnold's Riflemen, are here published for the first time, mainly through the courtesy of the War Department at Washington.

*Hart's Company.*—Officers—Captain, N. S. G. Hart; Lieutenant, L. Comstock; Second Lieutenant, George G. Ross; Ensign, J. L. Herron; Sergeants, Levi L. Todd, John Whitney, Charles F. Allen, Thomas Smith, Fielding Gosney, Thomas Chamberlain; Corporals, William O. Butler, Charles Bradford, Isaac L. Baker, Jacob Schwing, Alexander Crawford. Privates—Andrew Allison, F. J. Allen, Francis Allen, Hugh Allen, Thomas Anderson, T. J. Anderson, Daniel Adams, William Adams, James E. Blythe, Henry Beard, I. L. Baker, William C. Bell, John Beckley, Robert Campbell, R. T. Campbell, Lewis Charless, Hiram Clines, Elisha Collins, R. H. Chinn, Samuel Cox, Jesse Cock, Lawrence Daily, William Davis, Philip Dunn, Benjamin Davis, Samuel Elder, Edward Elder, Thomas Fant, A. Ferguson, E. Francis, K. M. Goodloe, R. W. Gilpin, James Huston, James L. Hickman, Bennet Hines, Samuel Holding, James Higgins, James Johnston, Robert Kelley, Thomas King, S. Kalker, J. E. Kelley, John Kay, Charles Lewis, John Linginfelter, Adam Lake, D. Linginfelter, John Maxwell, Jr., Thomas Monks, John A. Moon, Peter Messmore, J. W. McChesney, Robert Mather, James Maxwell, James Neale, Charles Neil, James P. Parker, W. Pritchard, James Reiley, Robert Rolling, George Rogers, George Rolls, Charles Searls, Armstrong Stewart, Stephen Smith, Thomas Smith, Valentine Shally, George Shindlebower, B. Stephens, V. Shawley, Daniel Talbott, J. Templeman, Samuel B. Todd, R. S. Todd — Townsend, Joseph Vance, Derrick Vanpelt. T. Verden, Zephaniah Williams, John Whitney.

*Megowan's Company.*—Captain, Stewart W. Megowan; Lieutenant, Martin Wymore; Ensign, Charles S. Todd; Sergeants, Richard Roach, Barnet Harvey, Ira Stout, Thomas Gatewood; Corporals, Thomas H. Blackburn, Samuel McMakin. Privates—John Armstrong, Alex Alsop, John Barker, Ezra Bower, Anderson Ballard, John Brown, James Cummins, Hiram Clines, John Dennis, John Eaves,

Austin Ferril, James Fear, Richie Ferril, Moses Grider, Levi Griffin, Bernard Giltner, James G. Guidron, Thomas B. Gatewood, John P. Hogan, John M. Hogan, Bernard Jeter, Ritchie Jarrett, Hiram Jeter, Zach Kirby, Sol Kokel, Thomas Keys, John P. Kinkead, Benjamin Kenney, John Littrell, Joseph Lankhart, William Leggins, Alex Mahon, Richard Masterson, J. P. Miller, William Mitchell, John Moon, Samuel McCammant, E. McDaniel, John Nichol, James Napper, William Peachy, Charles Peachy, Thomas Petty, James Porter, Beverly Pilcher, Lewis Pilcher, John Rutter, George W. Shivery, John Shivell, James Schooley, Green Speyers, A. E. Sommers, John Talley, David Weigert, Hiram Worthen, Simon Waters.

*Hamilton's Company.*—Captain, John Hamilton; Lieutenant, William H. Moore; Ensign, Robert Hamilton; Sergeants, Tobias Pennington, Jesse P. Devore, William Gray, Thomas I. Dickinson; Corporals, George F. Mulder, William Patterson. Privates—Ira Barbee, John Canada, Alfred Chinn, Nathan Chinn, William Crowder, George Clayton, George Corman, Willis Calvert, William Doyle, Luke Field, William Fry, Thomas Fisher, James Fisher, William Fiher, Michael Goodnight, James Gregg, L. H. Gordon, Samuel Harris, Samuel Hicks, Abraham Hicks, Thomas Hamilton, Philip Jones, John Kize, E. J. Kidd, John S. Love, James Lemon, John Lawrence, Hartwell Long, Garland Moore, Samuel F. Moore, William Musgrove, John Muldrow, Abraham Manuel, Andrew Mefford, Jonathan McLean, Robert McCullough, George Nave, Robert Parker, Thomas Parker, William D. Patterson, Thomas Patterson, John Patterson, Cosby Price, James Ritchie, Richard Rogers, Thomas A. Russell, Hendley Russell, Joseph Robertson, George Sanderson, William Sanderson, James Sanderson, Anderson Simpson, Charles Self, Andrew Simerson, John Smedley, Samuel Smedley, James Spillards, Nelson Tapp, Linton Tandy, Willis Tandy, Fulton Thompson, David Thomas, James Vance, Thomas Venard, Absalom Venard, John Wilhoit, Ben B. Wood, William Wallace, George N. Wheeler, Jesse White, Lucas Williamson.

*Trotter's Cavalry.*—Captain, George Trotter; First Lieutenant, John M. Fisher; Second Lieutenant, James G. Trotter; Cornet, John Dishman; Sergeants, William Montgomery, Robert Lytle, William McConnell, Samuel McDowell; Corporals, Samuel Brown, Henry Riddle, John Springer, W. H. Henry; Trumpeter, George H. Bowman. Privates—W. W. Ater, James R. Armstrong, John Baxter, Patterson Bain, Lloyd Benton, William Bell, John Blair; James Brown, William T. Bryan, W. P. Bryant, T. M. Bryant, Daniel Conley, Willis Cannon, Levin L. Cartwright, John Cunningham, William Dallen, N. O. Dedman, T. P. Dudley, John T. Evans, John Gist, Andrew Hamilton, Mat W. Henry, William Hardin, Thomas Hooper, Benjamin Hooker, George Hooker, Benjamin Hughes, George W. Keene, Greenup Keene, John King, Sylvester Lay, Joseph Lemon, Joseph Lindsay, John Little, William Long, James Lytle, Robert Masterson, Beverly Miller, Andrew Morrow, Thomas P. Moore, Dennis McCarty, Abraham McDowell, James McConnell, Francis McConnell, Thomas McQuillen, John McQuia, John McIsaac, Parker C. Nicholson, Fielder Offutt, James Oliver, Gabriel Parker, Salem Piatt, Alex Pogue, Thomas Raily, Thomas Royal, William Royal, William Robinson, Ed Ryan, Toliver Sanders, William E. Sanderson, David Steele, Byrd Smith, William Tanner, Andrew Tilford, Richard M. Taylor, Henry Wallace, Andrew Wilgus, Sam R. Wood.

*Edmonson's Company*—Riflemen.—Captain, John Edmonson; Lieutenant, Richard Bledsoe; Ensign, Vanballen Prewitt; Sergeants, James Frarey, Thomas Gess, William Cavins, Stapleton C. Birch; Corporals, John Davis, John Welch, Clement Estes, Benjamin S. Cockerel;

Drummer, German Brittenham; Fifer, Fielding Mahoeney; Privates—John Adams, Fethergail Adams, Thomas Awbrey, Beverly Allen, Andrew Byrnes, Jacob Ball, Ephraim Brink, Samuel Brink, John Brittenham, George Buckner, Adam Betum, Samuel Bradley, James Blackwell, Morgan Bryant, Richard Chandler, Thomas W. Cligitt, John E. Cotton, Charles Chinn, Walter Carr, Benjamin Cockerill, James Ewing, Abraham Estes, William Estes, Hoy Flenoy, George Fry, Jacob Forbes, Thomas Forster, Henry Goodloe, John Gellespie, David Gellespie, John Grimes, Elkanah Henry, Charles Hundley, Enoch Happy, Samuel Huff, Dudley Hudson, S. O. Hawkins, Richard Jenkins, Ro. P. Kenney, Allen Metcalf, Elijah McCrosky, John McDowell, Richard McDowell, William H. McCall, William Miles, Francis Nailor, Robert Nunley, Robert Nicholas, Nathaniel Owens, W. D. Parrish, Thomas Pogue, Hugh Peel, Thomas Power, Benjamin W. Parker, Robert Prewitt, Williamson Price, Benjamin Rankins, John Robinson, Robert Rutherford, William Somers, Dudley Shipp, John Sanders, Samuel Sutton, Rolen H. South, Joseph Smith, Robert Sumers, Christian Shryock, William True, Samuel Tetricks, Jacob Varble, James Veal, Thomas Winn, Jr., Adam Winn, John Whittington, Anderson Williamson, William Willson, William Ward, George Yeates.

Among the participants in the war who went from Lexington or Fayette were William O. Butler, afterward General; Maj. Benjamin Graves on the staff of Col. Lewis; James Overton, aid to Gen. Winchester; Charles Carr, Paymaster of Dudley's regiment; Charles S. Todd, then a young lawyer in Lexington, but subsequently Minister to Russia; Thomas Bodley, Deputy Quartermaster General, who died June 11, 1833, aged sixty-one; and Adjutant, afterward General, John M. McCalla, who was reported by his commander as "distinguished" in the actions of the 18th and 22d of January, 1813. Gen. McCalla, long a highly esteemed citizen of Washington, D. C., was a native of Lexington, and a graduate of Transylvania University. He practiced law in this city for many years prior to his removal and was well known for his bold and skillful support of the Democratic party. He was a clear, astute, and efficient political debater, and is well remembered for his earnestness, energy and integrity.

The Kentucky quota was rapidly organized for the field. Capt. Edmonson's company was connected with Col. Allen's First Rifle regiment and Capt. Trotter's with Col. James Simrall's cavalry command. The Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. William Lewis, and composed of the companies of Capts. Hart, Hamilton and Megowan, from Fayette; Capts. Gray and Price, from Jessamine; Capt. Williams, from Montgomery, and Capts. Martin and Brassfield, of Clark, in obedience to orders, assembled in Lexington on the 14th of August, to march to the general rendezvous at Georgetown, at which place it was to join the other regiments and be put in motion with them for the frontier. It was a soul-stirring occasion, and thousands of citizens assembled from all quarters to witness the novel sight of a band of citizen soldiers marching to the battle-field. Gray-haired veterans of the Revolution, and their matron companions, came to behold again what they often saw in former days; the youth of both sexes, the generation which had grown up since the storm of the Revolution had passed away, were eager to behold the unwonted spectacle, and all classes came to bid an agitated adieu to friends, to sons, to brothers, to lovers, to those whom they might never again behold. Many doubted whether the youth and effeminacy of some of the troops were not unequal to the fatigues of the campaign; all felt for them the deepest interest, the keenest anxiety. As the regiment took up the line of march from "the common" (Water street), where it was formed, and wheeled into Main street, at Postlethwaite's corner, such a spectacle was there exhibited as

Lexington had never seen before, and probably may never behold again. The moving mass of people filling the street; the windows, doors, and even roofs of houses crowded; weeping females waving their parting adieus from the windows; an occasional shout from the crowd below; the nodding plumes and inspiring music; the proud military step and glancing eye of the marching soldier as he caught the last view of the girl he left behind him, or looked his last farewell to his tender mother or affectionate sister—neither language nor painting can portray the scene. The troops marched a few miles that evening and encamped, and the next day reached Georgetown, where, with Scott's and Allen's regiments, they were formed into a brigade, under Gen. Payne. On the following Sunday they were reviewed by Gov. Scott and Gens. Payne and Winchester, accompanied by all the field officers. The field was covered with friends and relatives of the brave soldiers, who went to take their parting farewell. The spectators it is supposed by some, amounted to twenty thousand persons. After the review was finished, the army and spectators formed a compact body and listened to an eloquent address from Henry Clay, and an animated sermon from President Blythe, of Transylvania University. Mr. Clay adverted to the causes of the war, the orders in council, the previous aggressions on American commerce, the impressment of seamen, and the incitement of the savages to hostilities. He concluded with a stirring appeal to the troops to remember that much was expected of them from abroad, that Kentucky was famed for her brave men, and that they had the double character of Americans and Kentuckians to support. A few days after the review, the brigade was ordered to Cincinnati to receive arms, ammunition and camp-equipage. Hardships commenced at once, for heavy rains continued from the time the troops left Georgetown until they reached Cincinnati. That was, however, but a trifle to the labors which were awaiting them, when, having crossed the Ohio, under the gloom of Hull's surrender, and pressed forward to Saint Mary's, they were ordered to leave their heavy baggage, take six days' provision, and a supply of ammunition, and by forced marches, to push on to the seat of war.

On the 29th of September, Gen. William H. Harrison, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Western army, left Lexington for the seat of war. Little was done by the American forces during the year 1812, after Hull's surrender; but what was done, was largely participated in by the volunteers from Lexington. In October, Col. William Russell, with 400 men, marched rapidly up the Illinois River until he got within a mile of one of the Peoria towns. A brisk charge was made upon the town, defended by about 150 Indian warriors, who were put to flight, with the loss of 25 found dead, besides a number carried off. The women and children fled to a swamp at the first approach of the men, and the warriors soon took shelter under the same cover. Col. Russell had only three men wounded. Four prisoners were taken, and about sixty horses, prepared to move the women and children, with all their plunder, fell into his hands. The Indians of the neighboring towns had heard of Gen. Hopkins crossing the Wabash, and 700 warriors marched to meet him, leaving 150 in charge of the women and children, who were preparing to move off when Col. Russell arrived. He destroyed everything in the town which he could not bring away, and left it on the same evening.

Capt. George Trotter's company was in Campbell's expedition against the Mississinewa towns at the head of the Wabash, and was in the heat of the action of the 18th of December, 1812, in which the Indians were defeated. Two members of the company—viz., Corporal Henry Riddle and Salem Piatt—were killed, and Capt. Trotter, Sergt. Byrd Smith and David Steele

were wounded. Recruiting for the regular army was kept up in Lexington during the entire war. A rope-walk, which was on the "Woodlands'" property, and which ran parallel with the Richmond Turnpike, was converted into a barracks, and used by the regular soldiers until the close of the struggle. At this place a deserter was shot and buried.

The Kentucky troops, as before mentioned, pushed on in their weary march toward the seat of war. After undergoing every kind of hardship, they finally reached the rapids of the Maumee, where, broken down and disheartened, they camped by the frozen river in snow two feet deep. And while they suffered, the year 1813 dawned, a tragic era in the history of Lexington, that will long be reverted to with mournful interest. But soon the call of the suffering citizens of Frenchtown (now Monroe), on the River Raisin, Michigan, roused the feelings of the troops into zeal and ardor, and a detachment of 600 men, under Col. Lewis, was sent to relieve them. Two marches brought the detachment in view of Raisin, and at last they were gratified with the object of their desire, the sight of an enemy in battle array. The skill of Col. Lewis, and the bravery of the troops, brought to a successful termination the battle of the 18th of January, 1813; and after contending with the enemy until the darkness of the night separated the combatants, the troops collected their wounded, and took up their position on the spot from which the enemy had been driven.

On the evening of the 20th, Gen. Winchester arrived with 200 regulars, and assumed command, but took none of the precautions which military foresight would have dictated, and, at daylight, on the morning of the 22d, while in an exposed position, the little army was suddenly attacked by 2,000 British and Indians. The scenes that followed, we describe, in the language of an eye-witness and participant, our now aged and venerable fellow-citizen, Rev. T. P. Dudley. "Upon the firing of the first gun, Maj. Graves immediately left his quarters, and ordered his men to stand to their arms. Very many bombs were discharged by the enemy, doing, however, very little execution, most of them bursting in the air, and the fighting became general along the line, the artillery of the enemy being directed mainly to the right of our lines, where Wells' command had no protection but a common rail fence, four or five rails high. Several of the Americans on that part of the line were killed, and their fence knocked down by the cannon balls, when Gen. Winchester ordered the right to fall back a few steps, and reform on the bank of the river, where they would have been protected from the enemy's guns. Unfortunately, however, that part of the line commenced retreating, and, reaching Hull's old trace along the lane, on either side of which the grass was so high as to conceal the Indians. At this time, Cols. Lewis and Allen, with a view of rallying the retreating party, took 100 men from the stockade, and endeavored to arrest their flight. Very many were killed and wounded, and others made prisoners; among the former, Col. Allen, Capts. Simpson, Price, Edmonson, Mead, Dr. Irwin, Montgomery, Davis, McIlvain and Patrick; and, of the latter, Gen. Winchester, Col. Lewis, Maj. Overton, etc. The firing was still kept up by the enemy on those within the pickets, and returned with deadly effect. The Indians, after the retreat of the right wing, got around in the rear of the picketing, under the bank, and, on the same side of the river, where the battle was raging, and killed and wounded several of our men. It is believed that the entire number of killed and wounded within the pickets did not exceed one dozen, and the writer doubts very much whether, if the re-enforcements had not come, those who fought the first battle, although their number had been depleted by sixty-five, would not have held their ground, at least until re-enforcements could have come to their relief. Indeed, it was

very evident the British very much feared a re-enforcement, from their hurry in removing the prisoners they had taken, from the south to the west of the battle-ground, and in the direction of Fort Malden, from which they sent a flag, accompanied by Dr. Overton, aid to Gen. Winchester, demanding the surrender of the detachment, informing them they had Gens. Winchester and Lewis, and, in the event of refusal to surrender, would not restrain their Indians. Maj. Graves being wounded, Maj. Madison was now left in command, who, when the summons to surrender came, repaired to the room in which Maj. Graves and several other wounded officers were, to consult with them as to the propriety of surrendering. It is proper here to state that our ammunition was nearly exhausted. It was finally determined to surrender, requiring of the enemy a solemn pledge for the security of the wounded. If this was not unhesitatingly given, they determined to fight it out. But Oh, the scene which now took place! The mortification at the thought of surrendering the Spartan band who had fought like heroes, the tears shed, the wringing of hands, the swelling of hearts—indeed, the scene beggars description. Life seemed valueless. Our Madison replied to the summons, in substance, 'We will not surrender without a guaranty for the safety of the wounded, and the return of side-arms to the officers.' (We did not intend to be dishonored.) The British officer haughtily responded, 'Do you, sir, claim the right to dictate what terms I am to offer?' Maj. Madison replied, 'No, but I intend to be understood as regards the only terms on which we will agree to surrender.' Capt. William Elliott, who had charge of the Indians, it was agreed, should be left with some men, whom, it was said, would afford ample protection until carryalls could be brought from Malden to transport the prisoners there, but the sequel proved they were a faithless, cowardly set. The British were in quite a hurry, as were their Indian allies, to leave after the surrender.

Pretty soon Capt. Elliott came into the room where Maj. Graves, Capt. Hickman, Capt. Hart and the writer of this (all wounded) were quartered. He recognized Capt. Hart, with whom he had been a *room-mate*, at Hart's father's, in Lexington, Ky. Hart introduced him to the other officers, and, after a short conversation, in which he (Elliott) seemed quite restless and a good deal agitated (he, I apprehend, could have readily told why), as he could not have forgotten the humiliation he had contracted in deceiving Hart's family pecuniarly. He proposed borrowing a horse, saddle and bridle for the purpose of going immediately to Malden, and hurrying on sleighs to remove the wounded. Thence assuring Capt. Hart especially of the hospitality of his house, and begging us not to feel uneasy; that we were in no danger; that he would leave three interpreters, who would be an ample protection to us, he obtained Maj. Graves' horse, saddle and bridle, and left, which was the last we saw of Capt. Elliott. We shall presently see how Elliott's pledges were fulfilled. On the next morning, the morning of the massacre, between daybreak and sunrise, the Indians were seen approaching the houses sheltering the wounded. The house in which Maj. Graves, Capts. Hart and Hickman and the writer were, had been occupied as a tavern. The Indians went into the cellar and rolled out many barrels, forced in their heads and began drinking and yelling. Pretty soon they came crowding into the room where we were, and in which there was a bureau, two beds, a chair or two, and perhaps a small table. They forced the drawers of the bureau, which were filled with towels, table cloths, shirts, pillow-slips, etc. About this time Maj. Graves and Capt. Hart left the room. The Indians took the bed-clothing, ripped open the bed-tick, threw out the feathers and apportioned the ticks to themselves. They took the overcoat, close-bodied coat, hat and shoes from the writer. When they turned to leave the room, just as he

turned, the Indians tomahawked Capt. Hickman, less than six feet from me. I went out on to a porch, next the street, when I heard voices in a room at a short distance ; went into the room where Capt. Hart was engaged in conversation with the interpreter. He asked, 'what do the Indians intend to do with us?' The reply was: 'They intend to kill you.' Hart rejoined: 'Ask liberty of them for me to make a speech to them before they kill us.' The interpreter replied: 'They can't understand.' 'But,' said Hart, 'you can interpret for me.' The interpreters replied: 'If we untertook to interpret for you, they will as soon kill us as you.' It was said, and I suppose truly, that Capt. Hart subsequently contracted with an Indian warrior to take him to Amherstburg, giving him $600. The brave placed him on a horse and started. After going a short distance, they met another company of Indians, when the one having charge of Hart spoke of his having received the $600 to take Hart to Malden. The other Indians insisted on sharing the money, which was refused, when some altercation took place, resulting in the shooting of Hart off the horse by the Indian who received the money. A few minutes after leaving the room where I had met Hart and the interpreters, and while standing in the snow eighteen inches deep, the Indians brought Capt. Hickman out on the porch, stripped of clothing, except a flannel shirt, and tossed him out on the snow, within a few feet of me, after which he breathed once or twice and expired. While still standing in the yard, without coat, hat or shoes, Maj. Graves approached me in charge of an Indian, and asked if I had been taken. I answered, no. He proposed that I should go along with the Indian who had taken him. I replied: 'No; if you are safe I am satisfied.' He passed on, and I never saw him afterward."

The author of the above narrative was finally ransomed by a generous British officer, who gave his Indian captor an old pack horse and a keg of whisky to release him. Another witness (G. M. Bower), of the cowardly massacre at Raisin, gives the following experience, which particularly concerns the volunteers directly from Lexington. He says: "On the morning of the 23d, shortly after light, six or eight Indians came to the house of Jean Baptiste Jereaume, where I was in company with Maj. Graves, Capts. Hart and Hickman, Dr. Todd and fifteen or twenty volunteers. They did not molest anything, or person, on their first approach, but kept sauntering about until there was a large number collected, at which time they commenced plundering the houses of the inhabitants, and killing the wounded prisoners. The Indian who claimed me as his property, commanded me to hold his horse, which was about twenty paces from the house. Shortly after going to the house, I saw them knock down Capt. Hickman at the door, together with several others. Supposing a general massacre had commenced, I made an effort to get to a house about a hundred yards distant, which contained a number of wounded ; but on reaching the house, to my great mortification, found it surrounded by Indians, which precluded the possibility of my giving notice to the unfortunate victims of savage barbarity. An Indian chief, of the Tawa tribe, of the name of McCarty, gave me possession of his horse and blanket, telling me, by signs, to lead the horse to the house which I had just before left. The Indian that first took me by this time came up, and manifested a hostile disposition toward me, by raising his tomahawk as if to give me the fatal blow, which was prevented by my very good friend McCarty. On my reaching the house which I had first started from, I saw the Indians take off several prisoners, which I afterward saw in the road, in a most mangled condition, and entirely stripped of their clothing. Messrs. Charles Bradford, Charles Searls, Turner and Ebenezer Blythe, of Hart's

company, were collected around a carryall, which contained articles taken by the Indians from the citizens. We had all been placed there by our respective captors, except Blythe, who came where we were entreating an Indian to convey him to Malden, promising to give him $40 or $50, and whilst in the act of pleading for mercy, an Indian, more savage than the other, stepped up behind, tomahawked, stripped and scalped him. The next that attracted my attention was the houses on fire that contained several wounded, whom I knew were not able to get out. After the houses were nearly consumed, we received marching orders, and, after arriving at Sandy Creek, the Indians called a halt, and commenced cooking. After preparing and eating a little sweetened gruel, Messrs. Bradford, Searls, Turner, and myself received some, and were eating, when an Indian came up, and proposed exchanging his moccasins for Searls' shoes, which he readily complied with. They then exchanged hats, after which the Indian inquired how many men Harrison had with him, and, at the same time calling Searls a Washington or Madison, then raised his tomahawk and struck him on the shoulder, which cut into the cavity of the body. Searls then caught hold of the tomahawk, and appeared to resist, and upon my telling him his fate was inevitable, he closed his eyes and received the savage blow, which terminated his existence. I was near enough to him to receive the brains and blood, after the fatal blow, on my blanket. A short time after the death of Searls, I saw three others share a similar fate. We then set out for Brownstown, which place we reached about 12 or 1 o'clock at night. After being exposed to several hours incessant rain in reaching that place, we were put into the Council House, the floor of which was partly covered with water, at which place we remained until next morning, when we again received marching orders for their village on the river Rouge, which place we made that day, where I was kept six days, then taken to Detroit and sold."

The grief in Lexington and Fayette County, occasioned by the Frenchtown defeat and the cold-blooded massacre after it, was as intense as it was widely spread. The emblems of sorrow and affliction were soon seen on every hand. The churches and newspapers were clothed in mourning, and, amid the tolling of bells, the relatives and friends of the murdered soldiers walked sadly in a funeral procession to church, when the sorrow of a whole community was poured out, and prayers were offered for strength to bear the great affliction. Capt. John Edmonson, who fell in the battle of Frenchtown, was a native of Washington County, Va., but had settled early in Fayette County, Ky., where he had resided for many years before his death. His company of riflemen were connected with Col. Allen's regiment. Edmonson County, Ky., was named in his honor. Maj. Benjamin Graves, one of the victims of the "massacre," was also a Virginian, but had emigrated to Fayette County, Ky., when quite young. He was one of the first to volunteer in 1812, and was appointed Major in Col. Lewis' regiment, and proved himself a cool, vigilant, and gallant officer. Graves County, Ky., bears his name. Capt. Nathaniel G. T. Hart, whose tragic fate we have recorded, and in whose honor Hart County, Ky., was named, was born in Hagerstown, Md., but was brought to Lexington, Ky., when a little child. In 1812, at the age of 27, he was commanding the celebrated "Lexington Light Infantry" Company, and he and the company enlisted as soon as war was declared. Henry Clay and James Brown both married sisters of Capt. Hart.

An amusing incident, too good to be lost, occurred during this tragic period. An adventurous and exceedingly useful female, born in Fayette County, went out with one of the Lexington companies in the capacity of a washerwoman, shared the captivity at Raisin, and

marched with the prisoners to Malden, which was crowded with Indians, among whom were a number of squaws. The appearance of the washerwoman at once caught their attention, especially as she bore on her back a large blanket, well filled with her baggage. One of the squaws came up to her, and demanded the bundle, which she very promptly refused to give up; but the squaw seized it, and a struggle for its possession at once drew a crowd of warriors around them, who formed a circle to see fair play and enjoy the sport. The pulling operation not being sufficient, the female soldier determined to show her Kentucky play, and attacked her with her fists, and pulled her hair with vigor, until at last her antagonist gave up the attempt, and left her in possession of her bundle. With laughter and huzzas for the "Kentucky squaw," the warriors declared she should not be disturbed again, and she marched off in triumph to join her fellow prisoners. The "Kentucky squaw" remained at Malden about six months, making money by her skill and industry, and then marched back to Lexington in regular infantry style, on foot, and lived for many years to enjoy the fame of her brilliant victory over her rash and badly taken-in foe.

The following names in addition to those already given, of soldiers killed and wounded, have fortunately been preserved. They belonged to Capt. Hart's company. Killed—Alex Crawford, William Davis, Samuel Elder, Thomas King, William Lewis, Peter Mesner, James Riley, Stephen Smith, George Shindlebower, B. Stephens, Armstrong Stewart, Thomas Fant. Wounded—Charles Bradford, Thomas Chamberlain, John Beckly, Edward Elder, James Higgins, S. B. Todd. The butchery at Raisin excited a storm of the intensest indignation and excitement throughout Kentucky, which was the greatest sufferer by it. There was a general rush to avenge the slaughter of the gallant men who had fallen, and the tender of troops was largely in excess of the demand. Lexington resounded with the notes of the bugle and the beating of drums. Five companies of volunteers were rapidly organized in the city and county, and camp fires blazed on every hand. The companies formed were commanded by Capts. Archie Morrison, John C. Morrison, David Todd, Stewart W. Megowan, and M. Flournoy, and mainly belonging to the Thirteenth Regiment commanded by Col. William Dudley. Todd's company was connected with the First Kentucky Regiment, and some of the troops served under Col. William Boswell. The roll of Flournoy's company could not be obtained, and Megowan's was largely made up of men who had served with him the year before and whose names have already been given. The following rolls of the companies of Capts. J. C. Morrison, Archie Morrison and David Todd, are here given to the public for the first time.

*J. C. Morrison's Company*—Captain, John C. Morrison; Lieutenant, Joseph R. Underwood; Ensign, Hubbard B. Smith; Sergeants, William Worthington, Richard Holding. J. E. Davis, Valentine Weathers; Corporals, Charles Postlethwaite, John Smith, William Grant, John H. Brown. Privates—Zachariah Arnett, Robert Adrian, James Biles, Warren Bowles, Levi Bourne, Daniel Bradford, Amos Bowlman, William Carson, Fielding Combs, Edward Carrick,, George Campbell, S. G. Cloud, George Dale, John C. Dale, Enoch Ducker, James D. Ducker, Peter Drare, Alex Dunlap, J. P. Epperson, George Favour, William Fox, Francis Garner, Joshua Hawks, M. G. Harrison, George Harding, Martin Hawkins, James Henry, Daniel Hughes, Joseph Hubbard, Henry Hook, William Hogan, Nelson R. Jones, James Jones, John Karsner William Kinney, Levin Long, Anthony Long, Elijah Lay, Joshua Matthews, William Martin, Samuel Martin, William Merrill, William Morgan, Henry Moffat, Angus Moore, Thomas C. Moore,

C. Moore, Thomas Mitchell, Alex Mahan, Allen C. McDaniel, Powhattan Netherland, William Okletree, Ezekiel Painter, Benjamin Payton, James Parrish, Ephriam Porter, John Robertson, John Ridgeway, David Ruth, Robert Rusk, Daniel Smith, Henry Shindlebower, Mannasseh Steele, Thomas Shelton, John Tadlock, William Turner, John F. True, Thomas Thomas, Alex Tadlock, George Villers, Isaac Vance, David Vines, Robert Warden, Joseph Walden, H. D. Wheeler, Simon Waters, Thomas W. Webb, John L. Welsh, Angus Wilkerson.

*Archibald Morrison's Company* — Captain, Archibald Morrison; Lieutenant, John Smith; Ensign, James Jones; Sergeants, Robert Poindexter, William Gist, Samuel Linn, William Graves; Corporals, Philip Montgomery, Isaiah Slavens, William Roberts, Shadrach Pilcher. Privates—John Alexander, Jesse Armstrong, James Armstrong, Alexander Bell, Nathan Bennett, William Bennett, Warren Bowles, Levi Bowne, Thomas Benson, Amos Bowlman, Nathan Browning, John P. Bullock, Benjamin Bush, Henry Carr, John Collins, James Collings, Henry Cook, Nathan Chaney, George Campbell, Peter Dewitt, Walter Ellis, Marshall Fortson, George Fraine, Silas Gossip, James Gentry, John M. Harper, Edward Hart, G. Harrison, Richard Holden, Elias Hilt, John Hunter, William Hughes, Joseph Hensley, Alex. R. Hynes, William Holley, Abraham Ingram, Nelson R. Jones, Thomas G. Lane, Achilles Lee, William Metter, Thomas Mitchell, Ezekiel McCarley, Micajah McClung, Samuel McCune, Daniel McGary, John Oliver, James Phelps, James C. Robertson, John Robertson, Robert Rusk, James Rowland, Eliphalet Roan, Jesse Rutherford, William Sanderson, Joseph Sewell, Matthew Scott, Isaac Smith, Joseph Smith, James Scott, Nathan Smith, George Sparks, James Stevens, John Stewart, Minnard Snelson. Conrad Star, Henry Shinglebower, William Tipton, James Townsend, David Vines, Isaac Vance, J. W. Wise, John Williams, William Wilson, Lewis Williams, John Webster, Larkin Webster, Levi Wooldridge, Ed. Walden, I. G. Wood, Anthony Wyatt, Edmund Wooldridge, John Yates, George Yocum.

*Todd's Company*—Captain, David Todd; Lieutenant, George G. Ross; Ensign, John M. Heran; Sergeants, Chester Pearce, Fielding Bradford, John R. Dunlap, A. R. Freeman; Corporals, Lilburn W. Boggs, Alex B. Halstead, Walter C. Carr, Elijah Henry. Privates—James Adrian, John Armstrong, F. W. Allen, B. W. Allen, Thomas T. Barr, George Barker, Louis Barbee, Thomas T. Bevens, William Bevens, John Bowman, Benjamin Bowman, John Bryant, Benjamin Cassell, Charles Clarke, S. W. Cockrill, William R. Combs, Edward Combs, William Clarke, Ambrose Dudley, Robert Ferguson, William Fitzpatrick, Chris Fultz, John P. Gaines, James Gatewood, George Holloway, William Johnson, John Lansberry, A. R. Lindsay, Elijah Morton, Nathan Maynor, Samuel Marrs, William L. McConnell, Charles Martin, Benjamin McClelland, William McCallie, John T. Moore, John Naylor, Thomas Phillips, Isaac Robinson, Samuel Stout, Thomas S. Shannon, Sam C. Smith, Minard Sanders, John Shields, Robert Tilton, John Tait, William Taylor, Cyrus Vigus, John Welsh, Edward Waring, Joseph Wilkerson.

The following is an incomplete list of unclassified soldiers who served in the war; but in what years and in whose companies is not known. The list embraces: Thomas H. Barlow, Allen Baker, Daniel Brink, John Brink, Joseph Bradburn, Elijah Brown, Isaac Brown, George Brock, Robert Burns, Enoch Bryan, Landen Carter, Daniel Carter, Horace Coleman, Lewis Castleman, William Chinn, Samuel Coyl, William Club, Thomas Christian, George Cyphers, John Darnaby, Bobert Davis, John Dodd, Abram S. Drake, J. R. Dunlap, Aug. F. Eastin, Peter Ealeman, Joseph Edgar, George Eave, Philip Ewing, Abner Farthing, Asa Farra, John

Figg, Joseph R. Franklin, David Fraine, Jeremiah Freeman, Adam Funk, William Gilkey, John Gess, J. G. Goodwin, John Graves, Thomas C. Graves, William Graves, William Gray, Robert M. Hall, Abram Hicks, Woodford Hughes, David Hughes, John Indicott, Matthew Jones, Jabez Jones, John Keiser, Jeremiah Kirtley, Adam Lake, Wyatt Lauter, James Lunsen, William Lewis, Jacob Markley, Robert Masterson, James Masterson, Peter Metcalfe James Megowan, John Moseley, George Moss, C. S. Moore, Thomas McIlvaine, Henry McDonald, John McKee, Micajah McClenny, Jonathan Myers, Joseph Nickle, Hugh Paine, Gabriel Paul, Patterson Parks, Francis Ratcliffe, Francis Roberts, Fielding Roach, Zach Reiley, George Sherwin, James Sheeley, George Simpson, Robert Simpson, Thomas Slavens, Linsfield Sharp, Samuel Smith, Elijah Smith, John Story, Richard Spurr, John Swinney, Daniel Stephens, John Stere, George Stipp, Robert Thompson, John Todd, Jacob Varble, Abram Ware, Henry Webster, Dudley Webster, Thomas Webster, Thomas B. Welch, Joshua Webb, Isaac Williamson, Thomas Whittington, Henry White, George Wheeler, Benjamin Wood, Middleton Wright, George Yates, Samuel Yeager, George Yeiser.

The Kentucky volunteers were hurried to the relief of Harrison, and succeeded in cutting their way through the British and Indians to Fort Meigs. But the soldiers of Lexington and Fayette seemed ever destined to reach victory only after repeated baptisms of blood. Another disaster awaited them. On the 5th of May, Gen. Harrison sent Capt. Hamilton with an order to Col. William Dudley to land 800 men on the northern shore of the Maumee, opposite Fort Meigs, destroy the British batteries there, and then immediately return. Dudley succeeded in capturing the batteries, but instead of instantly returning to his boats, suffered his men to waste their time skirmishing with the Indians, until Proctor was enabled to cut them off from their only chance of retreat. They were surrounded, taken by surprise, defeated, and then came another repetition of the Raisin massacre, in which Col. Dudley was barbarously mangled and murdered, and only 150 of his men escaped captivity or death. We insert for preservation the following comprehensive account of the disaster, by one who was engaged in it, the late Gen. Leslie Combs:

"When Col. Dudley attacked the batteries of the enemy, opposite Fort Meigs, on the 5th of May, 1813, he advanced in three columns. The right, led by himself, carried them without the loss of a man. The middle was the reserve. The left, headed by Maj. Shelby, formed at right angles on the river, to protect from below. This arrangement was scarcely made before the spies under my command (about thirty in number, including seven friendly Indians), who flanked at some hundred yards distance in the woods, were attacked by part of the Indian force of the enemy. Unacquainted with the views of Col. Dudley, they knew not but that it was their duty to fight. For near fifteen minutes, with the loss of several killed and wounded, they maintained an unequal conflict. In this time, Col. Dudley having effected his object, and fearing their fate, had advanced to their relief with the right column. The enemy retreated. Our troops, impelled more by incautious valor and a desire for military distinguishment than prudence, pursued. He then stood firm for a short time on his right, and gave way on his left, which threw our lines with its back toward the river, so that every step we advanced carried us farther from under the protection of our fort. Whenever we halted, so did the Indians, and renewed their fire; we charged on them. They again retreated. In this way, with the loss of from thirty to fifty killed on our side, and a number wounded, was the battle fought for upward of three hours. How much the enemy suffered during this time, it was impossible to ascertain, from the circum-

stance of their bearing off their dead. Soon after the commencement of the engagement, we were forced to bring our whole force into action. The enemy was, during this time, receiving large re-enforcements from the other side of the river, which enabled him now nearly to surround us. Our troops were generally much exhausted, owing to the swampiness of the ground over which they had fought, and many of them with their guns wet, or without ammunition. In this situation, the enemy in much force, fresh to the battle, pressed with a most destructive cross-fire on our left. It gave way. Conscious of his advantage, with a desperate effort he advanced on the remainder. These, disheartened and confused, were ordered to retreat to the batteries. Unfortunately, this retreat soon turned to flight, which all the efforts of the officers could neither prevent nor stop. The best disciplined troops in the world are sometimes panic struck—then can it be surprising that militia, under these circumstances, and who had seen scarce thirty days' service, should become so? In small parties, by tens and by twenties, they arrived at the batteries, thereby falling an easy prey to the regular force of the enemy, who, early in the action, had retaken them from the right column. Thus, upward of eight hundred men, who had set out with the most flattering prospect of success, led on by imprudence, were overwhelmed by numbers, cut up, and defeated. About one hundred and seventy only having made good their retreat before the close of the battle; escaped across the river in our boats. Immediately after the surrender, we were marched off toward Fort Maumee, one and a half miles below, near the British encampment. We had gone but a short distance, before we met the head of the left line of Indians who had been inclosing us. Having surrendered to Englishmen entirely, I expected we should be treated with that tenderness and humanity indicative of a noble mind, and always due the unfortunate. What was, then, my astonishment when, so soon as we met the Indians, they began, in face of the English guard, of Gen. Proctor, Col. Elliot, and other officers who were riding up the line, to rob us of our clothing, money, watches, etc. Almost all lost in this way their hats and coats, some even their shirts, and some their pantaloons also. He who did not instantaneously give up his clothes, frequently paid his life for it. No difference was made between well and wounded in this as well as what followed. It would be almost impossible to relate all the acts of individual outrage that took place. I shall never forget the demoniac look of the villain who stripped me, nor shall I soon forget those who encouraged, since, notwithstanding my request, they did not hinder him from doing it. I showed him my wound. 'Twas vain; before I could unfasten the bandage, regardless of my pain, he tore my coat off from my shoulders. I had gone but little farther, before I saw ten or twelve men, lying dead, stripped naked, and scalped. Near them were two lines of Indians formed from the entrance of a triangular ditch in front to the old gate of Fort Maumee, a distance, I think, of forty or fifty feet. The idea immediately struck me that all the prisoners ahead of me had been massacred. I determined, if such was the case, to go no further. Upon inquiring, a soldier told me they were in the fort, and showed me the way, which was between those two lines of Indians. During this moment's delay, a man who was walking behind, stepped before me; just as we entered the defile, an Indian put a pistol to his back, and fired—he fell. I ran through without being touched. My feelings were somewhat relieved at finding about two-thirds of the prisoners already within. How many were killed afterward, I am unable to say. We heard frequent guns at the place during the whole time the remaining prisoners were coming in. Some, although not killed, were wounded severely with war clubs, tomahawks, etc.

The number who fell after the surrender was supposed by all to be nearly equal to the killed in battle. We now hoped, however, that we were secure from further insult or injury; but no sooner had all the prisoners got in than the whole body of Indians, regardless of the opposition of our little guard, rushed into the fort. There seemed to be almost twice our number. Their blood-thirsty souls were not yet satiated with carnage. One Indian alone shot three, tomahawked a fourth, and stripped and scalped them in our presence. It seems to me, even to this day, whenever I think of this circumstance, that I again see the struggles of the dying prisoner, and hear him cry, in vain, for mercy. The whole then raised the war-whoop, and commenced loading their guns. What were our feelings at this moment, he, who has never realized, cannot imagine. A description is impossible. Without any means of defense or possibility of escape, death, in all the horror of savage cruelty, seemed to stare us in the face. Rendered desperate by this idea, and the perfect disregard which the British evinced for that duty, held sacred by all civilized nations (the protection of prisoners), much did we wish for our arms, and had we then had them, they would have been surrendered but with our lives. Or, had this been carried much farther, the prisoners would, at any risk, have sold their lives as dearly as possible. Tecumseh, however, more humane than his ally and employer, generously interfered and prevented further massacre. Col. Elliot then rode slowly in, spoke to the Indians, waved his sword, and all but a few retired immediately. After a short consultation with those who remained, they came and took from among us a number of young men, of whom the British said they wanted to make sons, but we feared they took them as hostages for the lives of those Indians who were wounded. Just at dusk, boats came up and carried us to the fleet, eight miles below. Notwithstanding the naked condition of the prisoners, and the disagreeableness of the weather (which was rainy and excessively cold for the season), many of them were obliged to remain all night in the open boats in ankle-deep mud and water. The wounded were put into the holds of the different vessels, where their only bed (and a good many had not even this), was the wet sand thrown in for ballast, without blankets or any other kind of covering. Provision was issued to them the next day about twelve. Their treatment afterward was nearly as good, I am induced to believe, as the British could afford, being themselves scant of provisions. I feel myself particularly indebted to some of the officers for their politeness and attention. I cannot conclude without testifying to the bravery and carelessness of danger displayed by the troops throughout the engagement. The only contest seemed to be, while any hope of victory remained, who should first oust the enemy from his hiding places. And I am convinced, when the retreat commenced, by far the greater part had no idea of surrender, but exhausted, confused and overcome, were forced to it on their arrival at the batteries."

But an end came to defeats and massacres at last. On the 10th of September occurred the splendid and decisive victory of Perry over the British fleet, on Lake Erie. A thrill of joy went through Kentucky; Lexington, in particular was given up to rejoicing. The city was illuminated, bonfires were lighted, and all the bells rung out their merriest peals. The Federalists of that day were most cordially detested by a vast majority of Kentuckians, and a chronicler does not fail to state that, "while the joy bells of Lexington were ringing for Perry's victory, the bells of Massachusetts were tolling in disappointment at the defeat of the British." Perry's success was the death-knell of British power in the Northwest, were hostilities ceased entirely after the battle of the Thames. This glorious and eminently decisive victory occurred

on the 5th of October, and in it the volunteers from Lexington and Fayette played a most gallant and distinguished part, and sustained heavy losses. The Forty-second Regiment, commanded by a Lexingtonian, Col. George Trotter, who served in this campaign as a Brigadier General, was presented with a drum, taken at the battle of the Thames. The drum was ornamented with the British coat of arms, and the inscription, "41st Reg." Before being presented, the following was added to the inscription: "Presented by Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby to Col. George Trotter, for the Forty-second Regiment, Kentucky Militia, as a testimony of its patriotism and good conduct, and for having furnished more volunteers than any other regiment." Col. Trotter was a son of Col. James Trotter, an early settler of Lexington, and married a daughter of John Pope. He served with Col. Campbell in the Mississinewa campaign, and was several times a member of the Legislature. His residence was at "Woodlands," and is now used by the Agricultural College. He died October 13, 1815, aged thirty-seven. A fine portrait of him by Jouett is in the possession of the Leavy family, near Midway.

The success of Gen. Harrison on the Thames gave Lexington another occasion for rejoicing. The news was announced to the citizens by the mail carrier, who galloped into town with "Victory," in big letters, exhibited on the front of his hat, and thereupon all the schools were dismissed, business was suspended, and there was a grand procession, speeches and general rejoicing. The term of service of the volunteers expired about this time, and their return was the signal for balls, parties, and displays, in their honor.

With the battle of the Thames, which closed the war in the Northwest, Lexington had no further direct share in the struggle, which became mainly confined to the eastern and southern borders of the country. It was time that Kentucky was allowed a little rest, for she may be said to have almost fought through the two first years of the war by herself. Virginia gave the Northwest to the nation, and her daughter, Kentucky, saved it from conquest by savage and foreign foes at the cost of her noblest blood. Maj. George Croghan, whose heroic defense of Fort Stephenson, in August, 1813, forms one of the most brilliant chapters in American history, was given a complimentary party in Lexington, on the 4th of September, 1814, and was honored by the citizens as he deserved. Congress, with her usual tardy justice, voted him a gold medal twenty-two years after his wonderful repulse of the British and Indians. The patriotic citizens of Lexington indulged in an illumination on the night of October 1, of the same year, in their joy at the news just received, of Jackson's victory over the British at Mobile. The "barracks were resplendent with candles, which were placed on the tops of the buildings, and other lights were placed in the boughs and on the tops of the trees surrounding the "barracks," making a most romantic effect. Rows of candles lined the windows of the houses in the town, and a procession, with a thousand candles, and headed by a drum and fife, paraded the streets. The battle had taken place on the 15th of September, and it was two weeks before Lexington got the news. Two companies of drafted men, under Capts. James Dudley and A. S. Drake, were raised in the fall of this year (1814), but peace was declared before they reached the seat of war. The whole number of companies raised in Lexington and Fayette, for the common defense, during the war of 1812, was thirteen. This fact is, of itself, the highest tribute that can be paid to their gallant patriotism.

When Jackson achieved his glorious and extraordinary victory at New Orleans, over the disciplined British regulars, who had fought against the first Napoleon, Lexington was beside herself with delight. The 22d of February, 1815,

was observed as a day of general thanksgiving for the brilliant ending of the war; salutes were fired, addresses delivered, and at night the whole city was illuminated. Licensed by the general joy, crowds of boys marched through the streets, singing at the very top of their voices, this stanza, composed by a Lexington wit, and considered remarkably fine:

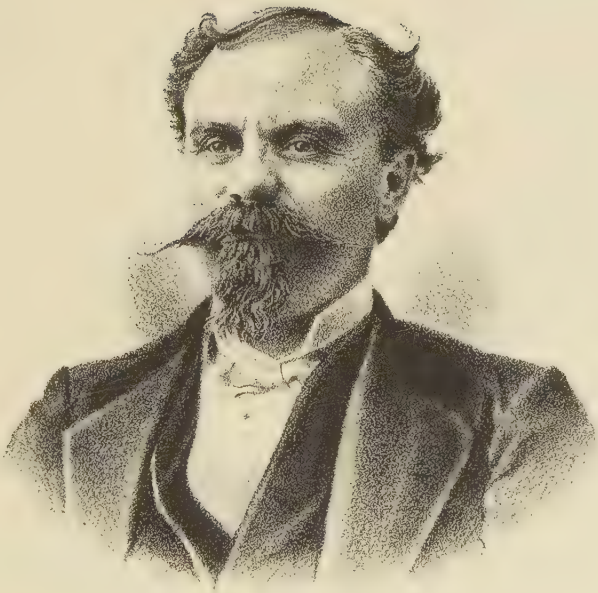
"In his last hopes on Orleans strand
John Bull was quite mistaken;
With all his skill in Packen-hams,
He could not save his bacon."

One of the few men from Lexington known to have been in the battle of New Orleans was Capt. Stewart W. Megowan, already mentioned as having raised a company of volunteers in 1812, and another, called the "Lexington Rifles," in 1813. Capt. Megowan was in the battle of the Thames, when Tecumseh was slain; and was present when Proctor's troops surrendered After serving out that campaign, he again returned to Lexington, and hearing New Orleans was about being being attacked by British troops, he endeavored to raise a third company; but finding he would not have time to do so, he started down the Mississippi River alone, to join Gen. Jackson. After reaching New Orleans, he and a flat-boat captain, by the name of Twiggs, beat up for volunteers in the streets of that city, and raised a company composed of sailors and Kentucky flat-boatmen. Twiggs was elected Captain and Megowan First Lieutenant. Gen. Jackson gave the custom-house into their charge, and on the evening before the battle of New Orleans, Megowan obtained leave to take as many men as would go with him and act with the army. Five Dutch sailors volunteered to accompany him, and although they neither understood the English language nor were versed in military discipline, they followed him into the fight and shared in the victory. Capt. Megowan died at the age of seventy-nine.

Our venerable fellow-citizen, Elder Thomas P. Dudley, now in his ninetieth year, was a soldier and sufferer in this war. He was born in Kentucky when it was a county of Virginia, May 3, 1792, and in a few days after was under the government of the infant commonwealth of Kentucky. He enlisted for the campaign of 1812 in Trotter's cavalry, but left the troop at Fort Defiance, to act as Assistant Commissary to the left wing of the Northwest army. He was in the battle and massacre at the River Raisin, where he was captured. After his release from captivity, he served as Quartermaster General of the Kentucky troops sent to the aid of Jackson at New Orleans, and was in the celebrated victory of the 8th of January, 1815. After serving faithfully in the ministry of the Baptist Church for more than sixty years, Elder Dudley still survives, and is one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Lexington.

The trouble between the United States and Mexico, growing out of the annexation of Texas, resulted in a declaration of war by the Federal Congress, May 11, 1846, and a call for 50,000 volunteers. Hardly a week had elapsed after these exciting events, when a great war meeting was held in Lexington, and the organization of a number of companies was commenced. Only two, however, were perfected, and these were accepted on condition of going as mounted infantry. The following are complete lists of the officers and men belonging to the companies, which were commanded respectively by Capts. Oliver H. P. Beard and Cassius M. Clay, and were attached to Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment:

*Capt. Beard's Company*—Captain, Oliver H. P. Beard; First Lieutenant, John H. Morgan; Second Lieutenant, Lowry J. Beard; First Sergeant, T. L. Campbell; Second Sergeant, A. S. Jouett; Third Sergeant, N. B. Scott; Fourth Sergeant, Edmund Protzman; First Corporal, C. F. Coppage; Second Corporal, Richard Adams; Third Corporal, Isaac Smith; Fourth



W P b Kidd

Corporal, S. O. Berry; First Musician, James W. Forsee; Second Musician, Thomas Bryan; blacksmith, Isaac Sheppard. Privates—James F. Megowan, Calvin C. Morgan, William Weigart, John M. Lowe, James M. Taylor, Edward McCarty, Lawrence Daly, R. P. Whitney, Henry Bitterman, Henry Parrott, Abner Hudgins, James B. Harris, Edward Long, Samuel P. Bascom, George Hampton, A. B. Weigart, Henry Carty, G. W. Carter, Hervey Cummings, H. I. McIntyre, John Dishman, W. W. Bayles, M. W. McCracken, James Mahoney, William Bowman, Ezekiel Twaits, Henry Fox, R. H. Jeter, James Wait, C. Jackson, M. Barrone, C. Jones, William Rainey, B. Castleman, S. R. Patterson, John Gallegher, A. G. Morgan, J. J. Levasy, J. W. Levasy, Robert Anderson, James Moore, Christopher Tempy, William Thomas, G. W. Runyan, S. E. Roberts, George M. Gorham, James G. Martin, William Fitzpatrick, David Sheppard, James Leonard, John Wise Carver, Sylvester Conover, Samuel Byles, Joseph J. Patterson, Thomas O'Haver, Thomas T. Hawkins, G. W. M. Delph, William Twaits, Samuel Pigg, Eli Estill, John Shelton, G. B. Williams, J. B. Callaghan, James G. Burch.

*Capt. Clay's Company*—Captain, C. M. Clay; First Lieutentant, Jesse Woodruff; Second Lieutenant, George M. Brown; First Sergeant, James B. Woodruff; Second Sergeant, Enoch Bryan; Third Sergeant, Robert C. Richardson; Fourth Sergeant, Samuel F. Wilmott; First Corporal, S. Lanckhart; Second Corporal, J. M. Friday; Third Corporal, W. H. Mullay; Fourth Corporal, James Schooley; Farrier, W. D. Radcliffe; Musician, George Mason. Privates—Alfred Argabright, William Beaver, Ambrose Burton, John W. Bell, Henry C. Beaver, David Barry, A. G. Bryan, A. C. Bryan, James Bailey, George W. Benjamin, S. L. Barkley, Hubbard Buckner, Dempsey Carroll, David Curtis, Nathaniel Crouch, B. A. Chapman, J. C. Currie, W. Duke, Charles C. Ellis, Richard L. Ellis, John C. Faulkner, John J. Finch, Henry M. Gaylord, R. M. Gaines, Jr., John Gallagher, William Glass, Henry H. Hillox, Wesley Holley, Harrison Igo, James S. Jackson, Henry C. Jackson, David C. Jones, G. Lanckhart, John W. Letcher, John McMain, James McGuire, James H. Miller, Thomas Maupin, C. E. Mooney, J. L. Merchant, Lewis H. Nicholson, W. S. Prentiss, Thomas Powell, James Poindexter, J. J. Phillips, Sam. E. Rogers, William Ragin, John Richardson, Lewis H. Redman, William Smith, Alexander Sumk, George W. Snyder, Henry Seesill, William Shaw, John Stafford, George Step, John H. Simpson, Charles Taylor, Joseph Thornton, Jackson Taylor, James M. Taylor, Thomas Weigart, Thomas White, Jackson Yarbour, Alfred Young.

On the 4th of June, the volunteers started for Louisville, having accomplished their organization and equipment in less than two weeks. On the day the soldiers bade adieu to Lexington, to which many of them were destined never to return alive, they gathered at Morrison College and were addressed by Professor McCown, and each man was presented with a Bible. The reply to the address was made by the Adjutant of the Regiment, E. M. Vaughn, who afterward fell so heroically at Buena Vista. The solemn and affecting farewell ceremonies concluded with prayer by the Rev. J. H. Brown, of the Second Presbyterian Church. On the 9th of June, at Louisville, the companies were mustered into service by Col. George Croghan, and on the 4th of July following, they embarked on the steamer "Bunker Hill" for Memphis, from which place they went overland to Little Rock, and through Texas to Camargo, on the Rio Grande, when they entered Mexico. The volunteers from Lexington did not reach Mexico, however, until after the battle of Monterey, owing to unavoidable delays incident to army organization and the error of going by land. No incident worthy of special mention occurred before the battle of Buena Vista,

except the capture by the Mexicans of Capt. C. M. Clay and ten of his men, at Encarnacion. Lieut. Jesse Woodruff then took Capt. Clay's place and commanded the company from that time until its return home. The Encarnacion prisoners were only released after a long and dreary confinement.

Both of the Lexington companies had a large and glorious share in the gallantly contested battle of Buena Vista, which occurred on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, and to their share in the fight we confine ourself. Marshall's regiment occupied the post of honor on the extreme left of the line, on a plateau which had a ravine both in the front and rear of the command. The men dismounted and fought as infantry. It was in this position that they were charged upon by an overwhelming force of Mexican lancers and hussars. We give Capt. Beard's account of the scene which ensued: "The enemy came rushing down the hill like so many devils, cursing us, and crying *No quarter!* As soon as we reached our horses we made for the plain, and when we turned the foot of the mountain, we discovered about 4,000 lancers at full speed trying to cut us off. It beggars all description to relate what followed. We had a deep ravine to cross, with rugged banks to climb, and only one could pass at a time. In ascending, my horse reared back and threw me within fifty yards of the enemy. I succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, however, but was compelled to witness the murdering of six of my men, without being able to render them any assistance, viz.: A. G. Morgan, Clement Jones, Nathaniel Ramey, William Thwaits, Henry Carty, and William Bayles, all of whom died with their faces to the enemy. They fought with desperation, until, overpowered by superior numbers, they were run through with the enemy's lances." In this terrible charge, Adjutant E. M. Vaughn, of Lexington, and Private Thomas Weigart, of Capt. Clay's company, were killed. Two other gallant sons of Lexington died upon this sanguinary field. The brave Col. William R. McKee fell badly wounded, but struggled heroically until overpowered by the enemy, who stabbed him to death with their bayonets as he lay upon the ground. Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, or "Young Henry," as he was commonly called, having been wounded, was being borne from the field by a detachment of his men—by whom he was greatly beloved—when a discharge of grape-shot from the enemy's batteries killed three of the men, and inflicted another and mortal wound upon him. He commanded his men to leave him and save themselves. They did so. A moment more, and a Mexican lance pierced his bosom, and his heart's blood sealed his devotion to his country.

One of the thousand incidents of the battle has a home interest. The Lexington boys had nothing to eat and but little to drink for two days; but Lieut. John H. Morgan, afterward the famous cavalry leader of the South, had succeeded in procuring a canteen of water. An officer of an Indiana Regiment saw the precious fluid, and, parched with the thirst which then tormented all the army, eagerly offered him "$25" for a drink. Morgan shared it with him, remarking that "a Kentuckian never accepted money for water."

After the battle, the Lexington Companies sadly gathered their dead heroes, whose bodies were found covered thick with wounds from Mexican lances. No timber grew near the battle-ground, so the brave volunteers were wrapped in their soldier-blankets and buried in coffins made from the sides and bottoms of army-wagons, and the same material furnished the simple head-boards which bore their names and marked their honored graves. They were buried near the little blood-baptized village of Buena Vista, which then became doubly fraught with mournful interest to Lexington. The news of the battle was received in Lexington while the Circuit Court was in session. It was immedi-

ately adjourned in respect to the Kentucky slain, and the citizens offered every token of sympathy and regard to the families of the soldiers who had so gloriously fallen. On the 12th of April, 1847, a great public meeting was held, at which the following committee on resolutions was appointed, viz., John C. Breckinridge, M. C. Johnson, R. A. Buckner, R. Wickliffe, Sr., Edward Oldham, Waller Bullock, George R. Trotter, J. O. Harrison, Robert N. Wickliffe, Edward A. Dudley, James L. Hickman and George B. Kinkead. The committee reported as follows :

The gallant deeds of our brave sons who shed their blood on the glorious battle-field of Buena Vista, have added additional luster to the Kentucky character for courage and patriotism, and it is just and proper that their dead bodies should not remain in a foreign country and on an enemy's soil, but that they should be removed to their native land, and rest under the protection of their kindred and friends.

*Resolved, therefore*, That while the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County rejoice with those who survived that memorable conflict of arms, and congratulate them on its great result, they mourn and sympathize with the friends and families of those who fell in battle, and will take immediate measures to remove their bodies for interment in Kentucky.

*Resolved*, That Capt. George P. Jouett and Nelson Dudley, Esq., be requested and appointed to proceed to the battle-ground of Buena Vista in Mexico, and bring home the bodies of Col. William R. McKee, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Jr., Adjt. Edward M. Vaughn and Messrs. A. G. Morgan, William W. Bayles, Clement Jones, Nathaniel Ramey, Henry Carty, William Thwaits and Thomas Weigart.

About the middle of June, 1847, the volunteers returned to Lexington, Capt. Clay's company being under the command of Lieut. Woodruff. Capt. Beard's company went out with 78 men and returned with 43. Capt. Clay's, which had numbered 75, had 54 left. The soldiers were welcomed home by an enthusiastic crowd of citizens and military, and were addressed by Judge George R. Trotter, and soon after their return a grand barbecue was given in their honor. Capt. Clay, after a painful and protracted imprisonment, returned in December, and was warmly greeted and congratulated. The bodies of the heroes who had fallen were tenderly conveyed from their distant resting-places to a glory-bed prepared for them in the Frankfort Cemetery by the commonwealth, whose honor they had so nobly defended. There, on Tuesday, July 20, 1847, an immense concourse assembled at the spot where now rises the stately and beautiful monument erected to the Kentucky soldiers who fell in the war with Mexico. After appropriate and impressive ceremonies, an oration was delivered by Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and an address by Rev. John H. Brown. The remains of the lamented dead were then borne to the graves by the pall-bearers, and after a military salute of three guns by the whole line of infantry and rifles, the ceremonies were concluded by the Masonic fraternity. The bodies were then lowered into the graves, and the most impressive scene of the day transpired. By an apparently impulsive movement, the large body of returned volunteers, headed by Col. Humphrey Marshall, formed in line, marched around the graves uncovered, and in that way left the grounds with slow and solemn tread, and with sincere sorrow depicted in every countenance. It was a silent but impressive manifestation of their feelings, which was communicated to all around. Three rounds of blank cartridges were then fired from the whole line, and the burial was completed. It was this solemn and beautiful occasion which inspired the gifted Theodore O'Hara to pen that unequaled martial requiem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," commencing with that sublime stanza :

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo ;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and daring few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

This sketch of the war history of Lexington would not be complete without some mention of her military companies, and of these the Lexington Light Infantry, of glorious memory, the oldest military company in Kentucky, comes first. The Lexington Light Infantry was organized in 1789. Its formation was due to a threatened Indian invasion, and to the martial passion of Gen. James Wilkinson, who was chosen its first Captain. Its first Ensign was John Fowler, afterward Postmaster of Lexington. Since that time a host of stirring associations have clustered about the simple name "Old Infantry," for it has been connected with victories and defeats, conflicts and massacres, and with some of the most brilliant military achievements recorded in the annals of Kentucky. It was led by Wilkinson in successful expeditions against the Indians; shared in the disastrous defeats of Harmar and St. Clair; bore a gallant part in the victorious campaign of "old Mad Anthony" Wayne against the Scioto and other Indians, and in 1792, escorted Gov. Shelby into Lexington, then the Capital of the State, and assisted in the ceremonies of his inauguration as its first Chief Magistrate. These were the days when the "Old Infantry," delighted in flint-lock muskets, and in tinder-boxes and steel. In 1803, it was called out by President Jefferson to go to Louisiana, but the purchase of that State by the Government superseded the necessity. It was about this time that the well known and historic uniform suit of the company was adopted. It consisted of a blue cloth coat, with cuffs, breast, and collar faced with red and ornamented with bell buttons. The pantaloons were of blue cloth, the hat black and the plume red. The favorite parade ground of the company, at this time, was a beautiful level spot back of, and belonging to the Carty residence on Broadway. Subsequently, the Maxwell Spring grounds were used. A "turn-out" of the Old Infantry in early days was a grand event, and was always witnessed by a large and admiring crowd of natives of all ages, sexes, colors and conditions.

The Lexington Light Infantry was one of the first companies to volunteer in the war of 1812, it having organized for the campaign on the 11th of May of that year, with N. S. G. Hart as Captain. The "silk-stocking boys," as the members of the company were then often called, were attached to the Fifth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Militia, commanded by Col. William Lewis, and marched for the Northwestern army in August. On the march to Fort Wayne an incident occurred, which, amusing as it may appear, speaks volumes for the principles which actuated the men. A member of the company having stood manfully up under the severe fatigues of the march until the last day, at length sank on the grass of the prairie through which the company was marching, and, whilst his comrades were passing rapidly on, he shed bitter tears at his condition. An officer approached him in company with one or two others, to aid him to one of the few wagons that attended the march, and on inquiring the cause of his tears, he earnestly exclaimed, "*What will they say in Lexington when they hear that James Huston* GAVE OUT."

The glorious share with which the "Old Infantry," had in the terrible battle, and the sickening massacre at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, in this campaign, has already been told. At that river of death, the heroic band lost half its members in killed, wounded and prisoners; the brilliancy of their uniform causing the men to be readily picked off by the enemy. The gallant Captain of the company, who was wounded and disabled in the battle, was barbarously murdered by the savages after having trusted himself to the protection of his pretended friend, Capt. Elliott, of the British Army, who infamously abandoned him to the mercy of the Indians.

The heroic death of Charles Searls, another gallant member of the Light Infantry, wounded in the battle of the 18th of January, 1813, should never be forgotten. On the morning of the 23d, by strong exertion, he was able to walk, and so to conceal his wound, that he was allowed to accompany his captors unmolested, until they stopped for the night. No doubt, the fatigue, aided by the sufferings from his wound, at length revealed to the savages his disabled condition, and marked him out as a victim. He, with several other prisoners, was seated on the ground, partaking of some food, when one of the savages rose up, and drawing his tomahawk, approached Searls from behind. The prisoner marked the movement, and apprehending his intention, watched the descending blow, and tried to catch it in his hand, but only partially succeeded, the weapon inflicting a deep wound in the shoulder. Rising to his feet, he seized his antagonist, who was unprepared for such a bold resistance, and snatching the tomahawk from his hand, was about to inflict a deserved vengeance on his cruel assailant, when Dr. Bower, of the regiment, told him if he struck the Indian all the prisoners would be murdered, and his death, now inevitable, would not be prevented. As soon as he found that he might endanger his comrades by resisting, he dropped the uplifted arm, let fall the weapon, and, without a murmur or complaint, waited until the astonished savage picked up the tomahawk, and coolly and deliberately dispatched his victim. Can Roman or Grecian annals display a more sublime instance of manly generosity and magnanimity than this? It was at the battle of Frenchtown that a member of the "Old Infantry," company, James Higgins, astonished even the boldest of his comrades by his daring contempt of death. Vain efforts had been made to dislodge a large number of Indians from a barn, into which they had crowded, and from which they were pouring a destructive fire into Col. Lewis' command. The soldier we have mentioned asked permission to "smoke 'em out." It was granted. He then coolly picked up a large blazing "chunk" from a camp fire, deliberately walked up to the barn, in the very face of a hail-storm of bullets, and applied the "chunk." The barn was soon one mass of flames, and the brave infantryman quickly had the satisfaction of seeing all the Indians "smoked out." The most remarkable feature of the case was that the man had always been regarded at home as ridiculously timid, and had often been imposed upon, both by his neighbors and comrades in arms. But after this bold deed, the past was forgotten, and it was not safe for any one to say anything in the presence of the "Old Infantry" against the man "who smoked out the Indians." A few names of the killed of this company have been preserved, viz.: N. S. G. Hart, Charles Searls, J. E. Blythe (son of President Blythe, of Transylvania University), Jesse Cock, Alexander Crawford, Samuel Elder, William Davis, Jesse Riley, Armston Stewart, George Shindlebower, Samuel Cox and Charles Bradford.

On the 11th of September, 1839, the Light Infantry celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. At 11 o'clock A. M., a procession, consisting of the Louisville Guards, Capt. Anderson; the Volunteer Artillery, Capt. Trotter; the Mechanics' Infantry, Capt. Forbes; and the "Old Infantry," under Capt. G. L. Postlethwaite, marched to the beautiful woodlands of John Love (now adjoining the A. & M. College grounds), where an appropriate address was delivered by Gen. McCalla, after which came a banquet, and then the survivors of the war of 1812 reviewed their hardships and dangers, and fought their battles over again. At the commencement of the war with Mexico, the Light Infantry again took the field, under the command of Capt. Cassius M. Clay, and was known in the army by the remarkable name of the "Lexington Old Infantry-Cavalry." In

that war, the Kentucky cavalry used as its regimental flag the colors which the ladies of Lexington had presented to the "Old Infantry," some years before, on an anniversary of the battle of the Raisin. In times of peace, the company amused itself with target shooting at Maxwell's spring. On one of these occasions, the late Capt. Richard Parker, then commanding the Old Infantry, was accidentally shot in the hip, receiving a wound which made him lame for the rest of his life.

In 1860, the Old Infantry took its stand in the Kentucky State Guard, with the following officers, viz.: Captain, Samuel D. McCullough; First Lieutenant, George W. Didlake; Second Lieutenant, S. W. Price; Third Lieutenant, J. B. Norton; Ensign, R. H. Prewett; Surgeon, Dr. G. W. McMillin; Right Guide, Charles Dobyns; Left Guide, W. W. Dowden; Third Sergeant B. W. Blincoe; Fourth Sergeant, Charles Schultz; Fifth Sergeant, M. Hogarty. In the summer of 1861, just before Kentucky was drawn into the gigantic civil contest then waging, the Old Infantry held a re-union in the densely crowded Odd Fellows' Hall, on the corner of Main and Broadway. The company was conducted to the hall by those two noted organizations, the "Lexington Rifles" and the "Chasseurs," headed by the Newport band. An opening address was delivered by Judge L. L. Todd, of Indianapolis, a former Captain of the Old Infantry, after which a new flag was presented to the company by Gen. Combs, in behalf of the donor, Mr. David A. Sayre. The old flag of the Old Infantry, which had gone through the leaden storm of Buena Vista, was then unfurled, a roll of all the Captains called, and the Star Spangled Banner sung, after which the meeting adjourned. Many of the members of the company served gallantly on either side in the late terrible war between the States, and fully maintained the ancient renown of the venerable organization, which, for the credit of Lexington, should never be permanently abandoned. The following are the captains of this veteran organization, viz.: Gen. James Wilkinson, 1789; James Hughes and Samuel Weisiger, 1791; Cornelius Beatty, 1793; John Postlethwaite, 1797; Thomas Bodley, 1803; N. S. G. Hart, 1811–12; and since the last date by Daniel Bradford, J. G. Trotter, Adam Beatty William Logan, Levi L. Todd, Robert Megowan, Richard Parker, G. L. Postlethwaite, T. P. Hart, Thomas Smith, R. Morrison, John M. McCalla, Lawrence Daly, James O. Harrison, T. Monks, T. W. Lowry, W. Allison, Lewis Barbee, F. G. West, Joseph Happy, G. L. Postlethwaite, J. B. Clay, C. M. Clay, S. D. McCullough, S. W. Price. It is greatly to be regretted that a complete list of the officers and privates of this company as organized at the commencement of the late war could not be obtained though repeated efforts were made to secure it.

The Lexington Rifles, which enjoys the distinction of having been the nucleus of the famous "Morgan's Command," was organized in August, 1857, and was the first company of volunteer militia to report to the Governor in 1860 as a part of the State guard. Its uniform was green trimmed with gold. The armory was in the upper story of the building which formerly stood on the site of the Fayette National Bank building, and one of its most conspicuous ornaments was the framed motto, "Our laws, the commands of our Captain"—a motto which "the Rifles" afterward made historic. It is hardly necessary to add that the officer thus admiringly alluded to was the first and only Captain of the company—John H. Morgan, the famous cavalry leader of the South, under whose care "the Rifles" soon made a fine reputation for ambition, military spirit and drill. The company was overwhelmingly Southern in sentiment. All of its members who participated in the late war, except, perhaps, half a dozen, served on the Confederate side, and

among them was Sergt. George Peas, who, it is claimed by the Rifles, was the only Major General furnished to either side by any of the Lexington military companies. The only men known to have enlisted in the Federal army are William Robbins and George Twyman, who served as Captains; James Bush, as Lieutenant; W. H. Norris, Twentieth Kentucky; Thomas Norris, musician; and James Conine, as Colonel of a colored regiment. In the following roll of the officers and men of the Rifles, with the exception of the names just mentioned, those who served in the Confederate army are designated by words or figures, showing the commands to which they belonged. These suffixes are omitted from the names of the members who did not participate in the war:

Capt. John H. Morgan, Brigadier General; First Lieutenant, Henry C. Metcalfe, C. S. A.; Second Lieutenant, Thomas G. Calvert; Third Lieutenant, Charles W. Woolley. Sergeants, David Llewellyn, Major and Quartermaster Morgan's Brigade; William R. Jones, First Sergeant Morgan's Brigade; George Peas, Major General, C. S. A. Corporals, B. P. Watkins, E. Burk, Sergeant Morgan's Brigade; M. C. Leach, Second Kentucky Regiment. Markers, Henry Beach, Morgan's Orderly; D. V. Johnson. Armorer, Lloyd Jones. Privates—Clayton Aubrey, Morgan's Artillery; Thomas Berry, Sergeant Morgan's Artillery; George Beatty, Second Kentucky; H. A. Bowne, James Breckinridge, C. S. A.; Curtis Burke, Morgan's Scouts; C. M. Byrne, Morgan's Scouts; Pat. Burns, C. S. A.; John Calvin, Morgan's Scouts; Las. Chiles, with Forrest; S. T. Cook, C. S. A.; F. H. Croughton, C. S. A.; Othello Chiles, James Chrystal, W. P. Cook, E. A. Dolman, C. S. A.; John Doulan, Second Kentucky, Alex. Edgar, Orderly Sergeant, Morgan's Brigade; Henry Elder, Morgan's Scouts; J. T. Edgar D. B. Elrod, G. W. Faught, Matt. Fouschee, Til. Frazer, Morgan's Brigade; Jerome Frazer, Patrick Frill, S. W. Garrett, Second Kentucky; James Garrett, Morgan's Brigade; Pat. Gilroy, Morgan's Brigade; R. Gibbons, Morgan's Brigade, wounded; W. S. Gibbons, Lieutenant Morgan's Brigade, wounded; Michael Graham, Morgan's Brigade; J. H. Green, Assistant Adjutant General, Morgan's Brigade; J. C. Griffith, Lieutenant Second Kentucky; James Garttin, John Hansboro, J. B. Hamlin, sent to Camp Chase; John Haws, John Henry, T. J. Halley, Morgan's Brigade; C. C. Headley, Morgan's Brigade, killed; A. J. Hukill, Morgan's Brigade; Henry Hukill, Lieutenant Morgan's Brigade; C. M. Hendricks, Captain Second Kentucky, twice wounded; Noel Hendricks, Second Kentucky, killed at Mission Ridge; Martin Hoagland, Sergeant, Second Kentucky; John Hostetter, Second Kentucky; T. A. Hornsey, J. Heintzleman, W. W. Johnson, Overton Johnson, Jacob Kraus, N. Kirkpatrick, Morgan's Brigade, wounded; A. B. Lancaster, Morgan's Brigade; David Lewis, Lieutenant, Morgan's Brigade; Joe Llewellyn, Morgan's Brigade; Hugh Leonard, Morgan's Brigade; E. W. Loney, Morgan's Brigade; Edward Long, Morgan's Brigade; T. J. Loney, Second Kentucky; F. M. Lisle, C. S. A.; W. H. May, Captain, Forrest's Command; G. Martin, William Masoner, George Metcalfe, Thomas Miller, William Miller, Morgan's Scouts; C. H. Morgan, Captain Morgan's Brigade; R. C. Morgan, Colonel, Morgan's Brigade; Thomas Morgan, Lieutenant, Morgan's Brigade, killed at Lebanon, Ky.; Key. Morgan, Morgan's Brigade; W. P. McElroy, Morgan's Brigade; H. Moore, J. W. Myers, C. W. Norwood, S. C. Nichols, Morgan's Brigade; W. J. Owings, Morgan's Brigade; J. B. Payne, Morgan's Brigade, wounded; Cicero Price, Morgan's Brigade; S. K. Prather, Morgan's Brigade; George Pettit, Hiram Rees, Captain Morgan's Brigade; L. W. Shepherd, Morgan's Brigade; John Sprake, Morgan's Brigade; J. Sullivan, Morgan's Brigade; J. T. Skillman, Second Kentucky; H. A.

Saxton, Sr., H. A. Saxton, Jr., S. P. Salter, E. Schooley, G. W. Searcy, Frank Shroeder, Thomas Taylor, Captain Morgan's Brigade; John Travis, Morgan's Brigade, died in prison; H. C. Trumble, J. D. Trapp, Abe Turner, Ed Tuttle, Henry Ulrich, H. Utley.

The Ashland Rifles, the third company in order of time, was organized in 1859. Its uniform was gray, a color which soon after became almost as expressive of political sentiment as the Confederate flag itself. The Ashland Rifles could not have adopted a more appropriate color, for it was almost solidly "rebellious," and only furnished three recruits for the Federal army, viz., Joseph Bailey, Cash Keiger and Andrew Keiger. All the rest of the company, who participated in the late war at all, fought on the Southern side, and in the following roll are distinguished from the civilians by words or numbers designating the commands in which they served:

Captain, R. J. Breckinridge, Captain in Second Kentucky Regiment; First Lieutenant, B. R. Allen, Major Morgan's brigade; Second Lieutenant, T. M. Frazier; Third Lieutenant, C. W. Fouschee; Fourth Lieutenant, D. A. Loud, Morgan's Brigade; First Sergeant, C. S. Randall, First Sergeant with Cleburne; Second Sergeant, T. D. Kelley; Third Sergeant, Elisha Gordon, Sergeant Second Kentucky; Fourth Sergeant, A. T. Randall; Fifth Sergeant, M. Virdon, Second Kentucky; Secretary, T. S. Logwood, Morgan's Brigade; Treasurer, A. J. Reed; Markers, Fred Fox and Johnnie Morgan. Privates—James Allison, Second Kentucky; T. N. Allen; U. D. Aubrey; John Boyd, Gen. Cleburne's Division; Wade Bolin, Morgan's Brigade; Charles Burns, Morgan's Brigade; Curtis Burke, Morgan's Brigade; J. E. Ball, Morgan's Brigade; Charles Burbank, Second Kentucky; Dan Clancy, Second Kentucky; H. Clay Calvert, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment; J. H. Chisham, Morgan's Brigade; George Cadwallader; Ben S. Drake, Captain, Morgan's Brigade; James Donelly, Morgan's Brigade: George Davis; John Evans; Alexander Ely: Chris. Frazier, Morgan's Brigade; Sam Farra, Morgan's Brigade; William H. Fox; Doc. Garrett, Morgan's Brigade; Noah Gains Morgan's Brigade; John Gilbert; J. G. Griffith, Lieutenant, Second Kentucky; Charles Hall, Second Kentucky; James Hall, Second Kentucky; J. R. Hennessee, Morgan's Brigade; Ed. Hukill; H. B. Higgins; John Hansboro; W. E. Johns; M. R. Lockhart. Morgan's Brigade; W. H. Lusby; Claude Mitchum, Morgan's Brigade; Alex Maydwell, Morgan's Brigade; John Montague, Second Kentucky; J. R. Morgan; Thomas McCabe; A. H. McCurdy; John McCourt; J. M. Olmstead, Second Kentucky; Melvin Overstreet, Cleburne's Division; Bowlin Roberts, Morgan's Brigade; Charles Skillman, Second Kentucky; William Stephenson, Second Kentucky; Smith Story, Second Kentucky; W. E. Spencer, Sergeant, Morgan's Brigade; H. S. Shannon; E. "Tecumseh" Tomlinson, Second Kentucky; William Wood, Nineteenth Virginia; Ed. Wood, Nineteenth Virginia; Richard Wood, Morgan's Brigade; Henry White, Morgan's Brigade; E. Worsham; J. F. Wyatt, Morgan's Brigade (killed).

The Lexington Chasseurs, one of the most noted of the military companies ever raised in Lexington, was organized May 9, 1860, and in a very short time was fully equipped. Its uniform was blue coat trimmed with gilt, scarlet pants, and blue hat with white and scarlet plume. On the 4th of July, 1860, in the presence of the largest crowd ever assembled on the old fair grounds, Miss Abby Stewart, in behalf of the ladies of Lexington, presented the Chasseurs with a beautiful flag, artistically ornamented by Mrs. Eliza Brown. The reply to the presentation address was handsomely made by Mr. O. L. Bradley, in behalf of the company. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, by D. C. Wickliffe, an oration by R. W.

Cooper, and an elegant barbecue given by the Chasseurs and their many friends, concluded the exercises of the day. The brilliant uniform and splendid evolutions of the Chasseurs constitute one of the most charming memoirs of the days "just before the war." The Chasseurs were the favorites of everybody, and the company rarely had a parade that it was not invited to partake of the hospitality of some private residence. In 1861, a silver canteen was presented to the company, to be the prize of that member who should prove himself the best rifle shot, and to be retained by him until won by another. On one side is the inscription:

"Lexington Chasseurs, organized May 9, 1860, non nobis, sed patriæ."

The other side bears the name of the giver, and also the names of the winners of the prize, viz.:

Presented February 22, 1861, by John G Keiser, Esq.
Private R. T. Anderson,
Corporal L. P. Milward, July 26, 1861.
Private David Prewett, June 16, 1868.

The Chasseurs were not simply peace soldiers. A large majority of the company participated in the great struggle between the States, nearly the same number enlisting in each of the contending armies. Thanks to the efficiency of its drill, the Chasseurs can claim the honor of having furnished more officers for that terrible contest than any other Lexington company. The following list gives the names of the officers and men of the company, who took part in the late war, and also the commands and capacities in which they served:

*Federal.*—Captain, S. D. Bruce, Colonel Twentieth Kentucky Infantry; First Lieutenant, John C. Cochran, Colonel Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry; Third Lieutenant, William T. Scott, Colonel Third Kentucky Infantry; First Sergeant, James Dudley, Captain Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; Fourth Sergeant, T. J. Nickols, Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp; Corporal, T. J. Bush, Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp to Major General Buell; Corporal H. C. Dunlap, Captain Third Kentucky Infantry, twice wounded; Bugler, Charles Brutton, Captain Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Ensign, Julian Munoz, Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Privates—H. C. Brennan, Captain Third Kentucky Infantry; William Bright, Captain Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; James Bright, Sergeant Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; L. A. Bachus, Lieutenant Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, wounded; B. W. Blincoe, Lieutenant Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry; C. H. Buford, Major Third Kentucky Infantry; Purnell Bishop, in Assistant Adjutant General's office, under Rosecrans; D. M. Craig, Jr., Lieutenant Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; J. C. Cochran, Jr., Captain Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry; Wickliffe Cooper, Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Nelson; E. L. Dudley, Colonel Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, died of disease; Scott Dudley, Lieutenant Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; R. Foley, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; J. L. Gilmore, Captain Third Kentucky Infantry; Clay Goodloe, Lieutenant and Aid to Gen. G. C. Smith; P. Burgess Hunt, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Kentucky Infantry; M. Helvati, Major First Kentucky Cavalry; J. P. Harper, Sergeant Thirty-third Indiana Infantry; L. Harris, Sergeant Twentieth Kentucky Infantry; C. C. Johnson, Major Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; F. W. Linzen, Sergeant Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; S. M. Letcher, Jr., Captain Twelfth Kentucky Infantry; G. R. Letcher, Quartermaster Department Army of Ohio; Charles Milward, Major Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, killed at Richmond, Ky.; J. C. Morris, Captain Twentieth Kentucky Infantry; James Montmollin, Assistant Surgeon Ninth Kentucky Infantry; Hugh McKee, United States Navy, killed in Corea; George McMurtry, Quartermaster Department Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; Henry Oots,

Captain Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, wounded; G. L. Postlethwaite, Captain Regular Army; Joseph Reid, Sergeant, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry; J. P. Shaw, Volunteer Aid to Gen. Clay; H. C. Stewart, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; Charles Spillman, Lieutenant Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; Joe Shaw, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry; Ed Swift, Sergeant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry; A. W. Trabine, Captain Twentieth Kentucky Infantry; J. A. Vaughn, Captain Fourth Kentucky Infantry, wounded; R. J. West, Lieutenant Third Kentucky Infantry.

*Confederate*—Second Lieutenant, Cicero Coleman, Lieutenant Colonel Morgan's Brigade; Fifth Sergeant, J. B. Castleman, Captain Morgan's Brigade; Second Corporal, J. M. Yates, Captain Morgan's Brigade; Armorer, Whit. Maglone, Morgan's Brigade.

Privates—J. W. Alexander, Lieutenant and Ordnance officer; O. L. Bradley, Second Kentucky Infantry; B. T. Castleman, Lieutenant Morgan's Brigade; Humphrey Castleman, Morgan's Brigade; George Castleman, Morgan's Brigade; Walter Ferguson (executed), Morgan's Brigade; William D. Gilmore, Lieutenant; Roger W. Hanson, Colonel Second Kentucky Infantry; J. T. Hawkins; Strother Hawkins; John O. Hill, Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp Second Kentucky Infantry; Ed. Keene, Lieutenant Second Kentucky Infantry, mortally wounded at Donelson; Sol. Lawless, Morgan's Brigade; William M. Matthews, Lieutenant, died of disease; Frank Matthews, Morgan's Brigade; J. R. Morton, Morgan's Brigade; Thomas McCaw, Captain Morgan's Brigade; Thomas W. McCann, Captain Morgan's Brigade; Howard McCann, Morgan's Brigade; Rube McCann, Morgan's Brigade; L. C. Nichols, Second Kentucky; D. Primp, Lieutenant; Thomas A. Russell, Morgan's Brigade, killed; R. C. Scott, Morgan's Brigade; J. B. Steves, Assistant Surgeon, Morgan's Brigade; Levi Spurr, Morgan's Brigade; Lloyd Warfield, Jr., Lieutenant; Corny Warfield; E. Warfield.

The Lexington Guards, the last military company formed in the city, is composed of fine material, has attained great efficiency in drill, and promises to be no less distinguished than its older predecessors. The company which was organized in the summer of 1879, and which was mustered into the State Guard in October of that year, was then composed of the following officers and privates, viz.:

Captain, J. R. Morton; First Lieutenant, S. G. Sharp; Second Lieutenant, D. V. Johnson; Third Lieutenant, J. R. Allen; First Sergeant, J. C. Warfield; Second Sergeant, F. F. Weihl; Third Sergeant, W. H. Thompson; Fourth Sergeant, J. H. Davidson; Fifth Sergeant, H. P. Kinkead; First Corporal, R. B. Allen; Second Corporal, W. G. Boyd; Third Corporal, James Robinson; Fourth Corporal, T. H. Smith.

Privates—H. T. Allen, R. B. Barr, O. P. Beard, C. W. Bean, W. E. Bell, Jr., W. D. Berand, R. J. Breckinridge, Jr., E. E. Brown, H. L. Brutton, W. R. Bush, G. W. Dunn, L. des Cognetts, A. H. Gratz, H. Horn, F. E. Johns, J. B. Kidd, F. Kidd, L. Kemp, J. C. B. Leach, R. E. Leslie, William Mabom, T. L. McConnell, E. L. Moore, W. Parker, J. B. Reordan, J. W. Rodes, J. C. Rogers, J. W. Sayre, J. A. Simonds, F. Shryock, James Todd, J. M. Williams, James Wilkerson, R. E. Wilson, H. L. Williams, W. L. Yellman.

Dr. Ethelbert Dudley was the Colonel of the Twenty-first Kentucky (Federal) Regiment, which is frequently mentioned in the company rolls that have just been given. Dr. Dudley was born near Lexington; was educated at Harvard University, and graduated at the Transylvania Medical College, in which he was afterward Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. He was a physician by nature, talents and education, and before the commencement of the late war, he had attained considerable prominence. He died February 20, 1862,

at Columbia, Ky., where his regiment was stationed. The remains of this greatly beloved physician were borne to the Lexington Cemetery, where they now sleep, followed by the "Old Infantry," the Chasseurs, and a multitude of other mourners.

Roger W. Hanson, Brigadier General in command of the First Kentucky (Confederate) Brigade, mentioned in the company rolls above alluded to, was born in Clark County, Ky., August 27, 1827, but was for a number of years before the late war prominently identified with the Lexington bar. He was a man of rare wit, a splendid stump speaker, and a brave and able soldier. He fell mortally wounded at Murfreesboro, January 2, 1863, and died on the 4th of the same month. On the 11th of November, 1866, the remains of the lamented soldier were re-interred at Lexington with impressive funeral honors, rendered by his old comrades and a host of sorrowing friends.

Gen. John H. Morgan, the brilliant partisan leader of the late war, commenced his military career, as we have seen, as Captain of the Lexington Rifles. He was killed at Greenville, East Tennessee, September 4, 1864, and was buried first at Abingdon, Va., but was finally laid to rest here at his old home, on the 17th of April, 1868.

The gallant Hugh McKee, who was killed in the attack made by the United States naval forces upon the forts of Corea, Asia, June 11, 1871, was born in Lexington, on the 23d of April, 1844, and graduated at Annapolis, in 1866. He was the first man to reach the fort, within which he died as bravely as did his father, Col. W. R. McKee, upon the battle-field of Buena Vista. Admiral Rogers, in his report of the fight said: "The citadel has been named Fort McKee, in honor of that gallant officer who led the assault upon it, and gave his life for the honor of his flag." This noble son of a noble sire sleeps in the Lexington Cemetery.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who commanded a division in the Confederate army, and was for a short time Secretary of War of the Confederacy, was born near Lexington, January 21, 1821. He died in May, 1875. A biographical sketch of this popular orator and soldier appears elsewhere.—*Rauck.*

## CHAPTER IX.

LEXINGTON—WAR HISTORY—THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES—THE PART TAKEN BY THE CITY AND COUNTY—LEXINGTON UNDER FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE RULE—INCIDENTS AND NOTES OF THE TIMES—FORT CLAY—BATTLE OF RICHMOND—CONFEDERATE AND UNION OFFICERS.

"And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another." —*Matt., xxiv,* 10.

THE state of affairs in Lexington, at the beginning of the late war, was, like the attitude of Kentucky herself, both curious and anomalous. Political sentiments were extreme and mixed. The excited people who thronged the streets when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter came on the 13th of April, 1861, were "Union men," "Southern Rights men," and "Peace men," and the momentous intelligence was received with mingled expressions of indignation, exultation and regret. The various feelings of the time were also displayed in the Federal flags and Confederate flags which flapped defiance to each other from windows and house-tops, while volunteer military companies drilled and paraded with colors strikingly emblazoned with the arms of the State. Four days after the surrender of Fort Sumter, the venerable John J. Crittenden, in a speech at the present opera house, advised Kentucky to cling to the Union and take no part in the war, but even while he spoke, Federal home guards were organizing in every ward in the city, and in less than a week an armed company from Cynthiana, bearing the Confederate flag, and on the way to "Dixie," passed through Lexington amid cheers for "Jeff Davis and Beauregard."

On the 20th of May, 1861, Gov. Magoffin issued his proclamation of neutrality, but as that happened to be the very date appointed for the encampment of the First Regiment of the State Guard at the trotting track, Lexington looked more warlike than ever. The rendezvous which was named "Camp Buckner," in honor of the Inspector General, presented an inspiring scene with its glittering bayonets, floating flags, martial music and enthusiastic lady visitors, but with all that, there was an an appearance of earnestness that could not be mistaken. The six companies composing the regiment which was under the command of Col. Roger Hanson, were the Lexington Rifles, Chasseurs and Old Infantry, the Governor's Guard, Bourbon Rangers and Flat Rock Grays. During the encampment, the troops were reviewed by the Governor and Gen. Buckner in the presence of a large crowd of visitors. All this time a feverish and anxious feeling pervaded the community. Politicians were making wild and contradictory speeches, men and boys were studying Hardee's Tactics, blue flannel and gray jeans were in active demand, merchants advertised, "that in view of the disturbed condition of affairs, our goods will be sold for cash only," and taunting epithets, including "loyal," "disloyal," "secesh," and "Lincolnite," were angrily bandied about. Even at this early date, Garrett Davis and Nelson were quietly distributing arms to the "loyal" men of the State, and on the 17th of June, the four home guard companies of Lexington paraded in full feather, and for the first

time in public on Cheapside. As the field of operations in which the home guards figure, was quite restricted, they did not achieve an amount of glory proportionate to their activity and zeal. It was about the last of June, and while the State was playing at neutrality, that "a professor of the manly art," came to Lexington and utterly innocent of irony, but with unparalleled impudence, offered to teach fencing, the very accomplishment in which Kentucky was then surpassing every other State.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with unusual spirit and display, but the demonstration was a partisan one and confined entirely to the Union element of the city. The procession was handsome, the music patriotic, and the speech of Gen. Harlan at the old fair grounds was loyal; but to the Southern element it was not the good old "Fourth" of better days, for war was raging, and the memorable cry of "On to Richmond," was re-echoing throughout the North. Just about this time, the first organized delegation of volunteers that ever left Lexington for the Confederate army, put out for Camp Boone. It became gallant Company "B," of the 2d Kentucky Infantry, whose Colonel, the lamented Hanson, fell mortally wounded at Murfreesboro. Before the month closed, a big anti-coercion meeting had been held in Lexington, a "Union Club" was in full blast at Melodeon Hall, the volunteer companies had lost many men who had gone into either one army or the other, "Camp Dick Robinson," a Federal post, had been established at Hoskins' Cross Roads, and the first battle of Bull Run had raised the whole country to the highest pitch of excitement. Events were crowding upon each other, and Kentucky was being pushed to the very edge of the vortex of war. Nothing showed this more plainly than a thrilling incident which occurred in Lexington on the 21st of August. On that day, a quantity of guns and munitions intended for Camp Dick Robinson—one of the earliest shipments of war material openly made in Central Kentucky—arrived at the freight depot of the Louisville & Lexington Railroad. The news spread like wild fire. The Southern men indignantly denounced the transaction as a flagrant violation of the neutrality of the State, and declared that the arms should not leave the city, and the Union men as stoutly and defiantly declared that they should. But when about two hundred fully armed cavalry from Camp Dick Robinson, and under the command of Col. Bramlette, entered the city to escort the guns to their destination, affairs reached a crisis. The cavalry had just halted at Beard's Stable, at the head of Short street, when a loud bugle blast sounded above the tumult. It came from the armory of the Lexington Rifles, of which John Morgan was Captain, and which was located in the building now replaced by the Fayette National Bank. The Southern signal was immediately answered by a Union tocsin from the steeple of the old court house, and instantly the streets were filled with members of the State Guard and Home Guard companies who rushed to their several armories and formed for the conflict. Even the old brass cannon which had just done duty on the Fourth of July, was dragged out, and as both sides were equally determined and excited, a fight was imminent, but finally, through the efforts of cooler-headed citizens, a collision was avoided; the cavalry was allowed to load up their wagons with the disturbing articles, and, as they wended their way out of the city, the military dispersed, and the people gave big sighs of relief.

On the 4th of September, the neutrality farce which had virtually ended weeks before, was formally closed by the occupation of Columbus by the Confederate forces, and in less than three weeks thereafter, Col. Bramlette's regiment was encamped and recruiting at the old Lexington fair ground; the order to disarm the State Guard had gone forth, James B.

Clay and other citizens had been arrested by the military for "disloyalty" and Kentucky was "in for the war."

The time for action had arrived, and Morgan and about fifty of his splendidly drilled company, the Lexington Rifles, appreciated the fact. Though every movement of the command was closely watched, the guns were quickly and adroitly removed from the armory on the night of the 20th of September, without attracting attention, and were loaded into wagons, while a few of the men, carrying out a strategem suggested by that fertile ingenuity which soon after made Morgan famous, noisily tramped about the armory as though the whole command was drilling as usual. While the deceitful squad wickedly attracted the angry attention of the Home Guard, two innocent looking wagons filled with straw passed out of the city on the Versailles road. Not far behind the wagons straggled some members of the rifles, fully armed and equipped as if returning home from their regular drill. Not a few of the officers and soldiers of Bramlette's regiment were in town that night. They saw the wagons, but who could expect them to take any interest in straw in that shape. Some of them marched in from the fair grounds the next day to seize the arms belonging to the Lexington Rifles, and there was a nice kettle of fish when a "traitor" belonging to the company impudently remarked that "the news had arrived by the grape vine telegraph that the arms had been confiscated by the so-called Confederacy." Under the circumstances, it did not take long for trouble to arise. It commenced at the Phœnix Hotel, in some of the Rifles tauntingly crowing over the chagrined Union men, and before it ended two pieces of artillery were planted in the streets, and for a few moments the Phœnix was in a state of siege. Fortunately, it all ended without slaughter. The next day, Morgan and the most of his company were missing. They had "folded their tents like the Arab, and as silently stole away," to join the arms and comrades that had started on before. They were destined to be heard of again, for they constituted the nucleus of the command which afterward became so widely known as "John Morgan's Men." Just one week after the sudden exit of the Rifles witnessed the entry of Col. J. B. Steadman's regiment, the Fourteenth Ohio, the first Federal troops from "over the river" to arrive in Lexington. They came by way of the Kentucky Central Railroad, were welcomed with hurrahs by the Union citizens, and camped on some open ground not far from the residence of Maj. M. C. Johnson. The next day, the *Kentucky Statesman*, which for years had championed the Democratic cause, was suspended, the State Guard companies were disarmed, Messrs. Hanson, Preston and John C. Breckinridge and many young men from Lexington and Fayette County had departed, like the "Rifles," to range themselves under the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and everybody felt that military rule had begun in earnest.

Federal troops were now poured into Lexington in such a rapid and constant stream that the whole city and vicinity was virtually a camp, and continued so for four years after. Confederate flags and Southern emblems disappeared, the Federal colors were seen on every hand, a hospital for sick soldiers was established, and the rattle of drums and the monotonous and everlasting rumble of army wagons continued day and night. The fall meeting of the Kentucky Association took place as usual, but for once the excitement of the race was eclipsed by the intense interest in the thrilling events of the war. On the 1st of October the first regular recruiting office of the army of occupation was opened by Lieut. Rittenhouse, of the Fifth United States Artillery, in the house on the corner of Cheapside and Short streets, and about the same time active efforts commenced on the part of Dr. Ethelbert Dudley, S.

D. Bruce, Jesse Bayles, Thompson Worley and others to raise regiments for the Federal army. Worley was unsuccessful, and leased the Phœnix; Bayles raised a few men, but they were ultimately swallowed up in another command; Dudley and Bruce did not entirely complete their regiments, but enlisted enough volunteers to secure them their positions as Colonels, when their men were consolidated with parts of other regiments. Bramlette's command was also strengthened by a number of additions. Just before Bruce's regiment left the city it was marched to Cheapside, and there presented with a flag by the loyal ladies. The presentation speech was by Rev. R. G. Brank, and the reply by Lieut. Walcott. A few days after this the Union ladies again came to the front and organized the Soldiers' Aid Society, which was very actively engaged during the entire war in assisting sick and wounded Federal soldiers. The officers of the Society were Mrs. Macalister, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Montmollin and Mrs. Shaw.

The old Lexington Fair Ground, which was the most beautiful in the State, unfortunately became the favorite camping-place of the soldiers. On the night of the 18th of December, while it was occupied by the recruits of Grigsby's and Apperson's commands, the handsome amphitheater caught fire, it is supposed through carelessness, and was entirely destroyed to the great regret of the whole community. During the fire, one of the officers of Munday's cavalry was shot and killed by one of the picket guards on duty there. By the close of the year 1861, Lexington had some of the looks and ways of a garrisoned town. There were military salutes, military bands, and military balls and parties. There were military prisons, too, and they were generally pretty well filled, and the Southern women were never so happy as when they had an opportunity to give "aid and comfort" to the political prisoners and captured "rebels" confined therein. Nothing but the bayonets of "those horrid old soldiers" who stood guard prevented the devoted but indignant ladies from crowding the prisons with every luxury that the disloyal heart could wish. One of these prisons, with the Provost Marshal's office also, was on Short street opposite the post office, on the property where Graves' coal office is located; another was the old theater which stood opposite the residence of J. B. Wilgus on the same street; one was on Main, between Limestone and Rose, and was afterward used as a barracks for Federal soldiers; a fourth was on Water street opposite the watch-house, and is now known as Laudeman's warehouse; and another was in the rear of the house on Broadway, just above the post office, occupied by Dr. Ehrman. It had been used before the war as a negro jail. Prisoners were also confined at one time in the basement of Morrison College.

The spring of 1862 found Lexington so crowded with army supplies of every description that the mouths of the blockaded and short-rationed Confederates fairly watered at the mere mention of her name. Not less than a thousand men were regularly engaged in the business of wagoning between this city and Cumberland Gap, and night after night in endless succession did fence-rail fires illuminate gipsy-like encampments composed of hundreds of teamsters, horses, and heavily-loaded wagons. The mule business, which was so powerfully attractive to the Kentucky heart during the war, was excitingly active at this time, and large droves of those popular animals were dieting in this vicinity. Troops were camped at Pralltown, at the Morgan Vance place, on the Nicholasville pike, and other localities, where handsome trees and good fencing were abundant. These comforting supplies quickly disappeared before the teamster, the soldier and the all-devouring mule. The sweet roses of summer had just begun to bloom when Capt. John B. Castleman, and a goodly number of Lexing-

ton and Fayette "boys" did secretly, surreptitiously, and with disloyalty aforethought, convey themselves to Dixie. They were just in time to join Morgan on his first Kentucky raid, and in the middle of July, warm as it was, they and some of the very men who had carried off those two wagon-loads of straw the fall before, were darting all around Lexington tearing up railroads, burning bridges and army stores, capturing home guards who "hadn't done a thing," sending basely deceptive telegrams to Gen. Ward, the Federal commander at Lexington, and demoralizing the Union folks of the town where they had lived. But prompt measures were taken in the threatened city. Every available man, including the regular troops, home guards and a hundred Cincinnati policemen, was quickly called into service; all able-bodied loyal citizens were commanded to report at the court house forthwith to be armed; a thousand horses were impressed for mounted service; the drinking saloons were closed, and the amused and delighted rebel sympathizers, much to their disgust, were ordered to retire to their homes. Morgan swiftly occupied the principal towns in the neighborhood of Lexington, gathering many recruits all around it, and even some from it, but the place was too strongly garrisoned to encourage an attempt at capture; and much to the chagrin and disappointment of a host of friends who were just fainting to welcome "the boys" home, he found it convenient and desirable to suddenly go further South.

Gen. Green Clay Smith, at the head of several thousand men, set out from Lexington in pursuit, and on the 22d of the month—July, a special order from "William A. Warner, Colonel Commanding," was posted about the streets announcing that "Business in every department in this city and vicinity will now be resumed, as there is no longer any danger of a hostile invasion." The Colonel labored under an erroneous impression, for the city had hardly got comfortably settled down to her old ways, before the very set that had retreated, were back again in company with a large number of their intimate friends, of the same way of thinking. That Mayor Worley thought something was going to happen, is evident, from a proclamation issued by him in conjunction with the Commandant of the Post, on the 18th of August, in which "the near approach of an invading foe" is announced, and loyal citizens are urged "to connect themselves with some Home Guard Company, and drill every day at 4 P. M., after which time disloyal citizens will not be permitted to appear upon the streets." Still another proclamation was posted up on the 24th. It came from the "Headquarters United States Forces, Phœnix Hotel," and stated by "by order of Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace," that "Secessionists, Southern sympathizers, and persons not known to be strictly loyal to the Government of the United States, will not be permitted to frequent these Headquarters, and the like class of persons are forbidden to assemble on the streets of the city, or in their houses, either in groups or in crowds." This sudden stringency and activity was caused by the Confederate movement in the direction of Richmond, and the ill-mannered "Secesh" winked at each other when they could not stop to talk, for it had leaked out that Metcalfe's cavalry had advanced backward. Gen. Wallace, assisted by Cassius M. Clay, who had just been commissioned Major General, rushed on the work of organizing everything in the shape of a soldier in Lexington, and all the troops were ordered to Richmond by forced marches. Orderlies ran to and fro, and everything betokened bloody times. It was a busy day, but just in the midst of it, while Wallace was issuing his last general orders before starting to Richmond, and while his horse was waiting for him in front of the Phœnix, he was superseded by Gen. Nelson, who arrived on the Louisville train. Wallace

MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM PRESTON

went North in disgust the next morning. On the following Friday, while Gen. Nelson was in Lexington, Metcalfe's cavalry again "avoided" the enemy with astonishing rapidity, and affairs at Richmond reached a crisis. Nelson heard the news before 3 o'clock the next morning, and, mounting his horse in a towering rage, tore toward the field pouring out, as he went, such a succession of fiery maledictions, that they seemed to float behind him in the darkness, like clouds of sparks from a locomotive. By the close of that memorable Saturday, August 30, 1862, the battle of Richmond had been fought, the Confederates had achieved one of the most complete and decisive victories of the war.

Sunday morning, the news of the great disaster began to spread in Lexington. The astounded Union men, who suddenly felt strangely weak and bewildered, said at first that it was "all stuff," but horrifying proofs appeared as the day wore on. Before sundown, they heard more than they cared to know, from cavalrymen, who, in their fright, had abandoned their horses and fled from the field in ambulances; and from infantry, who had thrown away their guns and escaped on artillery horses. That Sunday night was a night of pure and unadulterated misery to the loyal part of Lexington's population, and sleep they could not—the rebels had "murdered sleep." The wildest confusion prevailed all the next day. Panic-stricken soldiers, worn out, hungry and covered with dust, poured through the city. The streets were filled with chaotic masses of men, horses and wagons, cursing and swearing officers who had deserted their regiments; stragglers, who wanted to be captured; refugees, who wanted to get away; teamsters without teams, and sutlers without stores. Munday's men were mixed up with Indianians and Metcalfe's cavalry, variegated with Ohio infantry crowded in the lead. All this time the Southern citizens looked on with exasperating coolness and expressed their hypocritical regret that the rebels had "created so much confusion." The excitement reached its highest pitch when it was found that the city was to be evacuated. Bank officers flew to the work of emptying their vaults; Dr. Todd politely but hurriedly hustled off the post office matter; the Provost Marshal's office was deserted; the military prisons were left to take care of themselves, and Union men with long faces rushed hither and thither for the rebels were coming and they didn't care to stay. Attempts were made to save the Government stores, but little was done, some of them at the Kentucky Central Freight Depot were piled up and fired, but they were not destroyed before some of the Secesh in that neighborhood had rescued enough coffee and sugar to last them for months. A quantity of guns there were bent and smashed and the ammunition poured into an adjacent frog-pond. The trunks and baggage of a whole wagon-train were pitched out to make room for Government stores, which, in the confusion, were never loaded, and the wagons went off empty. Other wagons loaded but abandoned, blocked the streets where they had been left by soldiers, who had seized the horses and galloped away. It was with scenes like these, and with a din and tumult of trampling feet, clattering hoofs, screeching locomotives, shouts of command which nobody heeded, rumbling of all manner of vehicles, the swearing of teamsters, and with sobs and farewells that were drowned by the deafening noise that Lexington was evacuated by the Federal forces.

On Tuesday, the 2d of September, 1862, the Confederate Army under Gen. Kirby Smith, with bands playing and colors flying, entered the city by the Richmond & Tates Creek Roads, and were welcomed with smiles and shouts and waving of handkerchiefs by the delighted Southern sympathizers of the place, who, with hosts of men, women and children from all the surrounding counties, crowded the sidewalks to

say "God speed" to the tattered and almost shoeless heroes, who came proudly marching by. Then took place a grand transformation scene. All became gray where all was blue before; Union flags disappeared, and the "stars and bars," which had been missing for a year, took their old places, and floated everywhere. The inspiring strains of "Dixie," the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Maryland, My Maryland," echoed through the streets, and the notes of "John Brown's Body" and "Rally 'Round the Flag," seemed to be silent forever. Gen. Smith, after selecting the Phœnix as his headquarters, issued a conciliatory proclamation very re-assuring to the Union men, and gave the strictest orders for the protection of all the citizens and their property. And now the arrival of "Morgan's Men" was impatiently awaited. In they came the following Thursday morning, and it looked as though the whole population of Lexington and the Blue Grass Region had swarmed together to meet them. At their head rode "John" in full uniform, his eyes sparkling with pleasure, and his cheeks glowing with pride; and, as they moved down Limestone to Main, and past the old armory of "The Rifles" to Cheapside, they met with a perfect storm of shouts and congratulations from their neighbors and relatives and friends, who crowded against the sides of the horses in the eagerness of their welcome. The court house yard was packed with ladies waving their handkerchiefs, fluttering little Confederate flags, making every conceivable demonstration of delight, and pouring out their long-suppressed feelings to their heart's content. Wives and mothers, and sisters and sweethearts were there, and such a kissing as ensued, when the command dismounted, no pen could describe. Everybody wanted to shake hands with Morgan; everybody wanted to shake hands with Duke, and everybody wanted to shake hands with everybody else in the command. Gen. Morgan made the *Observer and Reporter* office his headquarters, and immediately issued an order through "G. St. Leger Grenfell, Colonel and Adjutant Commanding," requiring the brigade to "hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice," complimenting his soldiers for their "valor and ardor," calling upon them to "renew their efforts," and returning thanks for the reception he had received.

Duty gave the command but little time for home enjoyment. In a few days Gen. Morgan was sent after his Federal namesake in Eastern Kentucky, and Col. Duke, Col. Hutchinson, Capt. Castleman and others were busily engaged in different parts of the State. Morgan did not see Lexington again for nearly a month. Gen. Smith closed all the drinking saloons as soon as he occupied the city, prohibited the pressing of horses, commanded his men to confine themselves to their camps, set the mills to work to supply the army with flour and meal, abolished the military prisons, established hospitals, immediately restored order, which was not hard to do, as his men were in a splendid state of discipline, and set to work to supply and equip his forces. These two last-named things were easily accomplished, as he had captured in Lexington, to say nothing of what he secured at Richmond, an immense quantity of Federal army stores and property, consisting of arms, ammunition, clothing, pork, sugar, coffee, "hard tack" and sundries. The old frame freight depot of the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, extending over "the Branch," clear through from Broadway to Mill, the Kentucky Central freight depot and a number of warehouses and depositories in the city were full of valuable stores, as were also a large number of wagons, which had been abandoned by the retreating Federals. Not less than $1,000,000 worth of property and arms enough for 20,000 men fell into the hands of the Confederates. A Union authority subsequently stated that "Lexington afforded the Rebels when they entered it the richest harvest they

have reaped during the war." But the ill-clothed and half-fed Southern troops were sadly in need of many things that had not been captured, and could only offer for them the currency which they themselves accepted. Accordingly Gen. Smith, in a proclamation, addressed "Headquarters of the Army of Kentucky, Lexington, September 4, 1862," and signed, "by order of the Major General Commanding, George W. Brent, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General," "requires the citizens to accept the notes of the Confederate Government, and requests them all to re-open their stores and resume their business." Said Mr. Wickliffe afterward, in the *Observer and Reporter* (Union): "This little financial movement had its effect. It convinced us that we were certainly in Dixie, and made us fully understand that Dixie's armies, in their marches, had an eye to the Scriptural injunction, "Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey." "The scrip part was alone disregarded. But just here, let us say, that we entertain a very high regard for Gen. Smith, because, during his stay among us, he bore himself as a soldier and a gentleman, and if the bogus government he is so faithfully serving fails to provide food and raiment for his men, it is not his fault." Confederate money was not exactly "all the rage" while the Southern forces were in Lexington, but a reasonable amount of it was taken, and some of it is here yet. One thing is certain—the Confederates were not stingy with their money. It was now in order for the Home Guards, who had "flourished like the green bay tree," to come forward, at the polite invitation of "Col. Gracie, commanding the Post," and deliver up their arms and be paroled. They came forward, just as some of the State Guard had done the year before, and bore the infliction with commendable meekness. Two depots were opened for the reception and storage of Federal arms and property held by citizens, slaves and free negroes." One was a room adjoining Anderson & McCann's, on Main Street, and the other was the old express office, on Main, adjoining Milward's present furniture store. Preparations were made to turn out shot and shell at the foundry on the corner of Spring and Short streets. The Federal military prison, on Broadway, was converted into a Confederate hospital, and the "Kentucky Mothers," a society for the relief of sick and suffering soldiers, was organized by Southern ladies. Messrs. Woodruff and Mooney were appointed to distribute some mail matter which had been left in the post office, which was then located at the Norris stand, on the corner of Short and Mill streets. Just before the Federal evacuation, fifteen bags of mail which had been sent here from the Louisville office, to keep them out of the hands of expected Bragg, barely escaped the hands of advancing Smith, and were sent back in a hurry. While our Postmaster was gracefully retreating, the mail matter from Athens came in, and during the panic was pitched up into the attic of the office. It was discovered and distributed about seven years afterward. A big bear-skin hat and a military coat of the dimensions that Falstaff loved had been left in the office by a genial deputy, who belonged to the Old Infantry. It is a post office tradition that the smallest man in the Confederate service was afterward seen at the Phœnix Hotel peeping out from the interior of that coat and staggering under the weight of that ponderous hat.

The *Observer and Reporter* suspended immediately after the battle of Richmond, but Lexington was not without a newspaper during the Confederate occupation for the *Kentucky Statesman*, which had suspended in the fall of 1861 resumed publication as soon as Gen. Smith entered the city. The *Statesman* was, probably, the only Confederate journal that was ever regularly published in Kentucky. The printing department of the *Observer and Reporter*

was conducted for some time by the printers in Morgan's command, who turned out a large quantity of hand-bills, military blanks and pamphlets for the use of the army. The title page of one of these pamphlets bore the inscription, "Tactics for Mounted Riflemen, by Col. Basil W. Duke. Morgan's Power Press Print, John Haps, Printer, Lexington, Ky." Mr. Wickliffe subsequently made some edifying remarks in his paper about "Mr. Haps and Morgan's Press." The Confederates had hardly occupied Lexington before authority was granted for raising fresh forces for the army and a number of companies "to go with Morgan" were recruited in the city and vicinity in a short time. Accessions mainly from the Blue Grass Region swelled the new regiments of Cols. Cluke, Chenault and Gano, of Morgan's command, and Smith's, Butler's and Grigsby's regiments of Buford's brigade. Many scattered themselves through other organizations, both new and old; how many, will probably never be known, but from that time until the close of the war, Kentuckians were found in regiments of nearly every Southern State. Most of this recruiting was not only done while some of the newly commissioned officers were in active service, but under other disadvantages almost unknown to the Federals. Nine-tenths of the men who enlisted went as cavalry. They had been on horseback ever since they were born, and the idea of campaigning on foot never once entered their minds. During the occupation, some of Gen. Smith's regiments camped at the old fair ground, a portion of Morgan's command used the court house yard, and the rendezvous of Buford's brigade was at the Tom Bryan Farm, on the Harrodsburg road. A fire which broke out on Short street, near the jail, and which was at one time under dangerous headway was extinguished by Confederate soldiers, directed and assisted in person by Gen. Smith. The 18th of September was observed in Lexington as a Confederate Thanksgiving Day. Gratitude was formally expressed "for the recent victories which have crowned the Southern arms," and prayers for the "bestowal of needed blessings upon a struggling people" were offered. Shortly after, a beautiful silk battle flag was presented to Gen. Smith's army by the ladies of Lexington and vicinity, being only one of several such testimonials that were given, for "Morgan's men" had not been forgotten. At the beginning of October, Gen. Bragg was at the Phœnix, publicly determined to hold the State, and privately arranging to effect a retreat. The Confederate occupation of Lexington was drawing to a close. On the 3d of October, Gen. Buckner issued orders from the "Headquarters of Recruiting Department, Lexington, Ky," assigning duties to Gens. Preston and Buford. On the 5th, Gen. Morgan, who had returned to Lexington from Eastern Kentucky, announced in a proclamation, "I have this day assumed command of this post." He had only come, however, to sadly gather and concentrate his men for the impending struggle, and the next day he left the city with his command to seek the front of the advancing hosts of the Federal army. On Wednesday the 8th, the day of the bloody battle of Perryville, the *Statesman* was issued in Lexington for the last time, and, after a week of sorrow and gloom to the friends of the South the city was again in the possession of the Union forces. In went the Confederate colors which had fluttered in the breeze for weeks, back came the Federal flags which had disappeared so suddenly, and up went the cheers of the Union citizens on the 16th as the Fourth Ohio Cavalry came clattering into the town. As all the rebels were now getting out of the State as fast as they could, the returned blue coats leisurely proceeded to make themselves comfortable. One company detailed for provost guard duty was soon nicely quartered at the court house, while the main body of the command camped

at Ashland, and everything was as lovely as a May morning, when suddenly, just at daylight, on the 18th, Morgan, who had most inappropriately returned, dashed through the woods at Ashland, surprised and captured the force there after a short engagement, then persuaded the provost guard to surrender, relieved his five or six hundred prisoners of their horses, Colts' pistols, and the best part of their equipment, stopped long enough to give his men a chance to shake hands with the friends who crowded quickly about them, and then departed in the direction of Versailles. Gen. Morgan lost one man by this engagement, his cousin, Maj. Wash Morgan, who was mortally wounded. He died in this city at the residence of Gen. Morgan's mother. Several of the Federal troops were killed and a few wounded. Again, the Union flags disappeared, notably a big one on the Phœnix, which came down with a rush, but the flags of the other side did not make their appearance this time for Smith and Bragg were gone, and the prospect of their return was not encouraging.

The city was immediately re-occupied by Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, and it looked as though the procession of Federal troops who came after him would never end. Immense quantities of stores poured into Lexington to take the place of those which had poured out with Bragg; the merchants quickly brought on new stocks of goods, the Provost Marshal's office was re-opened, many arrests were made of those who had given "aid and comfort" to the rebels, and the old order of things was at once resumed. Gen. Gilmore at once set to work to prevent any more rebel raids like the one which had just occurred by investing Lexington with all the terrors of a fortified place, and accordingly "Fort Clay" was erected on a commanding eminence near the Versailles turnpike, in the southwestern part of the city. It occupied that part of the old Cooper farm which was afterward converted into a brick yard, and which overlooks the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Fort Clay was a quadrangular earthwork, surrounded by a ditch, and pierced with embrasures through which projected the frowning muzzles of formidable guns. It was provided with a magazine, well and drawbridge, and the exterior sides bristled with sharp-pointed stakes ready for the impalement of raiding rebels. It was garrisoned most of the time from its erection to the close of the war, and was remembered by the Union men with sentiments of the liveliest interest whenever the gray coats came scouting uncomfortably close to the city. An earthwork which was never used was thrown up at the head of the home stretch at the Association Course, where its remains are still to be seen. Gilmore had his headquarters, as did also Gens. Granger, Wilcox and Burbridge, at different times, in the residence now occupied by Mrs. W. A. Dudley, on the corner of Second and Market streets. One of the results of the Confederate occupation was that the grand jury at a special term of the Circuit Court held in November, brought in two hundred and eight indictments for "treason." During the fall and winter of 1862, the city was thronged with refugees from East Tennessee, and many runaway slaves lounged about the Federal camps where they were harbored and protected by the soldiers, greatly to the disgust of Union owners, who protested against the thing in public meetings. When the year closed, the hospitals were crowded with sick soldiers, not less than a thousand being under treatment at one time, and melancholy squads, with hearse and muffled drums, seemed to pass hourly through the stree s to the cemetery.

The new year (1863) opened to the loyal slave owner as gloomily as the old year had ended, for with it came the emancipation proclamation, which rudely disturbed his faith as to the object the Government had in view in prosecuting the war. Early in February, a recep-

tion was given at the Phœnix Hotel by the loyal people to Brig. Gen. Schoepf. Among the troops here at that time were the regiments of Cols. Mark Munday and De Courcy. About the 20th of February, 1863, the loyal folks of Lexington had another of those periodical scares which were constantly occurring during the war. It was occasioned by an incursion of Col. Cluke, whose men made the air murky with the frightful rumors they circulated of another great Confederate invasion. Union refugees, who had hastily decamped from Richmond, added to the excitement in the city by their wild stories. There was a mighty stirring up of troops; Fort Clay was all agog, artillery was planted in the streets, and cavalry ordered by forced march from Frankfort. A skirmish took place at Comb's Ferry, and during the confusion, and while the Federal troops confined themselves to Lexington, Col. Cluke's men visited their homes and secured good winter clothing. It was at this time that Capt. C. H. Morgan and Lieut. Corbett were captured, and that one of the raiding rebels came into the city in a Federal uniform, and, gathering the news of the day and several other things that he wanted, leisurely departed. On the 22d of May, the handsome medical college, which stood on the corner of Second and Broadway, in the lot now known as the Bush property, was destroyed by fire. It was being used as a hospital at the time, and was full of sick soldiers under the care of Dr. Peter. At the commencement of the war, when the building was seized by the Federals for hospital purposes, only twenty-four hours were allowed for the removal of the valuable library, collections and fixtures, and in the haste and confusion much was lost or destroyed. City School No. 3, which was also used at one time as a hospital by the Union army, lost its library in pretty much the same way. There was another big scare and a cry of "The rebels are coming," on the 28th of July. Provost Marshals and loyal refugees from neighboring towns poured into the city, martial law was declared by Gen. Hascall, the stores were closed, the Home Guards "rallied 'round the flag," at the court house, and—nothing came of it. Shortly after this, Gen. Burnside visited Lexington; rebel sympathizers were required by Gen. Fry to furnish several hundred able-bodied negro laborers to complete public works; the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania and the Seventh Rhode Island Regiments acted as Provost Guard of the city, and horses were impressed as occasion demanded. On the 21st of September, Gen. Frazer and several hundred other Confederate prisoners captured at Cumberland Gap, passed through the crowded streets of Lexington en route to Camp Douglas. They were tired, war-worn and weather-stained, but saucy and defiant, and cheered for "Jeff Davis" as they moved along. It was in the fall of this year that "the coal famine of the war" took place, occasioned by the unusual and protracted low stage of water in the Ohio River. Coal retailed at 75 cents per bushel. On the 26th of November, the loyal people gave splendid Thanksgiving dinners to the Federal soldiers, who were so much strengthened by the feasting that in a few days after they easily went through the task of impressing negro men to work on projected military roads. The seizures were made at the church doors just after the colored congregations had been dismissed, and to the inexpressible disgust of the "man and brother," who for months past had been on terms of affectionate intimacy with many of the impressing troops. In December, "the draft" was the all-absorbing subject of conversation, and earnest seekers for exemption swarmed about the enrollment office.

The year 1864 opened without the occurrence of anything of remarkable interest in Lexington. On Sunday, January the 10th, Gen. Grant, who had come from Big Hill on horseback, arrived in the city and stopped at the

Phœnix Hotel. He was called out the next day by a crowd of his admiring friends, but merely bowed his acknowledgment for the attention. In February, Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge assumed command of the Department, and during that month general orders appeared for the enrollment of the negroes. On the 10th of March, a political catastrophe of the most unexpected and demoralizing character took place at Melodeon Hall. A number of good Union men, whose loyalty had not been cooled by the discouraging acts of the Government, and who had no premonition of impending evil, resolved in a sudden glow of enthusiasm to exhibit their appreciation of the services of that gallant and patriotic Federal soldier, Col. Frank Wolford, by giving him a splendid sword and a pair of pistols, which was done at the above-named time and place. Before a crowded audience, and after an intensely loyal presentation address by the Rev. M. Dandy, the handsome weapons were tendered to Col. Wolford, and the strong Union men leaned eagerly forward to hear his expected vindication of the Government and delightful excoriation of the Rebels. The rugged old Roman eyed the proffered articles for a moment, and then, to the utter astonishment, dismay, and everwhelming confusion of the truly loyal, he poured forth the boldest, the most indignant and the most crushing denunciation of the Administration that they had ever heard since the war began. With withering invective he arraigned it "for hypocrisy for crimes against the Constitution, and for the flagrant insult embodied in the order to put negro soldiers by the side of Kentucky troops who were fighting for the Union." If the eloquent and conscientious old veteran had actually poured shot and shell into the midst of his loyal friends, he could not have more completely dumbfounded them, but when he ended with the "traitorous" fulmination that "Lincoln was a tyrant and a usurper, and that Kentuckians should resist these violations of their sacred rights," their horror and wrath was almost equal the chagrin they felt at having confided with faith in such a base deceiver. They did not get their ruffled feathers smoothed down till a month after, when they held a love-feast, at which Judge Goodloe presided and Dr. R. J. Breckinridge excused and defended the Government, and then they felt much better. As for the battle-scarred old patriot, Wolford, he was arrested and imprisoned, and negro enlistments went on.

In June of this year, Morgan made his last and disastrous raid into Kentucky. His approach, as usual, created the wildest excitement and alarm in Lexington, and particularly so as there was only a small force in the place. The military commandant, Col. Wickliffe Cooper, of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry made the best preparations possible for defense, but as small hopes were entertained of holding the town, under the circumstances, Fort Clay became suddenly invested with the most wonderful attractions. Men who for various reasons disdained to meet such a "gang" as Morgan's, retired with dignified rapidity to the fort, and remained there to make a study of the works. Their retreat was the signal for a stampede. The sick soldiers were removed to the fort, so was the mail matter from the post office, and so were the books and records of the Federal authorities, and a number of other curious things which their owners did not care to have investigated by prying rebels. Negroes flocked from every direction with bundles on their heads which they "declared" they must "tote to de fote," and these valuable bundles, together with army supplies and articles of every description which had been sent out in a rush, were huddled together under the protectection of the guns of the frowning fortification. The rebels came on the night of the 9th making a most unfashionable call at 11 o'clock. About 3 o'clock the next morning, they sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of

the city, which polite request was refused, when a slight skirmish ensued, resulting in the retirement of the "garrison" to the popular but crowded precincts of Fort Clay, and the entrance of the dusty visitors who captured some greatly needed horses and burned the Federal stables and a quantity of government stores. Morgan's men, worn out by their terrible march through the rocky, sterile and destitute regions of Eastern Kentucky, arrived in Lexington needy and dilapidated, and it was during this visit that they entered the Union hat store of Mr. Shaw without leave or license, and proceeded to exchange their battered old head-gear for some of the most stylish-looking beavers he had in the house. The command left the city late in the afternoon, much to the satisfaction of the inmates of Fort Clay, whose gunners had discharged their duty by firing several shots over the town, one of which lodged in the brickwork of the lunatic asylum nearly driving some of the patients "crazy" with alarm.

The remainder of the year 1864, which will always be remembered as the darkest part of "the Burbridge Reign," was signalized by the extreme counsels of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, by the course of the Lexington Board of Trade and by military executions. In the latter part of October, the *Observer and Reporter*, a constituent Union paper was refused a permit by the Board of Trade to purchase paper, and was compelled to suspend for several months, and about the same time, Burbridge issued his notorious "hog order," and was busy arresting citizens and enforcing the most rigorous measures. On the 2d of November, four men charged with being guerrillas were taken from the Lexington jail to South Frankfort and shot and on the 4th of the same month four more, all Kentuckians, and charged with like offenses were ordered from a prison here and executed at Pleasureville. But probably the saddest event that occurred in Lexington during the whole war was the tragic death of Walter Ferguson, a gallant young soldier of Morgan's command, who had spent the most of his life in this city where he was well and kindly known, and which was endeared to him by many tender associations. He had been captured, had escaped, and had been recaptured, and while confined in the military prison on Water street, was sentenced to death as a spy, and ordered by Burbridge to be hung. Gen. Burbridge's headquarters were besieged by sympathetic friends who earnestly sought a revocation of the terrible decree, and agonized relatives with heart-breaking supplications implored for mercy, but the "twice blessed" boon was inflexibly denied, and on the memorable 15th of November, 1864, at the trotting track, Walter Ferguson and another Confederate soldier named McGee, bravely met their doom together. Many a door and window was tightly closed that dismal day to shut out the horrible sight and sound of that funeral march, and it was not without the sacred tribute of tears and of prayers as of the deepest sorrow that the soldiers died. This dreadful work inaugurated in Kentucky by Gen. Burbridge, continued during the rest of the war, and even went on months after the war had closed.

On the 28th of January, 1865, the *Observer and Reporter* resumed publication, and Mr. Wickliffe poured out the vials of his wrath against the Board of Trade, whose system of commercial regulations, he said, "hung like the pall of death upon the business of this city." The reign of Gen. S. G. Burbridge ceased on the 22d of February, 1865, and that of Gen. John M. Palmer commenced. The great struggle between the States was now rapidly drawing to a close. The fall of Richmond was celebrated on the 10th of April, by the loyal citizens of Lexington, with an illumination and with thundering salutes from the guns of Fort Clay. The illuminated design which attracted the most attention during the evening, bore

the motto, "Good-bye, shoulder-straps." On the 19th, services of sorrow over the death of President Lincoln, who had been assassinated on the 14th, were held in most of the churches, and by the close of the month a number of Confederate soldiers from the disbanded armies had returned to their homes. Samuel Robertson, condemned by a military commission as a guerrilla, was hung at Lexington by order of Gen. Palmer, on the afternoon of the 31st of May. The war was over, but military rule continued. Just before the August election, three regiments of negro troops were sent to Lexington, and when the election took place the polls were guarded by Federal soldiers. The demoralized state of the resident blacks, the irritating presence of negro troops, the interference of the military in domestic concerns, and the course pursued by the Freedman's Bureau, kept Lexington affairs in a continually disturbed condition. On the 14th of August, after a short demonstration of undue familiarity between some of the black troops and some of the white soldiers of the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, a fight ensued, and a negro guard, rushing to the rescue of their comrades, arrested one J. A. Lantz, an intoxicated soldier of the white regiment. After being roughly forced along, as far as the corner of Main and Limestone streets, he resisted, and was immediately shot through the heart by the negro guard. The last military execution that took place at Lexington during the war occurred on the 18th of the same month, at the trotting track, when John T. Bishop, charged with being a guerrilla, was hung, by order of Gen. J. S Brisbin. He died, protesting his innocence of the charge, claimed that he had been a confederate soldier, and died, declaring, "If I had a thousand lives, I would willingly give them all for the cause I have honestly fought for."

The year 1865, the last year of a tremendous conflict, closed with Hope struggling to rise from the ashes of desolation. The Kentucky Legislature was expunging the laws and the penalties which were keeping the people apart, and the gallant men who had crowned the Union arms with victory, and the brave but unsuccessful champions of the Southern flag were meeting each other with a soldierly generosity which was a prophecy of peace, and unity, and prosperity. That prophecy has been fulfilled. We are in the midst of the great blessings of its realization, and every lover of his country ardently desires that they may be perpetuated forever.—*Ranck.*

## CHAPTER X.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF LEXINGTON—THEIR RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES—COLORED CHURCHES—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS—FAIRS, ETC.

IT is not deemed inappropriate in these pages to say a few words of the colored people and their institutions—religious, educational, etc. The more respectable and intellectual of them deserve considerable credit for their efforts to advance the condition of their race. Their churches and schools mark their progress in intelligence, civilization and refinement, and stand as monuments to the worth of those who have labored for the benefit of their people. In the early period of the county's history, the negroes received religious instruction from the whites, and the old church records still in existence show the names of many colored people among the membership of the pioneer religious organizations of Lexington and Fayette County. It is not known at the present day to what denomination the first colored religious society organized in Lexington belonged. Both the Baptists and Methodists formed early churches among the colored people, but which has priority we are unable to say.

Pleasant Green Colored Baptist Church's early history is veiled in obscurity, and little can be learned of it except through vague tradition. "Old Aunt Nancy Lee," as she is called, an aged colored woman, now supposed to be over a hundred years old, is one of its earliest members, but her account of it is too incoherent to throw much light on the subject. It was probably one of the earliest church organizations of the colored people in this city. It is said that the first property for church purposes ever bought by or for the colored people of Lexington was the lot on which the Pleasant Green Church now stands, and there is a tradition that a boy named Dick found a sum of money near the old station or fort in what is now Sandersville Precinct, supposed to have been hidden there by the whites during some Indian invasion, and that he gave the colored people a portion of the sum, which they invested in the lot alluded to above. One of the first ministers of this organization was an old colored man who was known as "Captain," and who used to hold meetings in his own cabin. He preached for the congregation as long as he could stand up, and, when enfeebled by age, used to sit down and talk to them. After his death, the congregation made efforts to buy a colored preacher named Jerry Overstreet, but before it was accomplished, Loudoun Ferrell, a colored man who emigrated from Virginia with his master, and who could read and write, was accepted as Pastor. Occasionally, white preachers administered to them. One of these, Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, who preached to them in the court house when it was a new building (that was a long time ago), was the first preacher, it is said, to take down the names of colored members and admit them into the Elkhorn Association.

The first church of Pleasant Green congregation was built upon the lot purchased by the treasures of Capt. Kidd, which the boy Dick had found near the old fort. It was a

small frame building, and Anthony Lee, usually called "Tony" for short, the father of old "Aunt Nancy," was one of the first Deacons, and one of the leading members. As the membership increased, they built additions to the edifice to accommodate their members. The little frame was finally burned, when a small brick was erected in its place. This served until the freedom of the colored people, when the present church was built. Among the early preachers of this church, after "Old Father Captain," were Revs. Mundy, Loudoun Ferrell, Orlando Payne, Dick Price (a son of "Old Father Captain"), George Brent, Jr., George W. Dupee, Robert Clark, M. M. Bell, E. M. Mamon, H. P. Jacoby. Rev. William M. Pratt, of the First Baptist Church (white), frequently preached for them. The present Pastor of the church is Rev. J. F. Lyons. The membership of Pleasant Green is now 450, officered with Samuel Alexander, Peter White, Henry Peterson, Curry Braxton, Abner Webster, James Stubblefield and J. D. Jones, Deacons; Samuel Alexander, James Stubblefield and Enoch Sanders, Trustees. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained.

The First Baptist Church (colored) of Lexington is believed to have been organized about 1801. Like the Pleasant Green Church, its early history cannot be given very clearly. From the best information to be obtained, it seems both these were at first the same church, but when separated we are not able to say. The history of this church shows that "Old Father Captain" was its first Pastor, and, when compelled by age to resign the charge, Elder Loudoun Ferrell was Pastor until his death, October 12, 1854. In 1821, the church sought a union with the Elkhorn Association as an arm of the First Baptist Church (white) of Lexington. At the time of the death of Elder Ferrell the church numbered about two thousand members. Elder Ferrell was succeeded as Pastor by Elder F. Braxton, who remained eight years, ending in 1862, when a split occurred, and about four hundred members left, and formed what is known as the "Independent Colored Baptist Church," with Elder Braxton as its Pastor. This left the First Church in some confusion, and Elder James Monroe, of Frankfort, was called to the pastorate. He gathered the flock together and remained Pastor until his death, in 1875. Elder J. F. Thomas was then called, remaining until 1879, and during his stay about one hundred and sixty members withdrew and formed a mission church at Slickaway. Elder W. J. Simons came next as Pastor, and remained one year, when he was elected President of the Colored Baptist School at Louisville, and, February 17, 1881, Elder S. P. Young, the present Pastor, took charge, and from him we obtained the later history of the church.

The present church edifice was built in 1856, and is 90x65 feet, and is worth about $15,000; present membership is 1,439. Clayborne Lee, one of the original members, is still living, and a regular attendant at church service. M. Washington, George Scroggins, John Gillis, John West, D. K. Williams, William Howard and William Tyler, are Deacons; M. Washington, George Scroggins and John Gillis have been in office for thirty years. The Trustees are George Scroggins, S. Dunn and William Howard. This church gives to the education of the ministry $150 per year; to her Pastor, $800; and helps her poor, sick, etc. It has ordained and sent out forty ministers, some of whom are now Pastors of the leading Colored Baptist Churches of the State.

A good Sabbath school is carried on, with about two hunrded and forty children and twenty teachers, and with D. K. Williams as Superintendent. Several mission Sunday

schools have been organized under the supervision of this church.

Of the Independent Colored Baptist Church of Lexington we have been unable to learn anything.

A Colored Episcopal Church has been established in Lexington, but we failed to obtain a sketch of it.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church dates its existence back to 1820. As early as the period mentioned, a few colored people rented a stable from a Mr. Wilkins, located upon the present site of the church. Meetings had been held previously, but they had been very much disturbed by lawless persons. When the congregation rented the stable from Mr. Wilkins, he promised its members protection from all disturbance—a promise he faithfully kept. The first meetings were held by William Smith, a colored local preacher, who had charge of the congregation for a number of years, and built up a large membership. About 1830, the stable was torn down, and a small brick church erected where it stood, the congregation having, in the meantime, purchased the lot. It was enlarged and remodeled about the year 1850, in which form it served the wants of its members until 1877, when it was again remodeled into its present style and appearance.

From the foundation of this church, it was a mission of the Hill Street Methodist Church, and fed upon the crumbs that fell from its table. It was presided over and its welfare looked to by the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which did its official business and sometimes supplied it (temporarily) with white preachers, but its ministers were mostly colored men. At the close of the war, the colored Methodists of the city withdrew from the conference of the Methodist Church South to the number of about three hundred, for the purpose of forming an independent church. For fifty years or more, there had been independent churches of the colored people in the North, and, upon the application of this church to Bishop Payne, of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference of Ohio, it was admitted, and Rev. Grafton Graham (of Ohio) was sent to it as its Pastor. He remained three years, from 1866 to 1869, and was followed by Rev. Levi Evans, of Louisville, for two years, who was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Stansberry for three years. The Pastors since have been John W. Gazaway, two years; John Asbury, three years; Isaac Lindsay, one year; and the present Pastor, Rev. R. G. Whitman, who came in 1881. The church has now some three hundred and forty members, and is the oldest African Methodist Church in Lexington. It is the parent of Asbury Chapel, the original members of which it furnished; and Quinn Mission also was organized by members from it.

In the early history of this church, after the death of Rev Smith, its first preacher, Rev. James Turner preached to it. He has been a member of it and a local preacher for a good many years, and Elder for the last thirteen years. The church building was remodeled in 1877, at a cost of $4,000, and is at present, including the parsonage and lots, valued at some $15,000. The Trustees are James Turner, Jordan Jackson, Henry Tandy, John Jackson and Leonard Fish. A Sunday school has been in successful operation for several years, with an average attendance of about one hundred, under the superintendence of Albert Byrd.

Quinn Mission (African Methodist Episcopal) was formed, as stated above, principally by members from St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in the summer of 1872, by G. C. Riley, a mem-

ber of that church, who began holding prayer meetings at private houses on Lee's Row. After a series of such meetings, he finally secured a room near Hayes' Corner, where he organized a church, assisted by Rev. Gazaway, of St. Paul's Church. It was called "Quinn," in honor of one of the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was continued as a mission of the St. Paul's Church for one year, and Rev. Riley was its minister, during which time its membership reached fifty-five. In 1873, it passed under the control of the Kentucky African Methodist Episcopal Conference, and has been to the present time a mission station of the conference, under the supervision of the parent church. Its Pastors since its reception into the itinerant work have been as follows: Revs. G. C. Riley, 1873–74; J. E. Wilson, 1874–75; S. H. Lacy, 1875–76; S. H. Walker, 1878, for six months, when Rev. C. Baxter was appointed Presiding Elder, and became its Pastor. The present membership is 110; Stewards, T. Lewis, J. Lee and L. Thomas; Trustees, Isaac Johnson, John Edwards and Daniel Timberlake. A frame church was erected in 1873, near the Kentucky Central Railroad depot, at a cost of $450, and was remodeled in 1876, now being worth some $750. A prosperous Sunday school of fifty odd pupils is maintained, of which Rev. C. Baxter is Superintendent.

Gunn's Chapel (African Methodist Episcopal Church) is so called in honor of Winn Gunn, Esq., who gave the lot on which the church stands for that purpose. His contributions to it amount to about $1,100. The church was organized in the spring of 1869, by Thomas Jones, a local preacher, who had been preaching for the different Colored Methodist Churches in this and adjoining counties since 1828. At the time of the formation of the church, he was a member of Asbury Chapel congregation, which had about one hundred and eighty members. He went to the Lexington Conference, held at Harrodsburg in February, 1869, and represented to that body the crowded state of the Asbury congregation, and was appointed to select a suitable place and form a new organization. Accordingly, he held his first meeting in Benevolent Hall, and organized a church consisting of seven members. He held meetings there for two months, and increased the membership to sixty. A house was next rented on Walnut street, where they worshiped until 1875. Their Pastors are as follows: Revs. Thomas Jones, 1869–70; George Downing, 1870–73; Adam Nunn, 1874–75; Benjamin Strider, a local preacher, 1875–77; N. L. Carr, 1877–80; and W. W. Locke, the present Pastor.

A Sunday school was established under the pastorate of Rev. Downing. During the ministry of Rev. Nunn, the present church and parsonage were built. The edifice is of brick, 40x50 feet, and, including parsonage, is valued at $4,000; is located at terminus of Dewees street. Under the ministry of the present Pastor, Rev. Locke, the church has been cleared of debt and the membership increased to 265 in about eighteen months. The Stewards are J. W. Russell, John Shelton, C. W. Hunter, Albert Hardin and Hillard Robinson. The Trustees are Winn Gunn, George Washington, Samuel McDaniel, Philip Block and Philip Fonby. The Sunday school has an attendance of 130 children, under the superintendence of George Washington.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) was organized about the year 1847, principally through the instrumentality of Henry H. Lytle, who may be termed the father of it. Lytle, with David Francis, John Bell, Robert Jackson and about fifty

others, petitioned the Methodist Episcopal Church South (white) for the privilege of forming a society, to be known as the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, after Bishop Asbury, and to build a house of worship. Accordingly, on the 30th of August, 1847, the following Trustees were elected: David Francis, John Bell, Henry H. Lytle, Robert Jackson, R. Hawes, George Perry, John Tilghman, Anthony Burrell and E. Alexander. W. W. Wilson was the Pastor. A committee was appointed to secure a lot, and in a few days they purchased the lot on which their present church now stands, for $500. There was an old carpenter-shop on the lot, and this was turned into a house of worship, and served for that purpose for five years, when the present edifice was begun, and finished in 1854. It was dedicated, when completed, by Bishop Bascom, who preached a powerful sermon from the text, "There is one thing needful." The Pastors of the church since its organization have been Revs. H. H. Kavanaugh, H. B. Bascom, W. W. Anderson, Joseph Cross, H. H. Lytle, George W. Downing, W. L. Muir, M. Walton, Joseph Courtney, S. G. Griffin, E. W. Hammond and G. W. Hatton, the present Pastor. This church became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1867, being in the same conference with the Centenary Methodist Church. Previous to that, it was with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Its present membership is about five hundred, and the Trustees are Alexander Burton, David Clark, Levi Jones, Benjamin Hedge and C. McPheaters. A good Sunday school is maintained.

The Christian Church (colored) of Lexington was organized about the year 1851. Previous to its organization as a church, its members had belonged to the various white churches of the county and the State. Elder Thomas Philips, a former servant of John Brand, Esq., was given his freedom by Mr. Brand, and at once engaged in the work of the ministry. He had held a few prayer meetings, and now conceived the idea of forming an independent congregation. He secured a building and lot, where the old Fourth Church stands, for which the congregation paid $500. The first meeting was held by the congregation in April, 1851, and at the time there were about thirty-five male members. The first Elders were David Withers and Botsman Christopher. Elder Philips preached for the church for eight years, and continued to preach at intervals for it until his death, which occurred some time after the war. The next regular Pastor was Elder William Davis, who began his ministry in 1859. At this time, the membership had reached 100. During the pastorate of Elder Davis, the church, which had originally been a carriage factory, was remodeled and repaired. About the year 1860, Alexander Campbell (colored), of Woodford County, a servant of the Fleming family, was purchased by members of the White Christian Church. He had been preaching with considerable success in Woodford County, and in 1864 he succeeded Elder Davis as Pastor of the Colored Christian Church of Lexington, serving as its Pastor faithfully until his death, December 15, 1870. During his ministry the membership greatly increased. In January, 1871, Elder H. M. Ayres, of Danville, Ky., was called to the pastorate. The membership was now 180, and the project of building a new church was agitated. A site had been selected by Elder Ayres' predecessor, but had been abandoned on account of its location. Elder Ayres, however, determined to tear down the old house and rebuild it, which he did in 1874, putting up an edifice 37½x52 feet, at a cost of $3,550. The congregation worshiped in this building until October, 1880.

In August preceding, the congregation bought a church on Constitution street, which had been erected by an offshoot from the old church, known as the "Second Christian Church." This new church had erected a handsome brick building, 41x70 feet, at a cost of $14,000. It was sold, August 9, 1880, under a decree of the court, and bought by Elder Ayres for his congregation, at the sum of $5,000. The church now comprises 330 members. The present Elders are Albert Taylor, E. R. Hathaway, Simeon Gardner, and Ellison King. The Trustees are Elder H. M. Ayres, G. W. Reed, Ellison King, Aaron Dupee, Nelson West, Simeon Gardner and A. W. Redd. On the 15th of November, 1881, a fire partially destroyed the building, which, however, was covered by insurance.

A Sabbath school in connection with the church is regularly maintained. It has an enrollment of over one hundred, with an average attendance of fifty-five, under the superintendence of Nelson West.

The history of education among the colored people of Lexington dates back to 1865, when the building known as "Ladies' Hall," on Church street, was purchased by the colored women at a cost of $3,500, and designed partly for school purposes. In 1867, through the influence principally of James Turner, who has taken more interest, perhaps, in the cause of educating his people than any colored man in the county, some half a dozen or more white female teachers were sent to Lexington by the American Missionary Society, who organized schools for the colored children, the general expenses of which were paid by the United States Government. The school in Ladies' Hall (the first-colored school organized) had an attendance of some five hundred pupils. The teachers supplied by the Missionary Society were intelligent, pious ladies, who effected much good among the colored people during their stay. About 1869–70, the society built a house for the better accommodation of the colored children, on Corrall street, at a cost of about $6,000. These teachers from the Missionary Society occupied this building until 1874, when they were withdrawn and sent to other fields of labor. There are now four buildings in the city for colored children, three of which belong to the city, and the other to the American Missionary Society. Twelve teachers are regularly employed in these schools, and all the branches of a common English education are taught. The Corrall Street School has four departments, and 310 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 255. The present Principal is H. O. Jones, from Nashville, Tenn., and and Ella Ross, Sally Turner and Lucy Smith, assistant teachers. This is the largest colored school in the city, and all the English branches are efficiently taught. The Ladies' Hall School on Church street has three departments and an enrollment of 185 pupils. C. C. Moore is Principal; M. E. Bretton and Susie M. King assistant teachers. The Pleasant Green School consists of three departments; 192 pupils are enrolled with an average attendance of 144. Henry L. Gowens has been Principal for the past two years The assistant teachers are Hattie E. Warfield and Lou McMillen. This school occupies three rooms in the basement of Pleasant Green Church. The Fourth Street School has two departments, with an enrollment of 115 pupils and an average attendance of 97. Mary B. Hawkins and Lou Simpson are the teachers.

Education has improved the condition of the colored people of Lexington very materially. It is estimated that at least two thousand colored children have been taught the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic since the introduction of colored schools.

Many colored children, however, are unable, through poverty, to attend regularly, and are only present in school at intervals.

In June, 1867, at a meeting of the School Board of Lexington, James F. Robinson, Jr., and John O. Hodges were appointed a committee to confer with Hon. M. C. Johnson as to the proper steps to be taken to secure and apply that part of the public fund for the benefit of colored schools. At the suggestion of Mr. Johnson, they accepted the bond of James Turner (colored) as Trustee, and passed into his hands $530.94. During the mission period, Turner was the only colored man connected with the colored schools, and acted with them until the mission was withdrawn, when an Advisory Board of seven members was appointed to act with the City School Board. This plan is still followed. The present Advisory Board is Reuben Scott, Horace Gaines, —— Ingles, Marshall Clay, Andrew Lute, etc. Last year, there was expended on the colored schools the sum of $5,000. The schools are in a flourishing condition, and increasing in interest and usefulness every year.

For many years, Freemasonry has existed among the colored people to a greater or less extent in different localities. Since the late war gave them their freedom, many secret and benevolent societies have sprung into existence, and particularly has Freemasonry flourished among them.

A Grand Lodge for the Colored Masons of Kentucky was organized in 1867, at Louisville. It was composed of four subordinate lodges at the time of formation, and Jesse Merriwether, of Louisville, was chosen Grand Master, and George A. Schaffer, Grand Secretary. The four subordinate lodges were, viz.: Mt. Moriah, No. 1; St. Thomas, No. 9; Merriwether, No. 3, at Louisville; and David Smith, No. 4, at Lexington. The latter has since ceased to exist. There are now seventeen subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction, distributed over the State as follows: Four in Louisville, one at Bardstown, two at Mayfield, one at Columbus, one at Henderson, one at Georgetown, one at Covington, one at Paris, and two in Lexington. The following are the Grand Masters since the organization of the Grand Lodge, in the order in which they served: Jesse Merriwether, of Louisville; William Spradling, of Louisville; Kelsey Hudson, of Paducah; J. C. N. Fowler, of Louisville; William H. Gibson, of Louisville; George Taylor, of Louisville; G. W. Dupee, of Paducah; and Henry King, of Lexington, who is now serving his second term.

In 1879, a Grand Chapter was organized at Louisville, with J. C. N. Fowler as Grand High Priest. There are four subordinate chapters, viz.: Enterprise Chapter, at Louisville; Mt. Hoar Chapter, at Paducah; Zerubbabel Chapter, at Paris; and Mt. Carmel Chapter, at Lexington.

A Grand Commandery was organized at Lexington in August, 1881, with George Taylor, of Louisville, Grand Commander. It consists of three subordinate commanderies, stationed respectively at Louisville, Paris and Lexington.

Sardis Lodge, No. 8, was organized at Lexington in October, 1874, with nine members, and Henry King, W. M.; C. H. Allen, S. W.; and John Warfield, J. W. It now has fifty members, and is in good working order. Horace P. Gaines is the present Master.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 10, was organized in July, 1876, with J. F. Thomas, W. M.; D. H. Brown, S. W.; and Henry Lee, J. W. It started out with thirty members, and at present has fifty-four, of whom J. W. Ellis is Master. It meets in the same hall as Sardis Lodge, on Limestone street, opposite the county jail.

Mt. Carmel Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, was first organized as No. 77, under the Missouri Grand Chapter (colored), in 1878, but became No. 3, under the organization of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky. It has at present thirty-five members in good standing. J. W. Ellis is H. P.; Joseph Bradley, K.; and Henry King, S.

Bethany Commandery, No. 2, was organized in May, 1878, under the jurisdiction of the Colored Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, with seventeen members, and J. F. Thomas, E. C.; Thomas J. Wilson, G.; Albert Johnson, C. G. The present E. C. is T. J. Wilson. To their credit be it said, the most respectable class of colored men of Lexington and Fayette County compose these bodies.

Gem of Kentucky Lodge, No. 1519, of Odd Fellows, was instituted November 25, 1872, on the petition of five members, viz.: Charles Allen, John Warfield, Frederick Robinson, J. W. Ellis and Andrew Scott. It has now about forty members, and, being the oldest lodge, has had two others formed from its membership. It has a ladies' branch, entitled the Household of Ruth, No. 57, numbering forty-five members.

Star Banner Lodge, No. 1770, of Odd Fellows, was instituted August 9, 1876, and was composed of members from the Gem of Kentucky Lodge. It began with sixty-two members. The present officers are Willis Merchant, N. G.; and D. Williams, Secretary. There are about sixty members on the roll in good standing.

Scientific Lodge, No. 1863, of Odd Fellows, was instituted April 18, 1873, with a membership of 130. A. W. Redd was the first N. G., and E. M. Marion, first Secretary. The present membership is 158, officered as follows: H. H. Jackson, N. G.; and A. W. Redd, P. Secretary.

Union Benevolent Society, No. 2, was organized October 20, 1852, and was composed entirely of slaves. Its object was the mutual protection of each other. Of the original members, there are now but three living, viz.: Lewis Page, Sam Breckinridge and Henry Brown. Other prominent members are Leonard Fish, Oscar Woods and —— Robinson. It was chartered March 14, 1870, under the State laws. The society now owns eight acres of land, paid for, just outside of the city limits, which is used for a graveyard, and is known as "No. 2 Cemetery." About $1,500 is paid out annually for benevolent purposes. It has 685 members, and is prosperous financially. A Ramey is President, and A. W. Redd, Secretary.

The Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Fayette and other counties was organized in 1869. Henry King was the prime mover, and through his influence mainly it was formed. In response to a call issued by him, the colored people assembled at Ladies' Hall on the 11th of August, in the year above mentioned, and a stock company was organized. Henry King was elected President; H. H. Harvey, Vice Prsident; Henry Scroggins, Secretary; and James Turner, Treasurer; Board of Directors, James Harvey, Thomas Slaughter, George Perry, Edward Smoot and Theodore Clay. The number of members was limited to fifty, and the stock was all taken in a few weeks. In 1871, the society leased twenty-five acres of ground on the old Ficklin estate, of M. C. Johnson, for ten years, with privilege of fifteen years. The first exhibition was held October 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1869, with a large attendance, and, after paying $100 for the grounds (on Mrs. Graves' farm), they had a surplus, which paid $10 to each stockholder. They received a charter from the Kentucky Legislature March 26, 1870. The second exhibition was held October 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this

year, and, with what funds they had on hand, increased the amount to $4,374.78. The society has erected buildings on their grounds at a cost of $3,500. A. L. Hardin has been Secretary for five years. Among the rules of the association is the following, which is highly commendable: "No prize-box selling, lotteries, gambling, or spirituous liquors of any kind will be allowed on the grounds. This rule will be strictly enforced." The last fair was held on the 20th day of September, 1881, and continued four days. The present officers are: H. P. Gaines, President; E. W. Jackson, Vice President; W. L. Taylor, Treasurer; and A. L. Hardin, Secretary; Board of Directors, Reuben Scott, Thomas Wilson, H. King, H. Lee, John Warfield, A. N. Smoot, and A. W. Redd; A. Scott, Ring Master; and Robert Robinson, Marshal. The association is in a flourishing condition, and its members deserve credit for the interest they have displayed in its organization and perfection.—*W. H. Perrin.*

# PART III.

# HISTORY OF THE PRECINCTS.

# PART III.

# PRECINCT HISTORY.

## CHAPTER I.

ATHENS PRECINCT — TOPOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE — EARLY SETTLEMENT — PIONEER LIFE AND HARDSHIPS — CURIOSITIES, RELICS, ETC. — AN INDIAN BURYING-GROUND — CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS — VILLAGES.

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as fierce and wild as they."
—*Old Hymn.*

IT is sweet, yet sad, to recall the scenes of the past—sweet, because we see the faces of dear ones; sad, because the picture is unreal, and will vanish like the mists of the morning. The old landmarks are passing away with those who reared them, and must be noted before they are gone. A few objects here and there along the pathway of life are preserved and cherished; but the greater number are allowed to perish, to the sorrow of loving descendants. There are not many people who see beyond the narrow circle of their own age, or, who seeing, care for the joys of those who follow them. Items of private interest and often great public utility are neglected and permitted to disappear. It thus occurs that, to the misfortune of the reader, the historian has an easy task in gathering the limited matter which fate has assigned him to record. There are many important facts connected with Athens Precinct in early years, which have passed beyond the hope of recovery. A few are still remembered, and these will be appropriately mentioned.

Athens Precinct, which is Election Precinct No. 1, lies nearly southeast from Lexington, and is somewhat irregular in shape, being much longer than it is wide. It extends from the city limits to the Clark County line, with the Richmond Pike on the south side, as the boundary line between it and East Hickman, and the Winchester Pike on the north side, forming the line between it and Brier Hill. A very small portion in the extreme southeast of the precinct extends across the Richmond Pike, but with that exception the latter road is the line. The entire surface is sufficiently elevated and rolling to obviate the necessity of artificial drainage, and in places it verges almost into hills. Very little of the land, however, but is susceptible of cultivation, and none but what is adapted to grazing. The soil is of the finest quality, and yields abundant harvests of all the crops usually grown in this latitude. The principal products are corn, wheat and hemp. Grazing is likewise

carried to a considerable extent. Handsome and costly private residences, such as are seen mostly in the suburbs of populous cities, are numerous, and these, along with the finely cultivated and grass farms which they adorn, bespeak the success which has attended those who were fortunate enough to secure a firm footing here when land was cheaper than it is now. Originally, the timber consisted of oak, hickory, black walnut, buckeye, sugar maple, black and honey locust, ash, etc., much of which has disappeared before the hand of cultivation. The water-courses flowing through and near Athens are Hickman and Boone Creeks, with a number of small tributaries.

The early settlement of Athens Precinct, like all of the more retired portions of Central Kentucky, is involved in obscurity, and we are left, in a great measure, to conjecture. To designate any one of the earliest settlers as being the first, would be to assume a risk that we do not feel disposed to take upon our shoulders. A number came in so early that it is impossible, after this long lapse of time, to fix an exact date of their settlement. Without asserting that there ever was a *first* settler in Athens, we will say that among the early comers were David Watts and Richard Spurr. They were from Virginia, and are supposed to have settled within the present limits of Athens about the year 1780 to 1781. The farm opened by Mr. Watts is still in possession of his descendants, William D. and Garrett Watts (brothers), who are great-grandsons and the fourth generation of the Watts family who have successively owned and occupied it. It has lost nothing by passing down through these generations, but has continued to increase in magnitude and value, until now it ranks as one of the valuable farms of the precinct. Mr. Spurr settled on military land obtained for services as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Numerous descendants are still living in the county. The family is a prominent one, and its many representatives have always taken an active part in improving and developing the country. A son, Daniel Spurr, became one of the early settlers and prominent farmers of Sandersville Precinct. Dr. R. J. Spurr, of that precinct, is a son of Daniel Spurr. Richard Spurr died in this precinct in 1786.

Boone Station was an early settlement in this precinct, made by the old pioneer, Daniel Boone, himself, as early as 1782. The site of this station is ten miles southeast of Lexington, on Boone's Creek, a stream named for Daniel Boone, and about five miles from Boonesborough,* his original settlement. Unfortunately, the names of the early occupants of Boone's Station have not been preserved and Capt. William Ellis, who may be termed the founder of David's Fork settlement, is the only pioneer besides the Boones themselves, whose name is connected with the station. During the summer of 1784, Capt. Ellis went there at the request of Daniel Boone, to confer with him and several other military leaders regarding a threatened Indian invasion, and it was arranged that Capt. Ellis, who was both an experienced Revolutionary officer and Indian fighter, should take command of a company of settlers. The invasion, however, did not take place. Capt. Ellis always said that the station was stockaded mainly for the protection of Boone's own family and his nephew, Samuel Boone's, who was also there, though it was large enough to accommodate a number of others. The inside of the palisades was ornamented with the skins of various wild animals tacked up to dry, and, as Boone was a great hunter, we may suppose that the skins were not few. Boone remained here until his removal to

*Collins' Kentucky.

Maysville in 1786. Few people in Fayette County are aware of the fact that Daniel Boone, to whom the State of Kentucky owes more than to any other one man, was ever a resident of their county. An extended sketch is given of him in a preceding chapter. The following grant from Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, to Daniel Boone, is copied from the original document, now in the possession of Mr. L. P. Spurr, a gentleman living in the precinct. No attempt is made to improve the phraseology, but it is given *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*, and is as follows:

PATRICK HENRY ESQ. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia to all whom these presents shall come GREETING.

KNOW YE, That by virtue and in consideration of a Preemption TREASURY WARRANT No 1241 and issued the 28th day of December 1870 there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto Daniel Boone Brother and heir to Israel Boone Deceased, a certain Tract or Parcel of land containing One Thousand Acres by Survey, bearing Date the 15th day of April 1784, lying and being in the County of Fayette on the waters of the East fork of Hickman and part of the waters of Boones Creek and Bounded as followeth to wit: Beginning at an elm near a Pond and near the line of Jonathan Martin's Preemption Running North 60 West 80 poles to a white Oak and hickory Corner of Levi Todd's Preemption thence with said Preemption line South 20 west 344 poles to a white Oak crossing and Crossing a small branch several Times in the distance of 120 poles, thence with another of said Todd's lines north 61° west 400 poles to a Cherry honey Locust and Black Walnut, thence with a line of Walter Overton's Preemption south 17° West 50 poles to two hoopwood saplings thence with the land of Robert Todd south 60° East 15 poles to a Black walnut Thorn and Buckeye thence with another of his lines south 27 poles to two Black walnuts near a small Drain thence with another of said Todd's lines south 67° East 145 poles to a honey Locust and black walnut Corner to Isaac Shelby's settlement and Preemption thence with said Shelby's line south 60° East 485 poles to a large Black Oak thence south 75 poles to two hickorys thence East 320 poles to a Buckeye thence North two hundred poles to a sugar tree thence West three hundred and twenty to a hickory, North three hundred and eighty poles to the beginning,—

With its appurtenances; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of Land, with its appurtenances to the said Daniel Boone and his heirs, forever. IN WITNESS whereoff the said Patrick Henry Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed, at Richmond, on the 18th day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of the Commonwealth the Tenth.

(Signed) P. HENRY.

The Boone family is so well known to readers of Kentucky history, and as members of it are prominently mentioned elsewhere in this work, that further notice is omitted in this chapter. Shortly after these settlements were made, Roger Jones, William Christian, William Barker and Peter Eddleman, from Virgina, moved into the neighborhood. Jones married a niece of Daniel Boone, and died upon the place of his original settlement. Christian settled here when the country was a wilderness. Barker has descendants still living in the county, but no relatives of Eddleman are now here. The settlement made around where the village of Athens now stands was the first in the precinct, and the pioneers mentioned all located in that vicinity.

Joseph Graves, another Virginia pioneer, came in somewhere about 1800, and settled on the farm now owned by L. K. Goodwin. He died in 1825, and R. B. Graves, one of the largest land-owners, and a prosperous farmer of the precinct, is his son. Joseph Bryant, from North Carolina, settled here in a very early day, upon the place where his grandson, Woodson Bryant, now lives. He remained upon this farm until his death, which occurred when he was in his eightieth year. James Overton was from Virginia, and removed to Fayette County in 1811. He

bought a farm and settled in this precinct near Lexington, where Mrs. John B. Overton now lives. The place is known as "Belvidere," and is one of the most beautiful in the county. Mrs. Overton is his daughter, and married her second cousin, John B. Overton. She, and her brother, Richard Overton, are all of her father's family left. Edward Darnaby settled in Athens Precinct about the year 1790, on the farm now owned by his son, John H. Darnaby, where he died in 1845. He was a brother of John Darnaby, an early settler in Brier Hill Precinct.

Another early settler in this precinct was Robert Prewitt, who came to Kentucky in 1794, just after Gen. Wayne's victory had settled the Indian question permanently in Kentucky. He bought and improved the farm where his grandson, Levi Prewitt, now lives, and which has been in the family ever since. Other families continued to move into the community we have been describing until, at the beginning of the war of 1812, much of the best land had been taken up. The war of 1812 put a slight check on immigration for a time, but, at its close, when the last vestige of Indian claim had been wiped out forever, it commenced again with redoubled vigor. The glowing accounts carried back to the older settlements of the richness and fertility of this new country, excited the curiosity and imaginations of the frontier backwoodsmen of Virginia and North Carolina, to whom the lonely wilderness presented attractions which were not to be found in the inactivity surrounding them in their old homes, and they determined to emigrate hither. In those hardy hunters and pioneers, with nerves of iron and sinews of steel, accustomed from their earliest boyhood to entire self-dependence for the supply of every want, there was generated a contempt of danger and a love for the wild excitement of an adventurous life, which silenced all the suggestions of timidity or prudence. It was not merely a disregard of danger which distinguished these early settlers, but an actual insensibility to those terrors which palsy the nerves of men reared in the peaceful occupations of a densely populated country. "We of the present day, accustomed to the luxuries and conveniences of a highly civilized state of society, lapped in the soft indolence of a fearless security, accustomed to shiver at every blast of the winter's wind, and to tremble at every noise the origin of which is not perfectly understood, can form but an imperfect idea of the motives and influences which could induce the early pioneers of the West to forsake the safe and peaceful settlements of their native States, and brave the unknown perils and undergo the dreadful privations of a savage and unreclaimed wilderness."*

To the brave hearts and strong arms of such men as Boone and his compeers are we to a great degree indebted for this beautiful and Eden-like country. "To such men," says a late writer, "as the founders of what may without impropriety be called a *new empire*, Greece and Rome would have erected statues of honor, if not temples of worship." And the time will come when these men, who are heroes truly, will receive their just merits in American history. Since the dawn of human existence, great men have stamped their names upon the age in which they lived, and held an honorable place in the annals of their country. Thus, Egypt had her Sesostris, Greece her Pericles, and Rome her Cæsar, Pompey and Cicero. Britain boasts of the name of Alfred the Great, and France of that of Henry the Fourth. We speak of the glory of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson; and why not of Boone, Kenton, and the hundreds of others,

*Collins' Kentucky.

John Gess

who "gave a more terrible significance and a still more crimson hue to the history of the dark and bloody ground?" They encountered wild beasts, and bore the brunt of savage warfare, to open a smooth and pleasant pathway for those who might come after them.

To travel over a country with any degree of comfort, roads are necessary. The first roads through this section were "trails" and "traces" through the forests. Trails were made by the Indians in their predatory and hunting excursions, and were marked sometimes by the blazing of trees; the traces were made by the buffaloes in going to and from some favorite watering-place or salt lick. After the country began to settle up by the whites, these trails and paths were improved, the trees cut out of the way, creek banks graded down so that wagons might pass with safety. One of the first roads through what is now Athens Precinct was the old "Cleveland road." It is now a turnpike of excellent quality, and, south of the Winchester Pike, which it crosses at right angles, it is known as the Athens & Chilesburg Pike, and north of the Winchester Pike, as the Chilesburg & Clinton Pike. The "Old Todd Road" was another of the early roads, not merely of this precinct, but one of the first in the county, and took its name from the Todds, who were among the early settlers and prominent land-owners of this part of the county. The Todd road now extends only from Comb's Station, on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, to Lexington, and is one of the few public roads in Fayette County that still remains a dirt road. The pike roads passing through the precinct are those we have already mentioned (Athens & Chilesburg and Chilesburg & Clinton) and the Boone Creek Pike, which extends from the Athens & Chilesburg Pike to Boone's Creek. It is rather a new road, and is traveled but little. The Winchester and the Richmond Pikes bound the precinct on the north and south sides. Like every portion of Fayette County, and the entire Blue Grass country, Athens is intersected by first-class roads, running in all directions. In addition to her excellent turnpikes, she has the advantage of a railroad—the Lexington & Big Sandy—which affords fine shipping facilities.

One of the great sources of anxiety to the settlers in a new country is the procuring of bread. When the first white people came here, they found none of the conveniences by which we are surrounded to-day. The country was without roads, without bridges and without mills. Surrounded by the manifold annoyances which ever attend the early pioneer, they erected their rude cabins and began their life-work. One of the first means of obtaining bread was by pounding corn in a mortar, when it was sifted, and the finest made into bread, and the remainder into hominy. This mode was succeeded by the hand-mill and the coffee-mill. Next, some enterprising settler built a horse-mill, which was a grand improvement over the mortar and hand-mill process. A horse-mill was built in a very early day by one Smith, over in the present precinct of Brier Hill, which was extensively patronized by the people of this section. One of the first mills in Athens Precinct was built by Jerry Rogers, on Jones' Creek, from which stream it received the power that operated it. Charles Grimes built one of the early mills, which became the property of his sons at his death. James Pettitt built a mill one mile from the village of Athens, on Boone's Creek. There was an early mill on Boggs' Fork, built by Owen Winn. It was burned about fifteen years ago, and Pettitt's distillery stands near the same place. There have been several distilleries in Athens Precinct, one or two of which

are still running. Stephen Reed operates one, located on Boone's Creek, which was built some seven years ago, by Samuel S. Watters. C. W. Grimes also has a distillery on Boone's Creek, about three miles from Athens. It and the one owned by Reed are now in operation. That owned by B. F. Pettitt and Richard Poindexter is standing idle. Several hemp factories have been erected from time to time, but of them we know but little. Dr. Frazer operated one about 1830 to 1835. George Boone also had one about the same time, on Boone's Creek. Athens Precinct has a number of curiosities and relics. "Boggs' Cave," as it is called, is noted for its fine spring of water, which was in early times a favorite camping-place for the Indians. There is quite an extensive cave on Robert Prewitt's farm. It has been explored for half a mile without reaching the end. At Boone Station, or rather where the station was located, are several graves, supposed to be those of some of the dwellers at the station, though it is not known of a certainty. They are marked by tombstones cut from the native rocks, and are without inscriptions of any kind. On the Richmond Pike, some twelve miles from Lexington, is an old Indian burying-ground. The pike passes through it, and many bones have been found thereabouts, and other relics and implements belonging to the savages. The graves had rocks set around and laid over the tops of them, and, from the great number discovered, it seems to have been a populous graveyard. Quite a large mound is on the farm of Alexander Bush. It is sixty feet in diameter at the base, and rises fifteen feet above the level of the surrounding land. Within the memory of those still living, it was much higher than it is at the present time. It is supposed to have been made by the Indians, and used as a sentinel post. Near this mound is a fine spring of water, with unmistakable evidences of a camp adjacent, and which is marked by stones set in the ground. There are still traces of a path between the camp, spring and mound, and many Indian relics have been found in the vicinity. "Cross Plains," near where the village of Athens now stands, was the crossing-point of the hunters and troops passing to and fro between Harrodsburg and Lexington, and Bryant's Station and Boonesborough. The trails are still visible in places. It is about half a mile east of the village of Athens, and is on the land of William D. and Garrett Watts. It was used in old militia times as a muster-ground, until, in a sham battle, about the year 1844, Jefferson Watts was killed. After the occurrence of this melancholy event, the spot was abandoned by the mimic soldiery, and no more used as a place of muster. The old Cross Plains race-course was also here. This was one of the earliest race-courses in the county, and many a heat was run over it by the celebrated "Robin Grey," the grandsire of the still more celebrated "Lexington." "Robin Grey" was owned by Hieronymus, of Clark County, and is doubtless still remembered by many turfmen. A light skirmish took place in this precinct during the late war. It occurred on the pike between Athens and East Hickman Precincts, near Thomas Bradley's blacksmith-shop. The participants were a squad of Gen. Kirby Smith's men and the Federal pickets, and, in the little brush that took place between the two parties, Capt. Steele, of the Confederates, was killed, while the Federal troops sustained no loss.

The period between 1820 and 1830 was distinguished by great depredations committed on the corn-fields of the farmers by crows and other birds, and by squirrels. So troublesome did they become that the people formed

hunting parties for the purpose of killing them. A premium, consisting usually of a bucket of mint julep, or some other palatable drink, was offered for the largest number of dead crows, woodpeckers or squirrels. After hunting until satisfied, they would end up with their julep, and a jumping and shooting frolic, sometimes varying the programme with an old-fashioned fist-fight.

Much attention is paid to stock by the farmers of Athens Precinct, and a number of fine farms are situated within her limits. Dr. James Kinnaird was one of the first citizens to introduce fine stock into the precinct, and his son, James G. Kinnaird, is one of the largest breeders in the county. The Watts boys pay a good deal of attention to cattle and sheep. They have a fine cow, for which they recently paid $1,240, and of which they seem to think very highly. Many others make a specialty of fine stock, but our limited space precludes further mention in this connection, and we refer the reader to a preceding chapter, devoted exclusively to the stock interests.

The precinct of Athens receives its name from the village of that name, which is the metropolis and glory of the precinct, as its namesake was the glory of ancient Greece.

"Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits."

Whether this modest and unpretending little village was actually named for Athens, the home of ancient civilization and refinement, and the birthplace of eloquence and poetry and romance, it imports not. It has never reached that degree of excellence which characterized the ancient city upon the shores of Ægina, but it is a village of energy and industry, and its inhabitants are people of intelligence and refinement.

Athens was laid out as a village in 1826, by Harvey Bledsoe, and with him were associated Simeon and Robert Bledsoe. They employed one William Summers, a surveyor, to lay it out. Before it was laid out as a town, it was called Cross Plains, as noted elsewhere. The first house was built by one of the Hickmans, or by Hamilton Jenkins. It was of logs, and was built long before the birth of the town, and was an old house in 1826, when the place was laid out. Harvey and Simeon Bledsoe kept a store here in an early day. The first blacksmith-shop was kept by William C. Spurr and Jeremiah Pickett. Both this and Bledsoe's store were in operation previous to the laying-out of the town. It was incorporated the same year that gave it birth, and in 1856 the charter was so changed as to allow the money collected on fines to go into the village treasury instead of to the commonwealth, as formerly. The first officers of Athens were Harvey Bledsoe, Jeremiah Pickett, William Nichols and Andrew Shivell. A manufactory of bagging and rope was established here in 1830, by Coleman, Graves & Hamilton. The latter soon withdrew, and Henry Chiles took his place in the firm. The factory stood on Hickman street, near the Baptist Church. Another factory was built, by George Boone and D. P. Watson, in 1836, and burned in 1844. A woolen factory was erected about the year 1830, by J. Poindexter, and in 1836, he and Lewis Grimes built a second factory on Main street, which was burned two years later, and which carded, spun and wove. The destruction of these factories ended the manufacture of woolen goods in Athens.

Several destructive fires for so small a place have visited Athens during the course of its eventful career. In 1853–54, all the business houses on the south side of Main street, west of the Cleveland Pike, were swept away at a single blaze. The buildings consumed were the Bledsoe Hotel, Harvey Nelson's dry goods

store, John Donnally's store (brick), a shoemaker's-shop and a few dwellings. They were never rebuilt. The loss entailed was rather heavy for a small country village, and one from which it did not readily recover. The present business of the place consists of two dry goods stores, three grocery stores, one drug store, one blacksmith-shop, two wagon-shops, a post office, one hotel, etc., etc.

Athens Lodge, No. 445, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1867, by Most Worshipful Isaac T. Martin, Grand Master. The first officers were: B. F. Pettitt, Worshipful Master; T. F. Barker, Senior Warden; William McDonald, Junior Warden. Among the charter members were B. F. Pettitt, T. F. Barker, William McDonald, Richard Poindexter, Charles Hundley and —— Clark. The present officers are: N. R. Simmons, Worshipful Master; T. L. Burns, Senior Warden; George B. Taylor, Junior Warden; Robert Farney, Treasurer; and Joseph E. Graves, Secretary, with about twenty-five regular members.

Athens Station, the post office name of which is Chilesburg, is on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, about four miles north of the village of Athens. The station was built in 1872, at the time of the completion of the railroad, by William E. Christian, who has been the agent of the company ever since. It is a good shipping point, and has an excellent warehouse, 50x102 feet, for storage purposes. There is one store and a mill; the latter owned and operated by Mr. Christian. He has also built a warehouse for storing tobacco. These, with a few dwellings, comprise all there is of a town.

The Missionary Baptist Church in Athens Precinct was organized somewhere between 1785 and 1790, by Elders Taylor and Tanner, under the name of "Boone's Creek Baptist Church." The original members were eighteen in number, among whom were the following: Robert Fryer, George Shortridge, William School, Turner Crump, John Morgan, Samuel Boone, Sarah Boone, James Hazlerig, John Hazlerig, Elizabeth Hazlerig, Keziah Shortridge, Margaret Shortridge, Leah School and Grace Jones. The first church edifice was built of logs, and, after a long service, it was succeeded by a brick building about 40x50 feet. The third and present house is also brick, 45x60 feet, and was built about 1843 or 1844. The church numbers at this time some hundred and forty members, under the pastorate of Elder J. C. Truman. A Sunday school was organized about 1866, by Miss Sally Rice, a lady from New York, who was employed as a teacher here in the common schools. The present attendance is about fifty children and young people, and Mr. R. F. Martin is the Superintendent.

The Christian Church was organized in 1850, and has a present membership of 200. Dr. George B. Harrison and O. D. Winn were the first Elders and leading members. The church was organized with some fifty members, among whom were the following: Charles Grimes and wife, O. D. Winn and wife, Dr. George B. Harrison and wife, Dr. S. S. Grimes, C. W. Grimes and wife, Samuel Grimes and wife and son, Jacob Embry and wife, Susan Winn, Richard Aubrey, Eliza Boone, Polly Christian, Polly A. Mundy, J. E. Rogers and Polly A. Watson. The records were burned in the fire which occurred in Athens in 1854, and many of the names of the early members thus are lost. The house now in use is of brick, and is the first built by the congregation, and will seat about five hundred persons. It is 40x60 feet in dimensions, and is valued at $10,000. The first minister, Elder William Morton, was a pioneer minister of the Reformation, as this sect is

called. Many, if not all, of the early disciples of this faith, seceded from the old Baptist Church, under the leadership of such men as Morton. The present officers of the church are: Elder J. B. Grubbs, of Lexington, Pastor; W. A. Oldham and R. H. Farney, Elders; L. D. Payne, G. W. Muir, Daniel Scott and L. P. Spurr, Deacons. A Sunday school was organized cotemporaneously with the church. It ceased work during the late war, but was re-organized in 1866. It is progressing favorably, and has an average attendance of about seventy pupils, of whom Levi Spurr is Superintendent. Previous to the organization of the Christian Church at this place, the Methodists had a church with a flourishing membership, and a comfortable brick edifice. They dissolved after the organization of the Christian Church, and sold their building, which was afterward burned, since when they have had no society here.

The Colored Baptists have organized a church and built a house of worship since the war. Their first Pastor was Elder Alfred Thomas. They have a large and flourishing congregation. A colored school is carried on in their church building. Both the church and school appear to be in a prosperous condition.

But little can be said of the public schools of Athens Precinct. Like every portion of Fayette County, far more attention is paid to private education and private schools than to the puplic schools. These, we regret to say, are sadly neglected. There are three common schools for the whites, and one colored school, in the precinct. Until the people, not only of this precinct, but of the county, and, we might add, of the entire State of Kentucky, pay more attention to common schools, they must expect to lag behind, just as they are doing now.—*W. H. Perrin.*

## CHAPTER II.

BRIER HILL PRECINCT — ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT — BRYANT'S STATION — OTHER FORTS AND BLOCK-HOUSES — PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS — RELIGIOUS HISTORY — DAVID'S FORK AND OLD BRYANT'S CHURCHES — SCHOOLS, ETC.

"The ax rang sharply 'mid those forest shades,
Which, from creation, toward the sky
Had tower'd in unshorn beauty."
—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

A PLEASANTER task can scarcely be conceived than that which devolves on the chronicler of our early history. Could he but reproduce the scenes of a hundred years ago, with all their natural surroundings, they would present a series of tableaux, in which the reader might see the unhewn log hut, its crevices filled with clay, the stick chimney, the broad fire-place, the rough unseemly furniture, the small clearing—so covered with stumps that an active individual might leap from one to another—and thus pass over the entire breadth of the farm. Such pictures were most familiar to the pioneers, and yet, under all these uncomfortable circumstances, they were happy and contented, and enjoyed life to the utmost. They knew nothing of railroads; they had never heard of a locomotive, nor dreamed of the grand system of improvements we have to-day. Steam threshers, sulky plows, mowers and reapers, were alike unknown to them, and are inventions far beyond their most extravagant expectations. The old wooden plows, drawn by a yoke of oxen, the scythe and cradle and the reap-hook, were implements with which they were better acquainted. To chronicle the changes, and note the improvements made within the hundred years that have come and gone since the first settlement of the country, is the most interesting part of the historian's work. By the traditions handed down through the past generations, he sees "the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose;" the savages and wild beasts disappear; the log cabins changed into comfortable and luxurious homes, and thus, in the grand transformation scene presented, witnesses the culmination of civilization and refinement.

Brier Hill Precinct, to which this chapter is devoted, and which is Election Precinct No. 2, lies in an almost east direction from Lexington. It joins the city limits at one end, and extends thence some twelve miles to the Clark and Bourbon County lines, with the Winchester pike as its southern boundary, and the Maysville pike as its northern boundary. Like most of the Blue Grass Region it is rolling but not broken and hilly, and is as fine farming and grazing land, to use a trite expression, "as ever a crow flew over." Indeed, some of Fayette County's most valuable stock farms are in Brier Hill Precinct. The principal water-courses are the North Elkhorn Creek and its tributaries. Among the latter, David's Fork is the most prominent. These little streams and rivulets afford a natural and excellent system of drainage, and at the same time furnish an abundant supply of stock water. Originally, the precinct was considered the most heavily-timbered portion of the county. The growth was principally that of oak, hickory, black walnut, elm, sugar maple, buckeye, etc. There is still a good deal of the timber left standing, though in clearing the land, much of it was ruthlessly destroyed.

The first settlement in Brier Hill Precinct was made at Bryant's Station,* a spot famous in the early history of Central Kentucky. The original site of this station is a gentle elevation on the south bank of the Elkhorn Creek, where it makes an abrupt bend, almost at a right angle, and but a few paces to the left of the road from Lexington to Maysville. An excellent spring of water at the foot of the hill, was just outside of the walls of the fort or block-house. To this fact is attached an incident of rather thrilling interest, which is given elsewhere. The station took its name from the early settlers, the Bryants, who, with William Grant and others, came here from North Carolina and erected a fort, in the fall of 1779, a few months after the permanent settlement was made at Lexington. Of the Bryants, there were four brothers who located here, namely, Morgan, James, William and Joseph, all men in easy circumstances, with large families of children, most of whom, however, were grown. William Bryant, though not the eldest of the brothers, was the most active and daring, and, as if born to command, took the lead in the little settlement and its defense. He married Mary Boone, a sister of Daniel Boone, and the latter married his sister, Rebecca Bryant. William Grant, mentioned above, also married a sister of Daniel Boone. Upon the death of William Bryant, which resulted from a wound received in a fight with the Indians, in which he commanded the whites, most of the settlers at the station returned to North Carolina, whence they came. After his death, his only son assumed command of the fort, and cared for his widowed mother and five sisters. He had his father buried near the fort, and when his mother died, shortly after, he laid her by his side, and there their graves may still be seen. They are kept in order by Mr. Rogers, who owns the land upon which the old fort stood; his father and grandfather before him, cared for them, and enjoined the same duty upon their successors. The death of Capt. William Bryant, and the outrages constantly being committed by the Indians, so discouraged the settlers at Bryant's, that most of them, as we have said, returned to North Carolina. This so reduced the strength of the garrison, that the remainder would have been compelled to follow, but for the arrival of several families from Virginia, who restored it to something like its old numbers. Among these new-comers were Robert Johnson, father of Col. Dick Johnson, afterward Vice President of the United States, the Craigs, Hendersons, Mitchells and others. With these recruits, the station was able to defend itself, and, as elsewhere stated, was the theater of some of the most stirring events that ever occurred in Fayette County.

But the old fort and block-house at Bryant's are gone, and not a single evidence of their existence is left, save in the minds of men. The heavy forest trees that surrounded the place where they stood, have fallen by the woodman's ax; upon the eminence where the fort reared its friendly walls, stands a brick house, now old and moss-grown with age, and the forest, where a battle was fought between the white and red men, is a corn-field.

A block-house was built a little later by Samuel Smith, one mile up the creek from Bryant's Station. The site upon which it stood is now in the yard of Mr. J. W. Royster. Mr. Smith had an orchard as early as 1786, which was the first attempt at fruit-growing in the county, of which we have any account. Some of the trees, both apples and pears, are still standing, and, it is said, bear excellent fruit.

Grant's Station, five miles from Bryant's, was settled by a number of families, under the leadership of Col. John Grant, of North Carolina, and Capt. William Ellis, of Virginia, in

*The name of this place is spelled both Bryant and Bryan, by different writers, and both are claimed as correct by members of the Bryant family. As the "preponderance of evidence" is in favor of Bryant we have adopted that mode of spelling it in this work.

the latter part of 1779. But they were so harassed by the Indians, that the station was abandoned the next year, and most of the emigrants returned to their homes. After the close of the Revolutionary war, some of them came back to Kentucky, among them, Col. Grant, who again settled at the station which bore his name. Still another fort or block-house on the Elkhorn, southeast of Bryant's some three miles, was built a year or two after the latter, and known as Burnt Station. It was burned soon after its erection, by the Indians. These were forts, comprising a line of defenses extending from Maysville to Harrodsburg, by way of Lexington and Bryant's Station. Burnt Station was on the "big buffalo trace," made by the buffaloes in going to and from Kentucky River, and but little is known of it, except that there was such a place, and that it was burned by Indians. McLean's Station was on the farm now owned by William Warfield, and also belonged in the chain of forts and block-houses built by the early settlers through this region.

A number of settlers in the vicinity of David's Fork Baptist Church and Bryant's, were Capt. William Ellis, the Parrishes and the Dudleys. Capt. Ellis came from Spottsylvania County, Va., in 1779, and in the latter part of the year, in company with Col. John Grant, mentioned above, settled at Grant's Station, whence, as we have seen, they were driven by the Indians. Capt. Ellis returned to Virginia, and, as a Captain in the "Old Virginia Line," served gallantly until the close of the Revolutionary war. When it was over, and some years after the death of his father, he determined to again come to Kentucky, and, at this time, he was accompanied by the Parrishes and Dudleys, as already noted. The Ellis family, according to Henning and Bishop Meade, was of English descent, and among the first settlers in the Colony of Virginia. The name first appears in the second charter granted to the London Company in 1609. Hezekiah Ellis, father of the pioneer here mentioned, is the historic character who was imprisoned in the Fredericksburg Jail in 1775, by Lord Dunmore, the Royal Governor of Virginia, for publicly denouncing the tyrannical course of the English Government. Most of those who accompanied Capt. Ellis to Kentucky, settled about the head-waters of Boone's Creek, and at Bryant's, while a few went to Grant's Station. Capt. Ellis took an active part in the campaigns against the Ohio Indians. He served in the fall of 1790, with Col. Trotter, in Harmar's celebrated expedition, and, the next year, shared in the horrors and sufferings of the disastrous defeat of St. Clair. He was one of the original members in the formation of the David's Fork Baptist Church, of which congregation his descendants and family connections subsequently formed a very large part. A man of remarkable energy and fine character, he was quick to encourage every worthy enterprise. His hospitality was proverbial, and, dispensed with the liberality of a pioneer Kentuckian, united with the charming manners of the Old-school Virginian. He died in the year 1800, and was interred in the family graveyard upon his farm. He has a grand daughter, Mrs. Carty, living in Lexington. Timothy Parrish, the father of the late Dr. Dabney Parrish, who died January 19, 1878, came from Virginia to Kentucky with Capt. Ellis, the Dudleys and others, who were Baptists. They settled around Rev. Lewis Craig, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of Central Kentucky. Patsey, one of the eleven children of Mr. Parrish, married John, one of the fourteen children of Rev. Ambrose Dudley. Mr. Parrish was a man of excellent character, and evinced a high sense of honor in all his business transactions. He entertained the most unbounded respect for his native State, and kept up the hospitable manners and customs of the Old Dominion to the day of his death, which occurred in December, 1818. His son, Dr. Dabney Parrish, was a man well known, both as a physician and a farmer, and

Jacob Hughes

no man stood higher in the respect and esteem of his neighbors. He was a cousin of that noble friend of the friendless, James Ware Parrish, the founder of the Midway Orphan School. The Dudleys were also from Virginia, and settled near Bryant's, and the name has been a prominent one in the county ever since. Rev. Ambrose Dudley, located the farm where William Estill now lives. He was a pioneer minister of the Baptist Church, and is more particularly mentioned in the history of that at Bryant's Station. His son, Rev. Thomas P. Dudley, lives in Lexington, and is one of its oldest and best-known citizens. Another son was Prof. B. W. Dudley, long connected with Transylvania University; and Dr. E. L. Dudley, who was Colonel of the Twenty-first Federal Infantry in the late war, and died of typhoid fever at Columbia, Ky., in February, 1862, was his grandson. Col. William P. Dudley, settled where C. F. Estill now lives. There is nothing left of the house built by him, except the chimney, which stands a monument of the pioneer period. It was a double log house, and was torn down by Estill some years ago, and removed to another part of the farm. Col. Dudley served under Gen. Harrison in the early part of the war of 1812. In executing an order of Gen. Harrison, to silence a battery opposite Fort Meigs, he suffered his rashness to lead him into an ambuscade, in which he and the larger part of his men were killed. The tragic fate of this brave officer is more fully given in another chapter.

Prominent among the early settlers of the the precinct, additional to those mentioned, were Leonard Young, John Mason, Clifton H. Thompson, Joseph Rogers, Jacob Hughes, William Smith, John Darnaby, from Virginia; George Hunt from New Jersey, and Benjamin Warfield, from Maryland. Young, with his family, settled near Brier Hill, and was among the very earliest after those who settled at the forts and block-houses. They all finally moved to Missouri. Mason settled between Bryant's Station and Brier Hill; Thompson settled near Bryant's, and still has relatives in the county, residing mostly in Lexington. Rogers settled on the site of Bryant's, about which he owned a grant of 1,000 acres of land. A grandson lives upon the place, and other relatives live both in this and Athens Precincts. Hughes settled two miles north of the present Winchester Pike, and about nine miles from Lexington. A large number of relatives and descendants are still living in the county. Hunt settled first in Athens Precinct, but afterward moved into Brier Hill. G. D. Hunt, now nearly ninety years old, is still living. He is the father of Allie Hunt, the County Clerk of Fayette. Smith settled on the Elkhorn, north of Bryant's Station, and was the first man who imported blooded cattle into the present precinct, and which were known as the "1817 cattle." His sons were among the prominent cattle men of the county. Descendants are still living in this section. His oldest daughter died June 15, 1881, at the age of eighty-four years. Darnaby, who settled between Chilesburg and Bryant's, has many descendants still in the County. Benjamin Warfield, the grandfather of William Warfield, Esq., of this precinct, was among the earliest settlers. His descendants have all been leading stock men. His son Benjamin was one of the early importers of fine stock, and Elisha, another son, reared the famous horse "Lexington." The grandson, William Warfield, is probably the best posted man on fine cattle in Central Kentucky.

The following early settlers, who from their names, were Pennsylvania Dutch, located in the vicinity where Chilesburg stood: Martin Coons, Jacob Troutman, Jacob Hutzel, Frank Hardisty, Levi Kemper, Michael Houghman, and Richard Chiles. They formed a kind of colony of their own, and many descendants still live in the county. Chiles was the founder of Chilesburg, which flourished for a season,

and then became another edition of Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

This comprises the settlement of the precinct so far as we have been able to learn its early history. Other pioneers there were, doubtless, whose names naturally belong in the foregoing list, but research has failed to rescue them from oblivion. For years after the first settlements were made, the life of the pioneers was a hard and dangerous one. The history of Bryant's and Grant's Stations, and the thrilling events associated with them, tell us the story of the pioneers' early trials and hardships. Hard as was life in the wilderness in those early days, it had its scenes and incidents which gave it zest and relieved it of monotony. As an illustration: Timothy Kemper was out hunting one day and encountered a bear, just after having fired his gun, and before he had had time to reload it, his dog attacked the savage beast, and fearing that Bruin would prove too much for the canine, Kemper rushed into the fray armed only with his knife. He soon put an end to the bear, and thus saved his dog. Another case is given in which a pioneer had collected logs for the purpose of building a house, and had invited his neighbors to the "raising," when, during the night preceding, a number of them went to the place, and by way of a joke, hauled the logs away, so that when the crowd gathered next day, not a log was to be found.

An incident of a rather tragic character is as follows: James Smith, an early settler near Bryant's, owned a horse-mill. One day when it was in operation, a neighbor's boy was caught in the machinery and crushed to death. Smith coolly remarked that "it might have been worse," and when asked by some one how it could have been worse, replied, "It might have been your boy or mine." The pioneers settled in colonies, the better to afford protection to each other from Indians, and to assist each other in clearing their land and building houses. Their places of settlement were usually near a good spring.

In the early days of this precinct, many mills were built on the water courses which flow through it. One of the first, perhaps, was built by Joseph Rogers, at Bryant's Station. It received its power from the North Elkhorn, and was quite a mill in its day. One and a half miles up the creek from the station, Capt. William Smith had a mill. And two and a half miles down the creek was Payne's mill. It is the only one of the early mills that is still in operation, and it is now owned by a Mr. Mahoney. On David's Fork, about two miles north of Bryant's Station, Wickliffe built a mill in the early times. And five miles from the station, Hardisty had a mill. On a tributary of David's Fork, Mathews built a mill very early. It was both a water and a "tread" mill, and near the David's Fork Baptist Church, was Coon's Mill, one of the best of the early mills. The people blazed out roads through the forest to these mills, and each mill was distinguished by a certain number of notches cut in the trees. In those times, whisky was considered as indispensable in the wilderness as bread, and nearly every farmer had a small distillery on his farm. There were no "moonshiners" then, and any man who desired to do so, could make whisky without fear of a United States Marshal gobbling him up. Joseph Rogers, Sr., John and James Rogers, had each a distillery on his farm in early times. Dr. Mathews had a mill and distillery in connection, on a tributary of David's Fork. Joshua and Martin Coons made and repaired distilleries. The latter was the inventor of a metal clock, known as the "tall corner clock," which ran eight days. Both he and Joshua Coons died just before the war, and at the time were very old men.

Turnpike roads intersect all parts of the precinct, as is the case with other portions of the county. The Maysville pike forms the north boundary, and was one of the first pikes built

through Fayette County. The Winchester pike forms the boundary between Brier Hill and Athens Precincts. The Lexington & Bryant Station pike has about five miles of road in the precinct; the Chilesburg & Clintonville pike about two miles, and has not been built many years. Before the building of turnpikes, the roads were dirt, and became almost impassable during the winter season. The first roads were traces through the forest, which were afterward cut out to enable wagons to pass over them. There is a trace of a road on the farm of William Estill, about one and a half miles north of the Winchester pike, which was one of the early roads through the county.

The name Brier Hill was attained by the following circumstance: One of the early settlers in the vicinity, named Jacob Troutman, whose residence stood on quite an eminence, suffered the briers and brambles to grow rather profusely about his house and grounds; so much so, that his place finally got the name of Brier Hill. When the county was divided into election precincts, the name was given to this—No. 2—and has been borne by it ever since. It is one of the finest precincts in the county, and has some of the best stock farms. Among the latter may be noted C. F., W. W. and R. C. Estill, B. W. Smith, N. P. and S. P. Van Meter, C. F. Rogers, A. T. Ware, Robert Berry, William C. Goodloe, J. C. Woodward, William Warfield, Thomas and William Muir, who are breeders and raisers principally of fine cattle. The Estills, in addition to cattle, give some attention to mules and sheep. Maj. P. P. Johnson raises fast horses, and C. C. Coleman pays especial attention to fine sheep. Most of these stock farms have names, some of which are not only appropriate, but have a touch of the romantic about them. As, for instance, R. C. Estill's place is known as "Elmhurst;" W. W. Estill's as "Elmwood;" C. F. Rogers's as "Locust Lawn;" W. C. Goodloe's as "Shade Lawn;" J. C. Woodward's as "Stonewall;" the Van Meters' as "Dan Glen;" William Warfield's as "Grassmere;" B. W. Smith's as "Ben-verrue;" the Muirs' as "Maple Hill;" and Coleman's as "Sugar Grove." This precinct is penetrated by the Kentucky Central Railroad, which has two stations within its limits, viz.: Bryant's and Muir's, which afford to farmers excellent facilities for shipping stock.

Chilesburg is, or was in its day, situated on the Winchester pike, about eight miles from Lexington, and was partly in Brier Hill and partly in Athens Precinct, the pike being the dividing line between the two precincts. It was merely a tavern stand in the early times; the tavern was built and kept by Richard Chiles, for whom the place was named. It was the old stage stand on the line between Lexington and Mount Sterling. There was a store here very early, a blacksmith's shop, and a shoemaker's shop. These were on the Athens side of the pike. A post office was established, with Richard Chiles as Postmaster, and Chilesburg became a place of public resort. Like "Laurie Mead," it was the "muster place" for this section, likewise a voting precinct, and upon the occasion of musters and elections, the "sturdy yeomanry" turned out *en masse*. After the building of the railroad, the post office was moved to Athens station, and the remainder of the village soon followed. David T. Carr, whose wife is a granddaughter of Chiles, now owns the place where the latter settled. The place has never been out of possession of Chiles and his heirs since first entered.

Education received the early attention of the citizens of Brier Hill. James Smith was a pioneer teacher, but of him little is now known or remembered. The first school in the precinct is supposed to have been taught at Bryant's Station, by Beverley A. Hicks in 1786. A house was built there for school purposes about the same time. Hicks was a good fighter, and used to thrash the boys soundly. A teacher in those days was not a teacher at all, unless

he whipped his scholars, particularly the boys, once every week, whether they deserved it or not. This schoolhouse stood in the corner of the old Baptist churchyard, but has long since passed away. There was another schoolhouse on the farm of Rev. Ambrose Dudley, prior to 1800. James Smith, Joshua Worley and James Thropshire were among the early teachers. It was the custom to "turn out" the teacher at Christmas, and make him "treat" and give a holiday. Teachers were employed for twelve months, and hence a holiday was a much-desired respite from study. The turning out of the teacher was often the occasion of a lively scuffle between him and the larger boys, in which the latter, however, usually came out victorious. There are at present seven schoolhouses in Brier Hill Precinct.

One of the first churches established in Kentucky was the Baptist Church at Bryant's Station. It was organized previous to 1786, and from that time to this, a period of ninety-five years or more, it has had but two pastors, viz.: Rev. Ambrose Dudley, and his son, Rev. Thomas P. Dudley; the former served thirty-nine years, and the latter fifty-six years. Among the original members of this pioneer church were Augustine Eastin, Henry Roach, William Ellis, Sr., Joseph Rogers, Betty Darnaby, Judith Tandy, Elizabeth Price and Anna Rogers. They held a meeting for the purpose of forming themselves into a church under the old Baptist faith. The first officers after organization were, Rev. Ambrose Dudley, Pastor; Augustine Eastin, Moderator; and John Mason, Clerk; Benj. Robinson and James Welch were the deacons. Rev. Ambrose Dudley, the first Pastor of this church, was a Virginian by birth, but had removed to Kentucky in an early day, as stated in a preceding part of this chapter. He is described as a man, when in his prime, of erect carriage, piercing eye, and uncommon neatness of person. He was a firm disciplinarian, an active laborer, whether as pastor or evangelist, and a fine theologian of the Calvinistic type. He served this church and that at David's Fork alternately until 1806, when on account of some difference in "church days," he withdrew from the latter, but remained as pastor of the church at Bryant's until his death, which took place in January, 1825. A prominent Baptist minister in this section, was Rev. Lewis Craig, though never identified with this church. He came from Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and settled on the South Elkhorn, where he organized the "first worshiping assembly in the State." He was several times imprisoned in Virginia for "preaching contrary to law," and finally came to Kentucky to avoid further persecution. He died in 1827, at the age of eighty-seven years, sixty of which he had spent in the ministry.

The church at Bryant's prospered and grew in numbers, until it became so large, and its members scattered over so great a district, that another house of worship was built at David's Fork, about 1786, for their accommodation. This branch church continued under the same pastoral care until 1801, when 267 members withdrew from Bryant's, for the purpose of forming David's Fork Church, as will be noticed further along in this chapter.

The old Bryant Church now occupies its third building. The first was a frame edifice, and was erected soon after the organization of the church. In 1807, a brick building, 40x60 feet, was put up, which served the congregation until about the year 1867, when the present church was erected, near the old station. It is 38x50 feet in dimensions, and is of modern architecture. The membership has decreased, by death and removals, until but about forty names remain on the records. The present officers are Rev. Thomas P. Dudley, Pastor and Moderator, and J. W. Rogers, Clerk. Mr. Dudley has requested the session to call another pastor, in consequence of his declining health. He has been their pastor for fifty-six years, and they

are loth to give him up; but, in the natural course of events, must do so erelong.

David's Fork Baptist Church, as we have seen, was formed from the membership of the old church at Bryant's Station. The main facts contained in the following sketch of it are from a printed history published by the church in 1876, more than ninety years from the time of the original organization of the old Bryant's Station Baptist Church. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Ambrose Dudley, Pastor of the Bryant Church at that time. His pastorate continued until 1806, when the church received a request from Bryant's Church to change her day of meeting, so as to give the latter an opportunity to hold semi-monthly meetings. David's Fork declined to grant the request, and Mr. Dudley withdrew as its pastor. Since the time of Mr. Dudley, the church has had the following Pastors: Rev. Robert Hunt became its Pastor in August, 1807, and in December, 1808, death released him from his charge. The church remained without a pastor until February, 1810, when the Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman accepted a call from it, and continued at its head until June, 1830, when he resigned the pastorate and removed to Missouri. During his twenty years' service at David's Fork the church prospered, and over 400 names were added to the roll of membership. It was during his term as pastor that Rev. Alexander Campbell took the country by storm. His evangelical labors in this section bore fruit in David's Fork, and a number of its members became disciples of the new faith. The next pastor was Rev. R. T. Dillard, who assumed charge in 1831. He was called from the practice of the law to the nobler work of preaching the Gospel, and was a man of fine attainments. When he became Pastor of David's Fork Church, it numbered 470 members, and this after the Reformers had withdrawn. Mr. Dillard's health failing, he was advised to take a sea voyage, and Rev. J. M. Forst was elected to fill his place while he was away. He returned the following summer, and resumed his charge. In 1843, he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Governor of the State, but continued his relation with the church, preaching, however, but half as often as formerly. In 1856, Mr. Dillard was granted a year's leave, and Rev. William M. Pratt elected to fill his pulpit during his absence. He resumed his labors in the church in February, 1858, and in November, 1859, he tendered his resignation and withdrew, having served the church faithfully for about thirty years. In June, 1860, Rev. S. L. Helm accepted a call to this church. He was a man of splendid natural endowments, great Christian activity and warm and generous impulses as a friend. He continued his pastorate until 1868, when he resigned to accept a call from the Board of State Missions at Louisville. In October following, Rev. L. B. Woolfolk became Pastor of the church, and remained as such until December, 1870, when he resigned and removed to the far West. He was succeeded as Pastor by Rev. R. M. Dudley, formerly editor of the *Western Recorder*, at Louisville, and a great grandson of the first pastor, Rev. Ambrose Dudley. We quote the following extract from the published history, before alluded to: "If we date the existence of this church from the building of the house of worship on the head waters of David's Fork Creek, in 1786, she has reached her ninetieth anniversary. In that time she has had six regular pastors—Ambrose Dudley, from 1786 to 1806, twenty years; Jeremiah Vardemann, from 1810 to 1830, twenty years; R. T. Dillard, from 1830 to 1860, thirty years; S. L. Helm, from 1860 to 1868, eight years; L. B. Woolfolk, from 1868 to 1871, three years; R. M. Dudley, from 1871 to date (1876)." Since the publication of the above historical sketch, it has again changed pastors, and Rev. T. C. Stackhouse now has charge of the church. As many as 700 names have been upon the roll of member-

ship at one time, but have fallen off by death, removals and other causes, until there is now but about 140.

The first church edifice erected at David's Fork was a small frame building, and, as stated, was erected as an accommodation to members of the Bryant's Station Church. It served the congregation a number of years, and then a brick building was erected and used until 1856, when the present house was built. It is a substantial brick, 45x60 feet, and stands a short distance from the spot where the old one stood. A Sunday-school has long been in existence in connection with this church, and continues through winter and summer. The usual attendance is about forty-five children, and the present Superintendent is C. F. Estill.

The Macedonia Church of Christ was organized at David's Fork in March, 1830. This was made up principally of members who had split off from the Baptists at that place, as already noted, under the influence of Rev. Alexander Campbell's ministrations. For several years after their withdrawal from David's Fork Church they continued, by a special arrangement, to worship in that building, but finally some dissatisfaction arose in regard to days of holding service, and the Church of Christ withdrew in October, 1841, and built a church of their own. This was used until about 1850, when the walls being deemed insecure, the building was pulled down, and the present frame structure, 45x60 feet, built upon the same spot. Among the original members of this church were Thomas Ellis, George Proctor, Thomas M. Hart, Roland T. Proctor, R. R. Hunt, William Hooper, Samuel Coleman, Anthony Foster, Alexander Stewart, James S. Dunn, Richard Jones, Mary Ellis, Margaret Graves, Nancy Hooper, Susanna M. Hart, Amanda Dunn, and others. At present the church has a membership of sixty-seven, under the pastorate of Revs. C. L. Loos and T. N. Arnold. A Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Dr. S. Laney, is regularly maintained.

The Antioch Church of Christ was built in 1861, and is a handsome frame building, on the Maysville pike, about nine miles from Lexington. This is the second church edifice this society has had since its organization. The first was erected in 1831, and was in Bourbon County. The original members of this church were but eight or ten in number, who were formerly members of old Union Church in Dog Fennel Precinct. The first minister was Rev. Thomas Allen. The church has a membership of one hundred, and Rev. Mark Collins is the present Pastor. The church maintains an excellent Sunday-school, with an average attendance of some seventy-five scholars. Both church and Sunday-school are well attended, and are in a flourishing condition.

From the foregoing church history it will be seen that Brier Hill is well supplied with religious instruction; that it is not only well supplied at present, but ever since the settlement of the country it has had no lack of church facilities. If the people are not moral and religious it is certainly nobody's fault but their own, and no one but themselves probably will be held to account for their short-comings. With this *finale* on the moral influences of this favored section we close our chapter on Brier Hill Precinct.—*Perrin.*

## CHAPTER III.

DOG FENNEL PRECINCT—ITS EARLY HISTORY—RUSSELL'S CAVE—WHITE SETTLEMENT—THE RUSSELLS AND BRECKINRIDGES—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

"I love everything that's old—old friends,
Old times, old manners, old books, old wine."
—*Goldsmith.*

LONG before the white man saw the rich lands lying beyond the lofty mountains, these gentle slopes and green hills and groves of timber were peopled by another race than the pale-faces from the far East. Here the red man roamed in all his savage glory for years and decades, aye, for centuries, perhaps, undisturbed, save by rival tribes of his own race. Here he hunted the buffalo and chased the deer, and howled behind his fleeing enemy. But the time came when all this was changed. As the light of civilization spread over the Continent, the "wigwam blaze" was extinguished in this region, and the savages followed after the retreating herds of buffaloes. The section embraced in this election precinct, as well as Fayette County and Central Kentucky, partook of the change, and a tangled wilderness was transformed into blooming fields and beautiful homes.

Dog Fennel Precinct lies north from Lexington, and is known as Election Precinct, No. 3. It is gently rolling or undulating in surface (except a small portion about Russell's Cave, which is somewhat rough and broken) to such an extent as to drain well without artificial means, and is a fine agricultural region, the land being as rich as any part of Fayette County, and worth from $100 to $150 per acre. Originally, it was covered with a heavy growth of timber, but little of which is now left standing, most of the precinct being devoted to agriculture and grazing. The principal crops produced are hemp, wheat and corn.

The precinct is triangular in shape, the apex of the triangle resting on the corporation line of the city of Lexington, and extending north fifteen miles in length to the Bourbon County line. The Maysville and Newtown pikes bound it on the east and west sides, while the Russell pike runs directly through the center. Six miles from Lexington, on the Russell pike, stands the district schoolhouse, No. 6, which is the voting place of the precinct. When the voting place was moved from Bradley's shop to Russell Cave, the county contributed $50 to this schoolhouse that it might be used as a regular voting-place, and the amount was spent in improving and furnishing the house with new furniture. The principal stream of water is the North Elkhorn, one of the largest passing through Fayette County, and which, with its tributaries, constitutes the drainage of the district through which it flows. One of its strongest tributaries in Dog Fennel is a stream issuing from Russell's Cave, known as "Russell Cave Spring Branch," and which pours out in sufficient volume, winter and summer, to turn a mill. Flowing some thirty or forty rods, it empties into the North Elkhorn, losing its identity in the waters of the latter stream. Russell's Cave, in this precinct, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Isabella West, widow of the late James N. West, and among the finest estates in Dog Fennel, is one of the natural

curiosities of this land of caves and grottoes, and presents to the lover of nature as beautiful scenery almost, as can be seen among the crags of Switzerland or on the banks of the Rhine. About a quarter of a mile from the schoolhouse mentioned above, where the Russell pike crosses the North Elkhorn, is a fine view of the cave and grotto, that would enrapture the soul of a poet or painter. Prof. Rafinesque, who explored the place in 1820, thus describes it: "Russell Spring is a natural curiosity. It is a subterranean stream of water issuing from a cave. Both have been traced and followed for three-quarters of a mile. The cave is crooked, narrow and rather shallow, and the stream often fills it from side to side, so that one to explore it must wade, and even swim, in some places. Fishes are often found in it, such as suckers and catfish. In freshets, the water fills the cavity. The mouth of the stream is usually one foot deep, and discharges itself into the Elkhorn about a hundred steps below. The mouth of the cave is below a chain of rocky limestone cliffs, where some organic fossils are imbedded. A large and spacious room lies next to it in the rocks, forming another cave which is filled by rubbish at a short distance, but communicates by narrow chasms with the other cave."

This cave and spring was formerly much frequented by pleasure parties, and was a favorite place for picnics. No place is better adapted for a pleasure resort. It is easy of access, the scenery is beautiful, and the water pure and good. What more could be desired? The following incident is related in connection with Russell's Cave, and may be taken as evidence in support of the theory that a great subterranean lake of water exists in this region. Without vouching for the truth of the incident, we give it as we heard it: Col. Frank Waters, so the story goes, was out duck-shooting one day, and shot one near the Lunatic Asylum, on a basin of water which was rapidly running down into a sink. Before he could get his duck, it, too, went down into this "Symmes' Hole," disappearing from sight. He left the place and went over to the North Elkhorn to continue his sport on that stream, and while admiring for a moment the scenery around Russell's Cave and the beautiful stream flowing from its mouth, out popped his duck which he had shot near the asylum. By what means he recognized it as the same duck, deponent saith not. But with the underground passageways known to exist in this section, the story is not improbable. Collins, in his history of Kentucky, says: "Articles thrown into the sinks west of Russell's Cave have come out at the spring." With all this evidence at hand, we shall not doubt the duck story.

In the immediate vicinity of this remarkable cave are numerous and unmistakable evidences of an occupation long prior to that of the whites. Both Indian and pre-historic relics are plenty, and show conclusively that these early inhabitants of the country once dwelt here in numbers. Several mounds are still to be seen, of large size, and upon which are growing huge trees, whose venerable appearance indicate great age. A fort, circular in shape, and of considerable area, on the farm of Mr. C. C. Moore, is still plainly visible. The walls are six or eight feet high, and an opening or gateway fronts the creek. A mound on the farm of John P. Innes, in the northern part of the precinct, is about fifty feet in diameter and fifteen feet high. It is covered with trees from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter, which Mr. Innes says have grown up from the stumps of trees cut down by him forty years ago, which, at the time they were cut, were three or four feet in diameter, and by the annual growths, or "year rings," registered an age of 300 years. He dug a hole through the centre of the mound until he reached the general level of the land surrounding it, and found bones, arrow-heads and relics of different kinds. Some distance

H. L. Atkins M.D.

east of his residence is an ancient burial-ground. Several graves are scattered over an area of two or three acres, each walled in with rocks. Some years ago, a neighbor of his, while excavating for a stone fence, came across a rock which, upon being raised, was found to cover a skeleton, that had been buried in a sitting posture. A large skeleton was exhumed three years ago, on the farm of Mrs. West, which, from the bones, had belonged to a man much larger than our own race. These mounds and earthworks, however, are more particularly described in the chapter devoted to the pre-historic races and the Indian occupation. An incident may be given as a matter of interest to the people of the neighborhood. In the year 1785, James Wallace, one of the earliest settlers here, dug a well on his place (the farm where John H. Wallace, his grandson, now lives), which was used until 1835, when a part of its wall fell in. This occurence brought to light a lot of human bones at a depth of thirty-five feet below the surface. The bones of one individual in particular were very large and indicated a man considerably over six feet in height. This but corroborates the evidence already adduced by pre-historic writers, that the mound-builders were a race large in stature.

The settlement by white people of Dog Fennel Precinct, extends so far back into the past that it is somewhat difficult to obtain reliable data in regard to the original pioneers. Among the first white men to locate here, probably, were the Russells. They were from Virginia and came to Kentucky in an early day. Col. William Russell, whose name the precinct originally bore, is believed to have been the first white settler in what is now Dog Fennel Precinct. In 1774, when only fifteen years old, he joined an expedition under Daniel Boone, against the Indians, and was in similar excursions repeatedly until 1780. In that year he visited Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, spending the summer near Nashville, and returning to Virginia in the fall. As a Lieutenant in the mounted regiment or as Aid to Col. Campbell, he engaged in the famous battles of the Revolution at King's Mountain, Whitsell's Mills and Guilford Court House, and in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war he emigrated to Fayette County and located as already stated in this precinct. In the several expeditions under Gen. Charles Scott, Col. James Wilkinson and Gen. Anthony Wayne, against the Indians, Col. Russell bore an honorable part, exhibiting military skill of a high order. In 1808, President Madison appointed him to the command of a regiment in the regular army. In 1811, after the battle of Tippecanoe, where his courage and skill were again prominent, Gen. Harrison was transferred to the command of the Northwestern Army and Col. Russell succeeded him in the important command of the frontiers of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. After Hopkins' campaign, Col. Russell, in conjunction with Gov. Edwards of Illinois, planned the expedition against the Peoria Indians which was crowned with complete success. When peace was restored he retired to his farm in Fayette County. No man thus distinguished in arms, has ever, in Kentucky, been allowed to remain entirely out of civil life. Col. Russell was continuously honored with the confidence of the people. In 1789, he was elected a delegate to the Virginia Legislature, which passed the act separating the district of Kentucky from the parent State—a separation which was not consummated until 1792. He represented Fayette County in the first Legislature of Kentucky in 1792, and with the exception of 1801, continuously from 1796 to 1807; also in the session of 1823—thirteen sessions in all. In 1824, he was a candidate for Governor at one time, with fair prospects of success, but was defeated. In 1825, he was called from his sick room to preside over a public meeting,

the exposure increased his illness, and in a few weeks, death ensued.* It was from Col. Russell that Russell's Cave took its name, and also the first name of the precinct was given in his honor. Robert Russell, his brother, settled on the North Elkhorn in the summer of 1785. Both he and his brother owned large bodies of land here, obtained for services rendered during the Revolutionary war. They did much in opening up and developing the country around them, and died regretted. No descendants nearer than grandchildren are left in the county. George Hamilton and James Wallace also settled in the neighborhood in 1785. Hamilton was from Pennsylvania and Wallace from Virginia. The former settled on the North Elkhorn, where he opened up a farm and lived for many years. He has grandchildren still living in the vicinity. Wallace settled near Russell's Cave, where he died in 1815. John H. Wallace, his grandson, is the only member of the family now living here. It was on the farm settled by Mr. Wallace that the human bones were found already mentioned. Capt. William Moore and Col. James and Dr. Henry Innes, brothers, were also from the Old Dominion. Moore was among the old settlers on the North Elkhorn, and lived and died there. Col. James and Dr. Henry Innes settled here about the beginning of the present century. Dr Innes was a practicing physician, and was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He has two sons still living on the old homestead—Charles W. and Robert H. Innes. Col. Innes has also a son—John P. Innes, living upon the place where he originally settled.

John Breckinridge, the progenitor of the Breckinridge family of Kentucky, came to Fayette County in the spring of 1793, and settled in this precinct, on what is now known as the "Cabell Dale Farm," and which is, at present, owned by his grandson, Maj. Jo. Breckinridge, of the United States Army. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who, after the restoration of Charles II, were hotly persecuted in their native country, and to escape which they finally emigrated to Virginia. He was born in 1760, near where the town of Staunton now stands, and his mother, Lettice Preston, who was the second wife of his father, was the oldest child of John Preston and Elizabeth Patton. When very young, his father removed to Botetourt County (Virginia), then on the very limits of the white settlements, and there, exposed to all the dangers of an Indian frontier, he grew to manhood, and was married in 1785, to Mary Hopkins Cabell, a daughter of Col. Joseph Cabell, of Buckingham County. He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses from the county of Botetourt, when only nineteen years of age. The election was twice set aside on account of his youth, and on the third time, against his own wishes and remonstrances, he was permitted to take his seat. As a lawyer, no man of his day excelled him, and but few could be compared with him, and as a statesman, none of his day and generation occupied a more commanding position, or enjoyed a more absolute popularity. He took an active part in all the great questions of a local character that agitated Kentucky from 1793 to 1806, and the first State Constitution, for fifty years preserved unaltered, was more the work of his hand than any other one man. Many of the laws at the forming period of the Commonwealth, fell under his molding hands, and still stand as monuments to his wise statesmanship. Says his biographer: "In those vital questions that involved the destiny of the whole West, and threatened the plan, if not the continuance, of the Union itself, no man took an earlier or more decided stand. It is capable of proof that the *free navigation* of the Mississippi River, and subsequently the purchase of Louisiana (which latter act, though it covered Mr. Jefferson with glory, he hesitated to perform, upon

*Collins' History.

doubts both as to its policy and constitutionality), were literally forced upon the General Government by demonstrations from the West, in which the mind and the hand of this great patriot and statesman were conspicuous above all. He was the undoubted leader of the old Democratic party, which came into power with Mr. Jefferson, as President, and under whose administration he was made Attorney General of the United States. He was an ardent, personal and political friend of Mr. Jefferson, and coincided with him upon the great principles of the old Democracy, concerting with him and Mr. Madison, and others of kindred views, the movements which brought the Democratic party into power. He supported the interests of that party with ability in the Legislature of Kentucky, and in the Senate of the United States. Some twenty years after his death, it began to be whispered, and then to be intimated in a few newspapers, that the Kentucky resolutions of 1798–99, which he offered, and which was the first great movement against the alien and sedition laws—and the general principles of the party that passed them—were in fact the production of Mr. Jefferson himself, and not of John Breckinridge; and it is painful to reflect that Mr. Jefferson did certainly connive at this mean calumny upon the memory of his friend. The family of Mr. Breckinridge have constantly asserted that their father was the sole and true author of these resolutions, and defied the production of proof to the contrary."

Mr. Breckinridge died upon his farm, Cabell Dale, in this precinct, December 14, 1806, in the forty-sixth year of his age. His family consisted of nine children, and his descendants are numerous throughout Central Kentucky, many of whom (among them Gen. John C. Breckinridge), are mentioned in other parts of this work.

Many other early settlers of Dog Fennel might be mentioned, but through the long lapse of time since the beginning of its settlement, their names have been forgotten, and there are none now left who can say, "I remember them." After the close of the war of 1812, which finally settled the Indian question in this part of the country, emigrants came in rapidly, and the land was soon all taken up. It was many years, however, before the people found themselves in comfortable circumstances. Their struggles with savage beasts and savage men, and with poverty and privation, had been long, and often severely taxed their energy, industry and courage; and less determined men would have given up in despair. But they persevered; they opened farms, built roads and mills, and brought the country into a state of civilization. The first mill in the present precinct was built by George Hamilton, soon after his settlement, on the North Elkhorn, about a quarter of a mile below Russell's Cave. It was washed away in 1794, during a freshet, and was never rebuilt. Shortly after this occurrence, Robert Russell built a mill on the same stream, about a mile below where Hamilton's had stood. It is still in operation, and is known as "Huffman's Mill." Joseph Lemon built a mill about the year 1830, also on the North Elkhorn, about eight miles from Lexington. It is still run, by Capt. Rogers, of Scott County. Sixty or seventy years ago, there were a number of distilleries in the precinct, but they have given place to other industries. Among the more prominent of them were the distilleries of John C. Richardson and Robert Russell, and his brother, Col. William Russell; and, at a later day, one was built on the North Elkhorn, by Atkins & Shawhan. A hemp factory was built in 1840, by one Taylor, on the farm now owned by Judge Stevenson. It manufactured bagging, rope, etc., and continued in operation until 1866. Nothing now remains but the old brick warehouse. Another establishment for the manufacture of hemp was built in 1840, by John Erdman, on his farm, lying on the Newtown pike. Like the

Taylor factory, bagging and rope were manufactured to some extent for about fifteen years, when it ceased operation altogether.

In many portions of the precinct, lead ore has been discovered, and there is the very best evidence that a vein of lead extends through the entire section. It has been discovered on a number of farms, and in considerable quantities. In 1864, a company from Cincinnati sunk a shaft on the farm of Col. Thomas A. Russell, deceased—a farm now owned by Mrs. West—to the depth of two hundred and ninety-four feet, when they struck a vein of lead, but not of sufficient thickness to pay for working it, and it was abandoned. In sinking the shaft, nearly the entire distance of two hundred and ninety-four feet was through blue limestone and feldspar, cemented together with the limestone. On the farms of Maj. Wallace, S. N. Stedman and others, in this neighborhood, lead ore has cropped out. The time may come when a more thorough investigation will reveal the ore in paying quantities in this region.

The turnpike roads passing through Dog Fennel and contiguous to it are the Newtown, the Maysville and Lexington, the Russell and the Mount Horeb. The Newtown pike bounds the precinct on the west side to the county line, and was built about the year 1849. The Maysville pike, forming the east boundary, is one of the oldest turnpike roads in the county. The Russell pike, passing through the precinct for a distance of about twelve miles, was built in 1857. It is now owned entirely by Robert F. Johnson. The Mount Horeb & Elkhorn pike is wholly in Dog Fennel, is about five miles in length, and was built during the present (1881) summer. The Iron Works Extension pike, now in course of construction, begins at Mount Horeb Church and extends to the Maysville pike. It is being built by the Iron Works Extension Company, is about four and one-third miles in length, and costs $1,580 per mile. Prior to the building of turnpikes, the citizens were compelled to haul the products of their farms over roads that were often almost impassable for teams. The first roads were mere trails through the forest, marked out by the blazing of trees; and, as the country settled up, these trails were improved and worked upon until they have become the present excellent system of roads, than which there are none better anywhere.

The original name of this precinct was "Russell Cave," for the cave of that name already described, and which was named for William Russell, one of the earliest settlers. Its change to Dog Fennel resulted from the following circumstance: The year that the Rev. Alexander Campbell made his advent in this country, he held a number of revival meetings, taking into his new church a great number of members. The same year was also remarkable for the most profuse growth of *Eupatorium Fœniculum* (or, as we say in plain English dog fennel), throughout the county. A number of the good citizens of the precinct were collected together one day, engaged socially in discussing questions of neighborhood interest, when the conversation turned upon Mr. Campbell and his success as a revivalist. After disposing of this interesting topic, the extraordinary growth of dog fennel was mentioned by some one, when an old gentleman named Sanderson expressed a belief that the Campbellites and the dog fennel would take the country sooner or later. Sanderson lived in Dog Fennel, or Russell Cave Precinct, as it was then called, and in recognition of his sage opinion, the name of the precinct was changed to Dog Fennel, which name it has ever since borne. But what is in a name? Shakespeare tells us that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and notwithstanding the very common name of dog fennel, the precinct is one of the finest divisions of Fayette County.

Like all portions of Fayette County and the Blue Grass Region, Dog Fennel Precinct can

boast of some magnificent stock farms, and a number of extensive breeders and stock dealers. Among the breeders of Short Horn cattle are David Coleman and son; Hartman Boswell, George H. Whitney, C. W. and R. H. Innes, D. D. and W. D. Boswell, George W. Headley. Messrs. Coleman and son have an excellent farm, and raise the finest of cattle. Hartman Boswell pays some attention to sheep as well as cattle. Mr. Whitney has some fine Short Horns on his farm, located on the Russell pike. R. H. and C. W. Innes, both of whom have farms on Russell pike, make a specialty of Short Horns. W. D. and D. D. Boswell, living some seven miles from Lexington, are breeders of cattle, also extensive feeders of cattle for the markets. Maj. B. G. Thomas devotes considerable attention to the breeding of fine horses. M. H. Sanford has one of the finest improved stock farms in the precinct, and which is under the management of Col. Hudson. Mr. Sanford's stabling alone cost about $50,000. He makes a specialty of race horses. Gen. Withers' fine farm, "Fair Lawn," produces trotters, and Mr. R. F. Johnson, near by, gives his attention to race-horses. Dr. Breckinridge imported the first blooded cattle into the neighborhood. Many other farmers in the precinct devote more or less attention to fine stock, but those mentioned are some of the principal breeders and dealers.

The Russell Cave Post Office was established in 1879, at Kearney's Cross Roads, where the Iron Works pike crosses Russell pike, about four miles from Lexington, and B. T. White, who kept a store at the place, was the first Postmaster. He sold out to H. N. Gragg in 1880, who still runs the store, and also represents Uncle Sam in the post office. There are three good blacksmith shops on Russell pike, and two on Newtown pike, all located in Dog Fennel. Jacob Sidener has a grocery store a half mile south of the Union Church, which was established in 1875. In the second story of his storehouse is a hall belonging to the Good Templars. In 1873, a lodge was organized by this society at the church, and in 1875, they built a hall in connection with the storehouse mentioned. The society flourished for awhile, but some time in 1878, it ceased to meet and finally died out. It was known as Lora Dale Lodge, and was organized by John W. Harris. A Masonic Lodge, Blue Lodge, No. 58, A., F. & A. M., was organized in the precinct about 1840. The meetings were held in a house on the farm of John P. Innes; until the year 1847, when a hall was built over the schoolhouse at the old Union Church. Here the lodge has continued to meet ever since, Many of the best men in Dog Fennel may be reckoned among its membership. It is in good condition. Amulet Lodge, No. 57, of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1878, at the Union Church, in the Good Templars' Hall over Sidener's store. They afterward rented the use of the Masonic Hall, where they have since held their meetings. The lodge numbers about fifteen members, and is officered as follows: Jacob Sidener, N. G.; H. S. Parker, V. G.; Irvin Prather, Secretary; and J. T. Wood, Treasurer.

It is not known at this day who taught the first school in Dog Fennel, or at what date it was taught. There was a stone schoolhouse at Russell Cave as early as 1800, but as there were settlements made fifteen years prior to that date, it is probable that there were schools taught earlier in the precinct. Jerry Devore was one of the first teachers remembered at this place. W. S. Bruce taught here about the year 1816, Thomas Meek and John M. Taylor still later. The schoolhouse went down eventually, and the school building, used jointly for school purposes and as a voting-place, was erected near the site of the old stone schoolhouse. It is one of the best-appointed schoolhouses in Fayette County, and was built in 1872, on land donated for the purpose by Mrs. West;

overhauled in 1879, and vastly improved, while new patent furniture was put in, at a cost for repairs and new furniture of about $140. There is 144 square feet of blackboard for the use of teacher and pupils. There are now three school buildings, and the same number of school districts in the precinct, in which schools are maintained for the usual period each year. A private school of an excellent grade was begun in 1876 by Mrs. Grissim, and maintained until June 1881, when it was discontinued.

The religious history of the precinct dates back almost to its first settlement. Before there were any church buildings erected or societies organized, religious meetings were held occasionally at people's houses. The first church organized was Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church. It was established by Rev. Charles Philips, in April, 1827, and William L. Breckinridge was ordained a Ruling Elder. The original members were Mary H. Breckinridge, Mary C. Breckinridge, Sophia R. Breckinridge, A. L. Breckinridge and William L. Breckinridge; the latter was the first Clerk of the congregation. A short time after organization, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge was appointed Moderator, and W. L. Breckinridge Assistant Moderator, by Rev. Mr. Philips. Francis C. Breckinridge was received into the church upon examination. The church was built in 1827, and is rather small in dimension. The first regular minister was Rev. Samuel Steele. He was followed by Rev. J. G. Sinraff, who was its pastor for eighteen years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Winston; he remained three years and gave place to Rev. W. C. Kniffin, who died in a short time after becoming pastor, and lies buried in the graveyard near by. Rev. J. K. Lyle was Pastor from 1857 to 1863, and was succeeded by Rev. Matthew Vanlear, who administered to the little flock until 1873. He was followed by Rev. William George, who served until 1880, when he was succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. A. M. Frazer. The present membership of the church is seventy-two, and includes many of the best citizens of this precinct and Sandersville. The different pastors have been men of learning and influence. Mr. Samuel Lair, one of its most zealous members, was an Elder almost from its organization to the time of his death, in 1857. He gave liberally to the church, and to the support of the Gospel. He contributed $5,000 toward building a parsonage, and at one time gave $16,000 to the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky. His death was a heavy loss to the church, as well as to the community at large. The present church officers are J. T. Wood, J. D. Sprake and J. H. Wallace, Elders; C. M. Kiser, W. B. Crummell and V. Stevenson, Deacons; J. H. Wallace, Clerk. The ground upon which the church stands was donated to it by David Castleman, one of its early Elders, who died in 1852. The Sunday school connected with this church was organized about 1850, and has continued its work ever since. It is small in numbers, with a regular attendance of only about thirty members, under the superintendence of the Pastor, Rev. A. M. Frazer.

Union Church was organized in 1823. The main facts contained in the following historical sketch of it were furnished us by Elder John A. Gano, Sr. Early in the present century, a small brick house of worship was erected two miles south of Centerville, by the Lutheran or German Reformed Church. Here Michael Rice, of Fayette, and Jacob Hoover, of Jessamine County, labored, and Elder B. W. Stone, upon invitation, preached occasionally. On the 20th of June, 1823, a church was organized by Elders B. W. Stone and Francis R. Palmer, to be known as the "Church of Christ, taking His Word as the only rule of faith and practice, and the Scriptural name, Christian, as the only one by which to be called." The original members were Samuel Ellis, Jane Ellis, Thomas M. Allen, Rebecca W. Allen, James W. Rankin and Julia

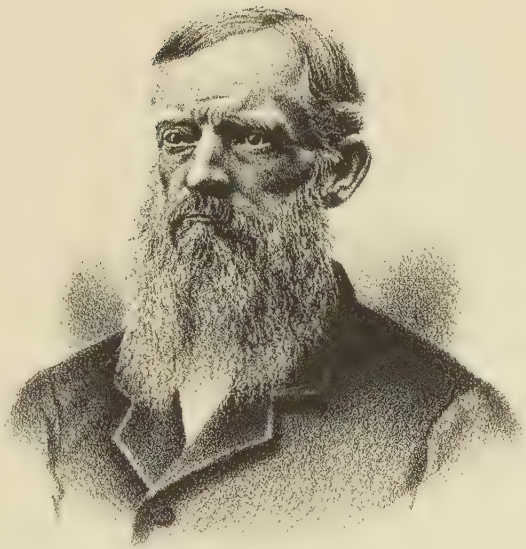
Ann Rankin. Samuel Ellis and Thomas M. Allen, were chosen Deacons. About a year subsequent to this, Thomas Benjamin, F. Hall, P. Harris and Thomas M. Allen were ordained as ministers. In addition to them, many other Christian preachers, old and young, visited Union Church and aided in the good work of building it up. Among these were Leonard Fleming, Harrison Osborn, John Rogers, S. G. Marshall, and Michael Rice, of Kentucky, and John G. Longly, of Ohio. Many of those who had belonged to the German Reformed Church identified themselves with the Church of Christ, of whom were the Lydicks, the Sideners and the Rices. In a few years, Union Church had greatly increased in numbers and influence. Robert J. Patterson, who became a preacher of promise, and Alexander Innes, afterward in the Kentucky Legislature, were among the young members. Elder Jacob Sidener, Sr., a former member of the German Reformed Church, is still living in his ninety-fourth year, and in the thirty-fifth year of his eldership in Union Church (1881), having previously served many years as a Deacon. In the early days of this church, its ministers "preached Christ for the sake of their Master, often without pecuniary compensation, believing that the Lord would not let them suffer, if faithful in his service. If, like Paul, they could not make tents, they could farm a little, or push the plane or do some other work to sustain life, and at the same time preach the Gospel freely." In July, 1827, a young lawyer from Georgetown, was converted at Union under the preaching of Elder Thomas M. Allen, and at the suggestion of Elder Stone, and for the influence it might have on his associates, he consented to be immersed at Georgetown, his native place. This young lawyer was John A. Gano, who became a minister of the Gospel, and administered to Union Church for more than fifty years. He was licensed to preach, and extended his labors beyond his own county into Fayette and Bourbon Counties, establishing churches and accomplishing much good. He transferred his membership to Union Church in 1828, and was regularly ordained to the Gospel ministry, November 8, of that year. Elder Stone, one of the early ministers of this church, finally removed to Illinois, and, in 1836, Elder Allen, another of its pioneer ministers, removed to Missouri. The loss of these old veterans in the service of Christ were sincerely mourned by the members of Union. The church at this time numbered over two hundred members, and the cause of religion advanced not only here but throughout the land. It would be interesting to trace the history of this venerable church minutely, but our space will not permit an extended notice. Among the ministers who preached here at intervals, besides Elder Gano, were Elders W. D. Jourdan and J. Miller, of Tennessee, William Caldwell, of Ohio, James Henshall, of Virginia, and John Smith, John T. Johnson, John G. Tompkins, Gabriel Moore, R. C. Rickets, the Rogerses, the Pinkertons, J. W. McGarvey, W. H. Hopson, Moses E. Laird (deceased), R. Graham, R. M. Gano and C. P. Williamson.

The congregation had grown to such an extent that a larger house of worship was required to accommodate its increasing numbers. A spacious brick edifice, with stone foundation was erected in 1839, 45x60 feet, at a cost to the church of $4,000. After the completion of this building, the church prospered, and gradually increased in membership. From the organization of the church to the present time, there have been enrolled about nine hundred names upon its books, many of whom have gone to the reward prepared for the finally faithful, while others have moved away, and others still have fallen by the wayside. All six of the original members have died in the faith, and "full of years and full of honors." Of the first one hundred and twenty members added to the church, only five are now known to be living, and only three are at present members of

Union, viz.: Jacob Sidener, Sr., John A. Gano, Sr., and wife, Mary C. Gano—the other two, whose membership has been renewed elsewhere, are Mrs. Sally Russell and Mrs. Lucy Bedford. Elder Gano, the faithful old soldier of the cross, is still preaching for the church in the fifty-fourth year of his ministry there. He is the only preacher living of all those associated with Stone, Allen, Palmer, Rice and others of the early period of the church's history. Union Church, now in her fifty-ninth year, has been the mother of churches—Antioch and Newtown Churches draining a large part of their membership from it, while many have removed to other States, and to other portions of this State, so that at present the church has but about one hundred and seventy-five members. A new church building was erected in the year 1874-75, at a cost of $4,500, and is a large and well arranged edifice. Wood & Young were the architects, and did credit to themselves in the handsome design of the building.

There are several colored churches and schools in Dog Fennel Precinct. At Maddex Town, a colored village, they have a school and church, the latter built about 1875. The school is taught in the church. Warrentown is also a colored village on Paris pike, one and one-half miles from Lexington. It has a school but no church. There is a colored church on the Newtown pike, eight miles from Lexington, called "Brier Hill." These churches and schools are well attended by the colored people and their children.

Something over one-half of the farm connected with the Eastern Lunatic Asylum lies in Dog Fennel Precinct. But as this great public charity is particularly noticed in the history of Lexington, it will not be repeated here.—*Perrin.*



P. Henry Johnson

## CHAPTER IV.

SANDERSVILLE PRECINCT—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS—PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS—VILLAGES—THE OLD WOOLEN-MILL—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC.

"But Fancy yet brings, on her bright, golden wings,
Her beautiful pictures again from the past."

—*Hall.*

THERE is no perfect history. Fiction falls in line for truth. The "hatchet" of George Washington and the devotion of the dusky Indian girl, Pocahontas, in saving the life of the original John Smith, are the coinage of a fertile brain; who recks or wills to lose his faith in kindred tales? We dimly outline from our own standpoint the history which meets our eye, and steer our course between extremes of dates and happenings, while incompleteness marks the narrative. Transcribing recollections of the aged, wavering memory, we do not seek to reconcile discrepancies, but to embody in these pages the names, deeds and privations of those whose like can never more be seen in this or any other country. The pioneers of a hundred years ago are gone. They sleep in the quiet graveyard, where winter rains fall unheeded, and the balmy breath of summer brings bright blossoms and luxuriant verdure. Children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren now fill their places upon the stage of action, and enjoy the blessings of happy homes, the foundations of which were laid by them in a wilderness beset by dangers, where they were exposed to hunger and cold, and all the perils of frontier life. We know little of their trials, except as they are handed down to us through family traditions. To the early settlement, and to the pioneers of that portion of Fayette County now forming Sandersville Precinct, this chapter will be devoted.

This division of Fayette County, known as Election Precinct No. 4, is situated almost due north from the city of Lexington, extending from the corporate limits to the Scott and Woodford County lines, which form its north boundary. The Lexington & Newtown pike forms its east boundary line, and the Lexington & Versailles pike the west boundary as far as Slickaway, thence by the South Elkhorn Creek to the Woodford County line. It is of a gently undulating surface, slightly broken along the streams, not so hilly, however, but that the most of it is susceptible of cultivation, and some of the best farms in the county may be found here. The soil and timber are similar to that in other portions of the county, the latter being chiefly oak, black walnut, sugar maple, hickory, honey locust, etc. The Town Fork of Elkhorn traverses the center of the precinct from Lexington to the extreme north part, receiving as tributaries Steele's and Wolf's Runs. Cane Run flows north through the eastern part. Farming and stock-raising occupy the inhabitants principally, though considerable attention is paid to fruit-growing, and some to manufacturing and the distilling of whisky.

Among the first settlements in what is now Sandersville Precinct made by white people was that by Richard Masterson in 1783. He

settled on a military claim of 1,000 acres. Dr. R. J. Spurr's farm is a part of this claim. He sold out in 1795, and moved to the mouth of Kentucky River, where he died. His brother, James Masterson, bought and settled the place where Robert Bullock now lives, and which comprised Masterson's Station. This station was also on Dr. Spurr's farm, and many relics of the pioneer period of the station have been found by him and turned up by his plows. Masterson was a splendid type of the pioneer. He was tall and straight, and loved the woods and the excitements of pioneer life as he loved the air he breathed. Long after Lexington had become the Athens of the West, he continued to dress in buckskin hunting-shirt and breeches, and to invariably wear his powder-horn and carry his rifle. He loved to tell of the dangers which threatened "the fort,"* when he was married in it, and the number of deer and buffalo he had killed between it and what is now Ashland. His physical powers may be inferred from the fact that he undertook to go to a point on the Ohio River some distance below the falls and return in a given time—"a day or so," as he termed it, with a bag of salt. He returned in the time specified, bringing the salt upon his back. "It was the first used in the fort," says Ranck, "and was welcomed with a shout." He lived to old age, and died amid the scenes of his long and active life.

Thomas Graves came from Virginia, and was among the pioneers of Fayette County. He settled in the present precinct of Sandersville about the year 1784. He bought of Gen. Christian 700 acres of land, upon which he located, and which is still, and has ever been, in possession of his descendants, Judge G. W. C. Graves, a grandson, now occupying it. Mr. Graves settled here amid the trials and troubles incident to border life, not the least of which was danger from the Indians, who were still numerous in the country, and ready to pillage and murder indiscriminately upon every favorable opportunity. He died on his original farm, in 1801, and of his four daughters and three sons, the youngest of the latter, the father of Judge Graves, succeeded to the old homestead, where he lived and died.

The Paynes were among the prominent settlers in this section, and numerous descendants still live, both in this county and in Woodford. Of those who settled in this immediate neighborhood was Richard Payne. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and when it ended and peace was established, he peremptorily refused to accept any remuneration for his services, but declared that the boon of liberty, for which he had fought and endured so much, amply repaid him for his toil and privations. A grandson, Willis Price, long occupied his old homestead, but, in 1864, bought the H. C. Payne place, upon which he has since resided.

The Spurrs are also an old family of this precinct, and were prominent among the early settlers of the county. Daniel Spurr, the father of Dr. R. J. Spurr, settled here in 1807. His father Richard Spurr, was from Virginia, and settled in Athens Precinct in 1785, where he improved a farm, and where he died. Daniel Spurr lived upon the homestead until 1807, when he married and removed into Sandersville Precinct. The descendants of Richard Spurr are numerous in the county, and are among the prominent and enterprising business men of the community.

There are many others of the early settlers of the precinct entitled to mention in these pages, but we have been unable to learn any particulars regarding them. The length of time that has elapsed since the first settlement made within the limits of Sandersville

*The block-house at Lexington.

has obscured many items of historical interest, and the historian is left to grope in the dark for many of the facts pertaining to it. The early days of the pioneer in this section, while interspersed with the excitements of life on the frontier, was rendered hard and severe through danger and suffering. The life of the early settler of Kentucky was very different from that experienced by the pioneer of the far West at the present day. A hundred years ago, the new-comers had but few comforts and none of the luxuries of civilization; now the emigrant to our Western Territories, by the aid of railroads, can take with him all the comforts he has been used to in the older settlements. Says Dr. Spurr, in speaking of the early emigration to Kentucky: "There were but two channels of access by the pioneers to their point of destination—one by land all the distance, entering by the way of Cumberland Gap; the other by land to old 'Red Stone' Fort; from there, in flatboats, to 'Limestone,' now Maysville. From there they used wagons and pack-horses to convey their small stock of household goods, provisions and farming implements to their future homes. Each of these routes was beset with dangers; hostile savages ambushed the roadway, and watched the appearance of the boats upon the river. Some serious encounters occurred, and anxiety continually attended their progress. This was somewhat dispelled when the family reached the fort or station, and found security within its friendly walls." How different it is now with the emigrant who takes the advice of the late sagacious editor of the New York *Tribune* to "go West and grow up with the country!"

The first roads were traces through the forest, which were later cut out by the pioneers in order that wagons might pass. At the present day, a number of excellent turnpikes intersect the precinct, and pass in almost every direction. The old Frankfort, Leesburg and Georgetown pikes radiate from Lexington, and run through the east, center and west parts of the precinct. Many of the cross-roads are piked, thus giving the community an excellent system of roads to all important places. Two railroads pass through Sandersville, affording the farmers ample means of shipping the products of their farms and manufactories. The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad follows Town Fork of Elkhorn north through the central part of the precinct. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad runs southwest through the eastern portion. Greendale and Donerail Stations are on the Southern road in Sandersville, and Yarnall's Station on the Louisville road, thus furnishing ample railroad facilities.

In Sandersville Precinct are located the majority of the distilleries now in operation in Fayette County. Among these may be mentioned those of N. Harris, on the Leestown pike, and Stoll, Clay & Co., at Sandersville Village; also, one or two of smaller caliber. In early times, the business was carried on here to a greater or less extent. But this interest is written up more fully in another chapter, and will not be further alluded to in this connection.

The Spring Hill Woolen-Mills are located on the old Frankfort pike, one and three-fourths miles from the court house in Lexington. It was built about the year 1820, by Benajah Bosworth, grandfather of the present owners. It was originally built for a cotton-mill, and, in digging out foundation for the new building some years ago, the old cotton spindles were found at some depth in the ground. Power was received from Town Fork of Elkhorn, which runs by the mill. D. H. Bosworth, father of the present owners, used the mill as a grist and woolen mill, and

gained his power by a "tread-wheel," driven by two horses, but afterward put in steam. He had looms at different points. Most of the weaving was then done by hand, and he supplied looms and wool to parties at their houses. The present owners are H. W. and W. E. Bosworth, who commenced operations in 1874, in connection with Appleton, Lancaster & Duff. of Lexington. The building was enlarged in 1880, so as to accommodate new and improved machinery. It has now two full sets of woolen machinery, sixteen looms, and 576 spindles, two large yarn-twisters and six carding machines, and all machinery for a first-class mill. Nothing is made but pure, all-wool Kentucky jeans. Capacity of the mills is 500 yards of jeans and 250 pounds of knitting yarn per day. Twenty-five hands are employed, and the mill runs about eight months of the year.

The village of Sandersville is situated on the Sandersville pike, a branch of the Georgetown pike, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, ten and a half miles from Lexington. The following sketch from a Lexington paper* gives quite a good history of the place: "This neat little village, with its trim, whitewashed cottages and its huge factory will soon be a thing of the past, and, like so many of the early industries of Lexington and Fayette County, it will only leave a tradition to mark the spot where so many busy feet have gone in and out for more than half a century. Mr. Isaac W. Scott, the last proprietor of the Sandersville Woolen Factory, has sold the machinery to the Frankfort Cotton-Mill Company, and in a few days it will be moved to its new location, and the hum of the spindle will no more be heard in Sandersville forever, probably. Sandersville owed its existence to an enterprising gentleman of the name of Lewis Sanders, who built the factory about 1812 or 1814. He had a large estate, in the midst of which the village was built, and he lived in the house at present occupied by Richard Downing, Esq., on the Georgetown pike. Sanders becoming involved, the factory and surroundings were purchased by a company of men, under the firm name of Warfield, Brand & Co., and included many prominent and wealthy citizens, among them John W. Hunt, Dr. Elisha Warfield, John Morton and John Brand. About 1828, it was re-sold, and purchased by Oldham, Todd & Co., which company included the late Edward Oldham, Robert Todd and Thomas Hemingway. On the death of Robert Todd, in 1849, his interest was purchased by Isaac W. Scott, Esq., who kept it going for several years, more to furnish employment to the old hands, many of whom were born in the village, and never worked a day anywhere else, than from any great profit to be made out of the goods produced. The high price of fuel and the cost of transportation for stock and goods consumed all the profits, and Mr. Scott very reluctantly concluded that he could not compete with Louisville, Frankfort, and other mills more eligibly located, and hence he has disposed of the machinery, and the factory will be closed. The real estate belongs to the heirs of Edward Oldham.

"We confess that it is a matter of no little regret to see this village dismantled and its peaceful inhabitants scattered. It is identified with the earliest industries and enterprises of the county. Like the large tanneries, hat manufactories, and other perished industries which we just can remember, and which made Lexington at one time a point of great commercial importance in the West —when merchants from St. Louis and Kaskaskia, from Chillicothe, and from beyond Tazewell, in Tennessee, came here for their

*This notice was published in 1872.

supplies—we fear the Sandersville factory is not to be succeeded by any similar establishment. But it is doomed, and all that we can do is to boast a little of what it has been, and hope that the railroads building and to be built will bring us again a portion of the manufacturing prosperity for which we were once famous."

Since the foregoing sketch appeared in the public press, the establishment has been converted into a distillery, and again the old building is alive with business. It is now the distillery of Stoll, Clay & Co., and is perhaps paying much better than it ever did as a woolen-mill. The original building is 40x104 feet, five stories high, and substantially built. As a distillery, it is more fully noticed elsewhere.

The village of Sandersville has a white population of about fifty souls. The present industries are principally gardening and fruit-growing. The Blue Grass Nursery of H. F. Hillenmeyer is located here, and is quite an extensive institution. The school of Sandersville has recently been moved from the village to a point on the Georgetown pike about three miles from Lexington. Oldham kept a store here at an early day, and continued it after purchasing the woolen factory. He and P. H. Thomson were the first magistrates of the precinct after the adoption of the present State constitution. The present magistrates are Dr. R. J. Spurr and A. S. Drake.

Donerail Village is at the junction of the Georgetown & Lexington pike with the Iron Works pike, and is believed to have been settled by Jerry Delph, who kept tavern at the place, and, it is said, built the first house. There is a good schoolhouse here, and at one time a Masonic Lodge was held in the upper story of it, but it (the lodge) has become extinct. There are two blacksmith-shops, one wood-shop and four dwellings. Donerail Station, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, is about four hundred yards distant, and was established when the road was built through the county. It comprises a store, post office and station. The store and station house are kept by H. T. Gaines, and his son, S. C. Gaines, is the Postmaster, and the only one there has been since the establishment of the post office.

Greendale Station is also on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, midway between Lexington and Donerail, and was built at the same time as the latter station. It is merely a station house and store, kept by T. W. Faulkner. A post office has likewise been established here, kept by Mr. Faulkner, who is the only Postmaster it has had. Slickaway is mentioned in the history of South Elkhorn Precinct. Yarnalton, or Yarnall's Station, is on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and is only a shipping-point, being composed of a station house and post office alone.

There are evidences of pre-historic occupation in Sandersville Precinct. A mound on the farm of Prof. A. S. Drake, in the north part of the precinct, which, after an exposure to the vicissitudes of time for centuries upon centuries, still stands fifteen feet high. It is fifty feet in diameter. Another mound, on the farm of Judge James, is covered with large trees. Near the large mound on Prof. Drake's farm are two smaller ones. In plowing the ground in the vicinity of these mounds, a great number of spear-heads, arrow-heads and other implements of savage warfare, have been found. Prof. Drake has dug into the large mound and exhumed many relics, among which was a pipe of curious design. But this subject is noticed fully elsewhere in this volume.

The opportunities for acquiring an educa

tion in the early times were limited, and books were scarce. In nearly every family, however, the Bible and hymn-book were found, and these books were extensively read. They were used in the schools—at least the Bible was. We did not have the great "confusion" of school books then that we have now, and school facilities were as limited, as the books in use. One of the first schools in what is now Sandersville Precinct was taught at old Town Fork Church about the year 1797. Dr. Spurr's mother attended this school. One of the first teachers was Thomas Faulkner. He was a fine scholar, and taught a successful school. Many came from a distance and boarded in the neighborhood for the purpose of attending it.

Rev. Robert Marshall conducted a select school here for a number of years, while Pastor of the Bethel Church. Many noted men received their education, or the foundation of their education, in this school, among whom were Montgomery Blair, a name prominent in the political world; Gen. Humphrey Marshall, the lawyer, statesmen and soldier; Rev. W. H. Forsythe; George Logan, who died at Quincy, Ill.; Rev. David R. Preston, of Abingdon, Va.; Rev. John N. Lyle, and Dr. Nash McDowell, Macauley Witherspoon, Philip Hockaday, and many others. Rev. H. H. Allen, during his pastorate of the Bethel Church, also taught school in the precinct. He was a ripe scholar, and a graduate of Center College, at Danville. Owing to feeble health, his school was discontinued about 1861, and his pastorate of Bethel Church resigned. Prof. A. S. Drake carries on a select school at present, at his residence, which is known as Prospect Academy, and which is mentioned in his personal sketch elsewhere. At present, there is a schoolhouse at Slickaway Village, another on the Georgetown pike three miles from Lexington (which is also used as the voting-place of the precinct), and another on the Leestown pike, three miles from Lexington, and still another at Doner-ail. In these several houses, good schools are maintained for the usual term each year.

Pure, fervent Christianity found a place in the wilderness at an early period, and, while a part of the family was standing guard with firearms in their hands to prevent an Indian surprise, the other part was reading the Bible in the humble cabin, kneeling upon the bare earthen floor offering prayer, and imploring the divine protection. It was under such circumstances as these that the pioneers passed their early days in the wilderness of Kentucky. As soon as their time and means would allow, church edifices were erected and church societies were organized, so that all could "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

The first Methodist Church erected in Kentucky was in this precinct, about the year 1787. It was built of logs, at or near Masterson's Station. In 1790, the first annual conference ever held in the State was held in this little log church at Masterson's Station, and the venerable Bishop Francis Asbury presided over its deliberations. A history of this old organization may be found in Redford's history of the Methodist Church.

Bethel Presbyterian Church is in the northeastern part of the precinct, and stands on Bethel pike, a branch of the Georgetown pike. It is one of the oldest churches in the county. The following sketch of it is compiled from a published "memorial sermon," delivered by the Rev. W. George, July 13, 1879, on the ninetieth anniversary of its organization. From this sermon, the date of its original organization appears to have been in the year 1789, and was made by the Rev. Samuel Shannon. But, as the records from that year up to 1818 were lost, little can be

learned of its history for the twenty-nine years intervening between those dates. In 1822, the church seems to have been re-organized under the charge of Rev. Robert Marshall, who drew up a kind of covenant, which was signed by forty-six individuals, and by which they agreed to "attend the preaching of the Word with their families." Of the forty-six persons who signed this paper, not one of them is now living. Soon after this re-organization, a church was built, and so zealous was Rev. Marshall, the Pastor, in the work of providing a house for his congregation that he contributed the larger part of his salary for five consecutive years. The following extract is made from the sermon referred to: "Three edifices for public worship have been erected upon the ground upon which we stand to-day. The first was a log house, which covered in part the ground of the present building. The second was a brick house, located just below the old house about six feet. The present building, which we occupy to-day, covers about twenty feet of the old log building, and was erected in the year 1847, and cost $3,000." A few years ago, the house was remodeled, improved and wholly modernized, at a cost of $1,500, and is now one of the most tasteful country churches in the county.

Among the regular pastors and stated supplies of this church may be mentioned Rev. Samuel Shannon, Rev. Robert Marshall, Rev. J. H. Logan, Rev. Stephen Yerkes, Rev. Matthew McFeatters. Rev. H. H. Allen, Rev. M. Vanlear and Rev. W. George, the present (1879) Pastor. The Rev. Samuel Shannon was a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, then under the presidency of Rev. John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Shannon took charge of the Bethel and Sinking Spring Churches, and continued for four years, when he resigned and took charge of Woodford Church. In 1812, he joined the army as Chaplain. He is represented as having been a man of great physical strength, with a fist like a sledge-hammer, and once, while in the army, charging at full speed through the woods, he lopped off a stout branch of a tree with a single stroke of his sword. He died in 1822, in Indiana, where he was engaged in missionary work.

Rev. Robert Marshall was ordained Pastor of the Bethel and Blue Spring Churches in June, 1793. With the exception of about ten years, from 1802 to 1812, he spent his ministerial life with this church and among this people. He was born in the North of Ireland, in the year 1760. At the age of twelve years, he emigrated with his mother, his only surviving parent, to Pennsylvania, where he received the elements of a plain English education. When but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the army then struggling for independence, and participated in six general engagements, one of which was the hard-fought battle of Monmouth. After the close of the war, he returned home, and, at the age of twenty-two, began studying for the ministry, and was licensed to preach in 1790. Two years later, he removed to Kentucky, and for a time labored as a missionary. While Pastor of Bethel Church, he conducted a classical school, as elsewhere mentioned. He died in June, 1832, at the age of seventy-two years, and in the forty-third year of his ministry. Many interesting incidents might be given in the life of this old soldier of the cross, but our space will not permit.

Rev. J. H. Logan succeeded Mr. Marshall, as stated supply, in 1832, and continued his labors until 1836, from which time the church was without a pastor for nearly two years. Mr. Logan died in 1856, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. After Mr. Logan, a number

of ministers preached occasionally, and in May, 1853, Rev. Stephen Yerkes, D. D., commenced his labors as stated supply. In 1857, he resigned his charge to accept the "fourth professorship in the Danville Theological Seminary." Rev. Matthew McFeatters was the next minister, and commenced his labors in May, 1858, and in August was regularly called as Pastor. He was allowed to retain the call until the next spring, when he declined to accept it. On the 18th of June, 1859, the church called the Rev. H. H. Allen, a graduate of Danville Theological Seminary. He accepted the call and was duly installed as Pastor of this church. He continued his labors until 1861, when failing health compelled his resignation. Mr. Allen was succeeded in his pastoral relations by Rev. M. Vanlear, in May, 1861, and the following September he was formally called as the Pastor of Bethel Church, and was installed on the 18th of the month, by the West Lexington Presbytery. He continued his labors in this capacity for about twelve years, when his relations with the church were dissolved, and he became Pastor of the church at Winchester.

In May, 1873, the present Pastor, Rev. W. George, commenced his labors as supply. Under his pastorate, the zeal of the church has been awakened and the membership considerably increased. The present officers of this church (1879) are: Rev. W. George, Pastor; Glass Marshall, Joel H. Marvin, Patrick Dolan and Robert Marshall, Ruling Elders; John Herriott, A. D. Piatt, James W. Herriott and C. B. Williams, Deacons; with a strong and healthy membership. The following extract from Mr. George's sermon is an item of interest: "Another interesting fact, worthy of commendation, brought out in these old records, is the diligence used in imparting religious instruction to the colored people. The session from time to time seems to have exercised great care in their oversight of them, and to have encouraged them in attending public worship. An unusually large proportion of their names are on the roll of membership, and many of them were noted, not only for their proficiency in religious knowledge, but also for their consistent Christian conduct."

The Cane Run Baptist Church is located on the Iron Works pike, in the eastern part of the precinct, one mile from Donerail. The building now occupied was erected about the time of the organization of the church, in 1828. The house is built of brick, with pulpit in front, and floor elevated toward back end of the building—a style adopted by most of the early congregations of Kentucky. The edifice was built by Matthew Husman and John Giltner, under a contract, for $1,200, but when finished they stated they had lost $200 in the operation, which sum the congregation made up to them. The society was organized by Rev. Jacob Creath, Jr., who was its first Pastor. The old church records now in possession of Mr. P. H. Thomson, show the following persons as the original members: Roger, Jane, William and Mary Quarles, Micajah and Nancy Oxley, Will Z., Sarah A. E. and P. H. Thomson, Micajah and Gracy Stone, John and Rachel Houghton, A. S. and Eliza Higgins, William Watson, William Kise, Joseph and Holley Appleton, Betsey Oliver, Philemon, Penelope, Jackson and A. Stout, Clara, Rachel and Ann Oxley, James, Sr., James, Jr., Polly and Lucy Wood, Sarah Delph, John F. Peters, Lydia Ford, E. O. and Polly Stout, Stark and Eliza Taylor, and Ann Sheely. Since organization, the church has been administered to by the following Pastors in the order named: Rev. Jacob Creath, Jr., Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, Rev. Lewis Akins, Dr. Drake, Rev. Mr. Coombs, Dr.

Lyman Seely, Rev. J. M. Frost, Rev. William M. Pratt, Dr. Crawford, Rev. Mr. Bledsoe, Rev. John C. Freeman, Dr. Basil Manly, Jr., Rev. A. S. Pettee and Rev. J. N. Wells, the present Pastor, who has been in charge for two years.

The organization is known as Missionary Baptists, and was the first church of this denomination organized in Fayette County. The church building was repaired in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $400. The present membership is sixty, and the congregation meets twice a month for regular worship. The Iron Works pike, upon which the church stands, at the time it was built was the direct road from the Ohio River to the iron works in Estill County, and was much traveled.

Berea Christian Church was organized in 1828, in the old schoolhouse that stood on the place now owned by Mrs. Kate Smith. The present building, which was erected soon after, probably about the year 1828, stands on the Iron Works pike, two miles east of Donerail. The church was organized by Elder Barton W. Stone, a minister of the Gospel well known in Central Kentucky, and originally a Presbyterian, but converted to the new faith under Alexander Campbell. Mr. Randolph Haley, from whom the facts for this sketch were obtained, and now the only living original member, laid the brick for the church building. The early records having been destroyed, the names of the original members cannot be obtained. There were some twenty of them, of whom Mr. Haley recalls the following: Thomas Ingles and wife, Zachariah Graves and wife, Asa Graves, Joseph Henderson, Samuel Brockman and Obed Dennis—the latter of whom died in October, 1881. Among the pastors who have had charge of this church since its organization Mr. Haley mentions Elders Frank Palmer, John Rodgers, —— Garfield and John A. Gano, Sr. The first regular Pastor of the church was Elder Harrison Osborne; the present Pastor is Elder C. P. Williamson. Elder Thomas Smith, the founder of the Christian Church at Lexington, has often preached in this church. The North Kentucky Conference of the Christian Church was held at Berea Church in September, 1829—a meeting noted for its interest, from five hundred to seven hundred persons receiving the emblems of communion. The church building was repaired in 1878, at a cost of $300. Preaching is had twice each month; Sunday-school every Sunday, under the superintendence of Elder C. P. Williamson, assisted by Mr. Moore; present membership, 130.

While the village of Slickaway is mentioned in the history of South Elkhorn Precinct, it is partly in this precinct, the church and schoolhouse and several dwellings standing over in Sandersville.

The South Elkhorn Baptist Church is at the village of Slickaway, and, as stated above, is in that part of the village lying in Sandersville Precinct. It was organized in 1859, by Rev. William M. Pratt, assisted by Rev. J. L. Smith, with the following original members: Morgan Smedley, Jacob Smedley, John M. Hogan, H. N. Horine, William Sanders, Allen Sanders, John Sanders, John Keene, B. Bosworth and wife, Mrs. Sarah Atkins, Mrs. Sarah Nave, Mrs. Mary Horine, Mrs. P. Williams, Mrs. E. Witt, Miss Mary Jones, Miss Nannie Smedley, Fannie Smedley, Bettie Smedley, Francis Smedley, Martha Horine, Mary Horine, Mary Nave, Annie Nave, Mary Williams, J. Williams, L. B. Witt and George Cowgill.

The first Pastor of this church was Rev. John L. Smith. Other pastors have served in the order following: Revs. W. S. Keene, A. D. Rash, Clark King, C. W. Dobbs, J. C.

Freeman, J. M. Frost, T. C. Stackhouse, W. S. Ryland and C. W. Dobbs. The society is without a pastor at present. The church was built in 1860, and remodeled in 1875, at a cost of $600. It is at present valued at $3,000; has a seating capacity of 300; they have conducted a Sabbath-school since organization of the church. Preaching on the first and third Sunday of each month.—*Perrin.*

## CHAPTER V.

SOUTH ELKHORN PRECINCT—DESCRIPTION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—COMING OF THE WHITES—THEIR EARLY LIFE AND HABITS—IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES—VILLAGES. CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

"Once o'er all this favored land,
Savage wilds and darkness spread,
Sheltered now by Thy kind hand,
Cheerful dwellings rear their head."

IN the Chinese theaters, some of the plays, it is said, have been going on for many years; some of the actors in the drama having died since the beginning of the play. The government thus utilizes the stage to impress upon the people of that country the events transpiring, and which have transpired in the history of the world, and especially which pertains to the Chinaman's own country. This is making a good use of the stage, and at the same time affording a lasting impression upon the spectators. The history of every locality has its comedy, its pantomime, its melo-drama, and, alas! too, sometimes, its tragedy. In the pioneer days of this section, when Indians roamed at large through the wilderness, "the plays" to which the people were then most familiar, were tragedies, and they were often acted in reality. When this section of Fayette County was first settled, the brave men who undertook its subjection took their lives in their own hands, as it were, and exposed to hunger, cold and savage brutality, commenced clearing the wilderness, and thus laid the foundation of the beautiful paradise we find to-day not only in this division, but in the entire county.

South Elkhorn Precinct, to which this chapter is devoted, and which is Election Precinct No. 5, is situated a little south of west from Lexington, and is bounded on the north by the Versailles pike, on the south by the Nicholasville pike, on the northeast by the Woodford County line, and on the southeast by the Jessamine County line. It extends from the city limits of Lexington to the county line, a distance of seven or eight miles. South Elkhorn Creek runs in nearly a north direction through the center of the precinct. Shannon's and Wolf's Runs are tributaries of the South Elkhorn. These afford an excellent system of natural drainage, and abundance of stock water; the main stream also furnished power to a number of mills in the early times, some of which are still in operation. The surface of South Elkhorn Precinct is undulating and gently rolling, except in the western and northwestern portion, where for a mile or two on both sides of South Elkhorn Creek, it is rather broken and rocky, though the soil in these rocky places is of the very best, producing fine corn, hemp and tobacco. There are two small villages in the precinct, viz., South Elkhorn and Slickaway.

The first settlement made in what is now South Elkhorn Precinct is supposed to have been made by Daniel Bryant, who came to Fayette County with his father, William Bryant, in 1779, and settled at Bryant's Station, as detailed in another chapter. As soon as it was safe to leave the protecting walls of the station, Daniel made a settlement on the head-waters of South Elkhorn, on a place now owned by his son, Joseph Bryant. Daniel Bryant, who was a nephew of Daniel Boone, performed his share in the Indian wars of the early period, and

served also in the war of 1812. He was in several Indian fights with his uncle, Squire Boone. It was a custom in an Indian skirmish, for every man to "take a tree," as a means of protection. Squire Boone once, when closely pressed, sheltered himself behind a tree, occupied at the time by another man. An Indian shot the latter, and running up to scalp him without knowing Boone was behind the tree, he (Boone) grasped him by the belt and plunged his sword in his body, and in falling the sword was broken off and left in the Indian's body. Joseph Bryant is still living, and is quite an old man. He tells of going to school at "Old Fields" in 1811, on the present Nicholasville pike. The schoolhouse was on a part of Col. Campbell's old military claim, and the teacher was named Elisha Hampton. The schoolhouse in which he taught was built of buckeye logs, and had a dirt floor.

Another of the early settlers of this section was John Higbee. He was from New Jersey, and came down the Ohio River to Limestone, now Maysville, thence to Harrod's Station—Lexington not being deemed safe at the time. As soon as the Indians ceased their incursions into the State to some extent, he moved to this part of the county, and settled at a large spring on the farm of John N. Wilson; the spring is still in good condition, and is being used. Mr. Higbee worked at the carpenter's trade in Lexington, leaving his family alone in his cabin, and returning home every night, each time by a different route, through fear of prowling Indians. The country was then thickly covered with cane. He built a mill in 1794. He also built a distillery and powder-mill—the first in the precinct. He built flat-boats, upon which he shipped his flour to New Orleans. He hauled it to the Kentucky River, where he loaded it on his boats, floated it out into the Ohio, and thence by it and the Mississippi to New Orleans. His son, John Higbee, Jr., the father of Alex Higbee, continued the same business for many years—carrying on the mill, distillery, and shipping goods to New Orleans. On one occasion he was accompanied by "Uncle" Archie Logan, who kept a tan-yard. Mr. Higbee sold his load of goods for $3,000, and lent the money to "Uncle" Archie to buy hides. He started to return on the steamer Tennessee. When nearly home, the vessel sunk one very dark cold night. Higbee, being a good swimmer, jumped overboard just in time to avoid the whirlpool caused by the sinking steamer. Another man jumped in just after him, and Higbee, fearing that the man should seize him, tried to swim away from him, but could not. He could not see the shore in the intense darkness, but struck across the current and finally reached the willows that lined the edge of the stream, and immediately climbed into one. His companion came up, and upon Higbee inquiring why he persisted in following him, the man replied that he supposed he knew the way, and for that purpose followed him. They came near freezing, but finally heard voices not far distant, and upon calling to them and making known their situation, they were told to come down and swim ashore, which was near by. Higbee told them they were so cold he was afraid to try it, but after a little deliberation, they dropped into the water, which so warmed them up that they swam ashore without trouble, and were rescued by some of those who had escaped from the boat. "Uncle" Archie Logan was unable to swim, and had a remarkable escape. He jumped into the river and had sunk twice, and in throwing out his arms struck a piece of plank floating near him, to which he clung for dear life. After floating a mile or more, he struck something which proved to be a work-bench, with a man on it. He got on it with him, and together they floated about ten miles, when they succeeded in landing, and came near freezing to death, but finally found a wood-chopper's hut. The wood-chopper, on

being awakened and learning their condition, immediately fired a large log heap and soon had a roaring fire. The next day they made their way safe to the settlement.

Joseph Frazer came from Virginia in 1803, and bought from Simon Kenton, for $1,000, four hundred acres of land, upon which he settled, and which is now in South Elkhorn Precinct, upon which he died in 1817. His son Joseph now lives on the place. John Burrier, from Maryland, settled here very early. He ran a distillery in the winter months to make up his surplus grain. He died about the year 1840, and his son Samuel now lives on his place. Jacob Ryman was another of the early settlers. He came from Pennsylvania to Fayette County in a very early day, and settled in this precinct, where the remainder of his life was spent. He built a saw and grist mill in the precinct, and died about 1806. His son Robert still occupies the old homestead, and still conducts the mill erected by his father.

The early struggle of the pioneers of this section with poverty, was but a repetition of what was experienced in all the early settlements of the county. An almost death struggle with Indians and wild beasts, and with toils and privations in a wilderness, were the scenes they were daily subjected to. Add to this their lack of comforts, and even necessities, and we find their lot little to be envied. Although the soil was the finest in the world, yet their implements for farming were so few and so inferior, that it was hard work to make enough to support life, with what the forest afforded. We can form but little idea, in this age of plenty, of the privations and sufferings our ancestors had to undergo in reclaiming the country.

At the beginning of the present century, this section, now embraced in South Elkhorn Precinct, presented a more lively appearance than it does at the present day. About the year 1795, there were four mills, built on as many miles of South Elkhorn Creek. The first of these were built by John Higbee, as already noted. Another was built by Jacob Ryman, whose son Robert owns and still operates it, although it was built nearly ninety years ago. The other two were built by John Parker, one was at Slickaway Village, and the other was built two miles above, and was called Parker's mill. The buhrs for all four of these mills were imported from Philadelphia. Ryman took one out of his mill in 1866, after seventy years constant use. Higbee's mill was built of stone, and as we have said, he shipped much of his flour to New Orleans by flat-boat out of the Kentucky River, and down the Ohio and Mississippi.

Among the early industries of the precinct were a number of distilleries. John Higbee, whose mill has been described, also built a distillery, which he operated for a number of years. John Burrier built a distillery very early, for the purpose of finding a market for the surplus grain produced upon his farm. There were also a number of others, but of them, we have no definite information.

South Elkhorn Precinct is well supplied with roads. Most of them are excellent pikes. The Versailles pike, which forms the north boundary, is still a daily stage route from Lexington to Lawrenceburg. The daily mail is carried by a separate wagon to the latter town over this pike, while the main stage runs no further than Versailles. The Harrodsburg pike runs north and south through the center. This was formerly an old buffalo trace. It has a wooden bridge over South Elkhorn. A magnificent iron bridge spans the same stream where the Versailles pike crosses it. There are several cross pikes connecting the main pikes; one of these is known as Parker's Mill pike. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad passes through the southeastern part of the precinct.

The village of South Elkhorn was settled by John Higbee, about the year 1783, who built a mill and a distillery, also a powder mill. He

also built and kept a tavern here, the first public house of entertainment in the precinct. It stood where Levi Grow now lives. It was burnt in 1855. Since which time there has been no tavern in the place. The old mill and distillery were sold to Peter Higbee, who afterward sold them to Grow and Foley. In 1878, William Barkley bought them, tore away the distillery and repaired the mill, put in new machinery, and is now operating under the firm name of Barkley & Lane. It is still run by water; but the firm design putting in steam works. John Baston was the first blacksmith in the village. Titus Thompson kept a blacksmith shop, some years earlier, one mile south of the village.

The first school in the place was perhaps taught by Dr. Young, about the year 1809. The village now has an excellent school building, put up in 1872, at a cost of $800. Subscriptions for its building was gotten up through the energy and influence of O. C. Breckinridge, a son of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who was the first teacher in it. The present teacher is F. T. Catlin, of Illinois. The present attendance is about thirty. A post office was established, with Frank Spencer as Postmaster, who is the only Postmaster it has ever had. At present the village has two stores, one kept by Frank Spencer, the Postmaster, and one by Barkley & Lane. There are two blacksmith shops, two wood shops and one physician. The population is about fifty.

Before the days of railroads, there was much more business done in these small country villages than there is at the present day. Mr. Barkley says that when a boy, he has counted as many as 100 wagons, laden with cotton, pass his house in one day. This was on the Harrodsburg pike, the great thoroughfare from the South to Cincinnati and the North. The wagons would return laden with goods and provisions. Business is mainly transferred to the county seat, as that point is easily accessible from all parts of the county. People prefer to do their buying and selling in the best market, and the country villages have lost that prestige they once possessed, and are gradually suffering decay.

The village of Slickaway is situated on the Lexington & Versailles pike, is midway between the two places and is partly in South Elkhorn Precinct and partly in Sandersville Precinct, the pike being the dividing line between the two precincts. Says a correspondent of a city paper: "Here can be seen as neat a little village as there is in Kentucky; one church and the best country school in the State, a good flouring mill, etc. It is surrounded by the blue-grass farms of H. W. Worley, Ben Bosworth, J. A. Farrar, L. Tucker, W. T. Hearne, Solomon Rice, W. S. Murray," etc. About the first building erected on the site of Slickaway was, probably, Parker's mill, in 1794–95. This mill, it is said, ground for thirteen distilleries fifty years ago, which were located in the neighborhood, but all traces of which are long since gone. This mill was entirely rebuilt, in 1866, by H. Spencer, the present owner, at a cost of $6,000. It is three stories high; the first story is of stone, the other two of frame; has two runs of buhrs, and runs regularly nine months of the year. The first store was kept by a man named Pugh, about the year 1830. The first Postmaster was Charles Castleman. The first blacksmith shop was kept by John McGill. There are at present two stores, one blacksmith shop, one butcher shop, two schools, two churches, etc. Both the churches and schools are in Sandersville Precinct, and are mentioned in that chapter. One of these churches belongs to the colored people, also one of the schools. Both are well supported and well attended. The White Schoolhouse was built about 1877, through the efforts, mainly, of the teacher, Mr. Numielly. It is a two-story building, the upper story used as a hall. It is one of the best

country schoolhouses in the county, large and well ventilated. The present teacher is E. E. Browne and the attendance about forty pupils. The present Postmaster is W. S. Murray. The population of Slickaway is about fifty whites and one hundred negroes.

The South Elkhorn Christian Church is located at South Elkhorn, on the Harrodsburg & Lexington pike, five miles from Lexington. It was originally a Baptist Church; its first building was erected about the year 1795, and was a frame. The present edifice is a brick and was built in 1828. It was repaired and remodeled in 1879, and is now valued at $3,000. Under the labors and ministrations of Elders Stone, Campbell, and others in this section, a division arose in this church, and the Christians becoming more numerous than the Baptists, finally got possession of the church, about 1835. It was established as a Christian Church by Elders Creath and Shackleford. Among the original members were John Parker, Robert Ryan, Isaac Wells, Joseph Falkner, Samuel Craig, Robert Asher (who was a very eccentric preacher), Col. Bowman, David Bryant, Lowell Woolfolk, Evan Price, John Higbee, William Curd and their wives. The Pastors were Elders Shackleford, Jacob Creath, William Morton, Dr. Hall, Curtis Smith, Sam Patch, L. L. Pinkerton, Elisha Pinkerton, —— Ricketts, J. W. McGarvey, Moses E. Lard, P. Graham, —— Anderson and C. P. Williamson. Regular services are held on the second and fourth Sabbaths of each month; present membership about two hundred. The Sunday school was first organized about 1863, by Elisha Pinkerton. It has continued with varied success to the present time—the attendance now is about thirty children. Of the original members now living, there are two: Mrs. Sarah Woolfolk, aged eighty-two, and Robert Ryman, aged eighty-three years.

Old Republican Church is located on the dirt road leading from South Elkhorn to Providence, one mile from South Elkhorn. The original building was a frame, and was probably built very early in the present century. The building now occupied is of brick, and was erected in 1827, under the supervision of Daniel Rice. Solomon Rice, who now lives at Slickaway, helped to haul the lumber for it. This was about the time of the great religious excitement that swept over Central Kentucky like a tornado, and was called by the various names of "the jerks," the "dancing exercise," the "falling-down exercise," etc. There are those still living who witnessed these "strange sights" in Old Republican Church. The original design was that this church should be free for all denominations. A congregation was organized here by Elder Barton W. Stone, one of the pioneer preachers of the Christian Church, which, at the meeting of the North Kentucky Conference at Berea Church, in 1829, reported two hundred members. At the present time there is no regular congregation, and only occasional services are held.

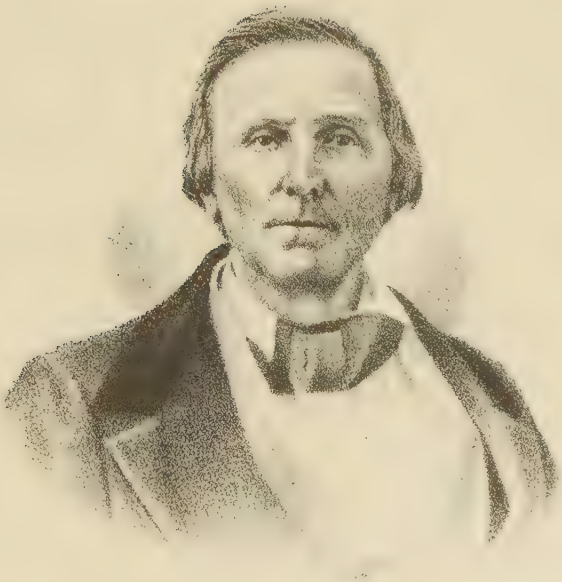
Of the public schools of South Elkhorn Precinct, but little can be said. Like all of Fayette County, not much attention is paid to them, not as much as they deserve. For with all the colleges, academies, seminaries, etc., the common schools are, after all, the real foundation of the educational system. Aside from the schools of Slickaway and South Elkhorn, there is not much attention paid to schools in the precinct.

The following incident is worthy of mention in this connection: William E. Waltz some eighteen years ago cut down a large oak tree on the farm of James Farrar, and near the heart of the tree he discovered a half-ounce ball. The tree was three feet in diameter, and about seventy years growth were between the ball and the bark of the tree. It had evidently been shot into the tree when it was but a sapling. There is also on Mr. Waltz's farm a hollow sycamore tree, with a cavity so large that a horseman can ride into it, turn around and ride

out again. The following bear story is related as a true incident: Martha Higbee, a sister of John Higbee, Jr., when a child, one day visited Lexington with a number of other children at a time when there were but few houses. A citizen of Lexington had a pet bear, and the children were very anxious to see it; but Mr. Bruin had gotten out and was not to be found. The children walked on up Main street, when just as they turned the corner of Main and Mill streets, Martha walked straight into the embrace of the bear. The embrace was so cordial that her clothes were nearly torn from her body, while she was terribly frightened. The owner came to the rescue and released her without any further damage or accident.

Among the natural curiosities in this section are a number of caves and caverns, some of which have been explored to a considerable extent. One on the old Bryant farm, now owned by Judge Phelps, is a cave which has been explored by several different parties.

The Old Hickory Distillery, which was inadvertently omitted in the chapter on distilleries, is located in this precinct on the farm of John Robb, near Providence Station. It was built by Robb in 1868, and the machinery in it was moved from Clear Creek, in Woodford County. The capital invested is $5,000; the engine used is a 20-horse power, and five hands are employed at an average of $1 per day each. It runs eight months in the year, consuming thirty-four bushels of corn daily, and five bushels of rye and malt. All the grain is obtained from Fayette County, and is ground on one 30-inch mill of the "Queen of the South" patent. The building is a frame, 40x60 feet, two stories high. Warehouse is also a frame, 20x40 feet, with a storage capacity of 380 barrels. Annual production is 400 barrels; valued at $10,000. Present storekeeper and gauger is G. H. Bailey. Spring from which water is received shows a temperature of fifty to fifty-five degrees. Brand—"Old Hickory Hand-Made Sour-Mash Kentucky Copper" whisky. Capacity of doubler, 386 gallons. Four fermenters, with a total capacity of 9,000 gallons. Doubler is peculiar in that singlings are boiled by coiled steam pipe, and not by direct fire under doubler. Thirty bushels of coal are used daily.—*Perrin.*



*John G. James*

## CHAPTER VI.

EAST HICKMAN PRECINCT—INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—THEIR EARLY TROUBLES AND TRIALS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—TURNPIKES—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, POST OFFICES, ETC., ETC.

"They are no longer here; they are all gone
Into the land of shadows."

MOUNT VERNON, the ancestral home of the "father of his country," is dear to every American heart. His mortal remains lie entombed there, and feelings of patriotism diverge from the venerated spot, as golden rays are reflected back from the setting sun. As Columbia's first and greatest son, he is embalmed in the national memory as Joseph was by his brethren, and reverently assigned a place

"Among the few immortal names
That were not born to die."

In that portion of Fayette County to which this chapter is devoted, is an historical spot, that, next to Mount Vernon, should be revered as long as true patriotism lives in this great republic. We allude to "Ashland," the old home of Henry Clay. It is a duty the State owes to the memory of the great commoner to purchase and care for Ashland, as the National Government does for Mount Vernon. Though his remains repose not there, but rest in Lexington's beautiful cemetery, yet the place and the man are so intimately associated, and both are so affectionately enshrined in the hearts of the people among whom he lived and moved, that it seems sacrilege to even think of Ashland ever passing into strangers' hands. An extended notice of Ashland and of Mr. Clay appears in another part of this volume.

Election Precinct No. 6, known as East Hickman, lies south of the city of Lexi gton. It is rather irregular in shape, thus rendering it a difficult task to describe its boundaries. Its external appearance is varied, presenting a surface from level to rolling, and from rolling to broken and hilly—the latter, however, covering but a small portion of the precinct lying between the Walnut Hill pike and the Kentucky River. In this section it is quite hilly, and in places rises into bluffs. The quality of the land is rather inferior for agricultural purposes, but making fine pasturage. The remainder is as good farming lands as any in Fayette County, and boast many of the fine farms for which Central Kentucky is so justly famous. The precinct is watered and drained by Hickman Creek and its tributaries, together with a number of excellent springs, which bubble up out of the ground as "things of beauty." The principal branches of Hickman are Shelby Branch, Raven Creek, Dry Run, etc. Hickman Creek was named in honor of Rev. Mr. Hickman, one of the pioneer preachers of Kentucky, and who used to point out the "straight and narrow way" to the people of this section of the country. The timber still standing consists mostly of walnut, oak, ash and poplar, the latter only to be found on the Shelby's lands. A body of land bordering on the Lexington & Richmond Pike in this precinct is known as "Walnut Hill," from the

fine walnut timber which grew upon it, much of which still remains standing.

The early settlement of what is now East Hickman Precinct cannot be given with perfect correctness. The precise date of the building of the first cabin by a white man within its present limits is obscured in the shadows of a hundred years, and we are left to conjecture, to a great extent, as to the commencement of its settlement by white people. Walter Carr settled on lands purchased of Gov. Shelby, and is supposed to have been here about 1785. He came from Virginia, and, if not the first, was among the first, settlers of East Hickman as at present bounded. Mrs. William Pettitt, of Athens, is a descendant of Mr. Carr. William Berry was one of the little squad of hunters that visited Lexington in 1775, when the place received its name, and McConnell built a cabin where a permanent settlement was afterward made. As the settlement of Lexington expanded, and the dangers from Indians became less, Mr. Berry located in what is now East Hickman. Among his descendants in this region are N. P. and J. W. Berry, his grandsons, and their families. The Irvin family settled in East Hickman prior to the war of 1812, where W. B. Cooper now lives. His son, Joseph Irvin, was reared here, and died in 1837, leaving a son and a daughter; the latter, now Mrs. W. B. Cooper, is the only descendant of the Irvins living in the precinct. Asa McConathy, though not an actual settler in East Hickman, was among the pioneers of Lexington. He purchased a large body of land in this precinct, and a number of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren still reside here. Mr. McConathy was from Scotland, and was an upright, honorable man, and became a good citizen in the country of his adoption. Elijah McClanahan was also a native of Bonnie Scotland, and came to the United States in the latter part of the last century. He emigrated to Kentucky and settled three miles south of Lexington in 1799, where he died some years later. His son, Robert McClanahan, still lives on the farm settled by his father.

Maj. Thomas H. Shelby, a son of Gov. Shelby, settled in East Hickman Precinct in 1816. His place, "Grassland," was one of the finest estates in East Hickman. Very unlike his father, he took but little part in politics or in the affairs of the country, his only public service being as his father's Private Secretary at one time. He died at Grassland in the eightieth year of his age. He has three sons still living on the old homestead, viz.: Isaac P., Thomas H. and Edmund P. Shelby. Mr. Shelby was one of the earliest importers and dealers in stock and beef cattle of this section, and, as elsewhere noted, shipped beef to England in an early day.

John H. Hart was prominent among the early settlers of East Hickman, but just what time he came is not known. It is known, however, that he came previous to the war of 1812, and that, like most of the able-bodied settlers of this region, he took an active part in that unpleasantness. He was from Virginia, from whence came most of the early settlers of Central Kentucky, and located about six miles south of Lexington. His descendants are among the substantial farmers and leading citizens of East Hickman. E. P. Bullock came to Kentucky in 1793, the next year after it was admitted into the Union as a State, and settled near the present post office of Walnut Hill. He was a man of considerable prominence intellectually, and represented Fayette County in the State Legislature for fifteen years. He served in both Houses, and was Speaker of both time after time. It was of him that Gov. Metcalfe said: "He is

the best presiding officer of a deliberative body in Kentucky, except Henry Clay." Mr Bullock was a Revolutionary soldier, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Archie McNeil was one of the "Long Hunters," as they were called, and came to *Kantuckee* in 1769. The Long Hunters were a company of men, some twenty in number, from North Carolina, who came by what is now Abingdon and Powell's Valley, to Cumberland Gap, and thence to Flat Lick, six miles from Cumberland River. "They hunted to the west and southwest, through a country covered with high grass, which seemed inexhaustible, and finding no traces of human settlement, though in dry caves they found many places where stones were set up that covered large quantities of human bones; they also found human bones in the caves with which the country abounded."* Some of the Long Hunters returned home in 1770, while the others built boats, which they loaded with furs and bear meat, and in them descended the Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers to Natchez, a French fort on the present site of the city of Natchez, and thence proceeded home. McNeil, as we have said, was one of these "Long Hunters," and afterward settled near where Mount Gilead Church now stands. He has been dead a great many years, and no descendants live in the county at present. John Spears was another of the early settlers of East Hickman, and was a mere boy at the time of the Revolutionary war. He accompanied his father, who was a teamster in the patriot army, and was at Yorktown when the British Lion went down in disgrace. The precinct is noted as having within its limits "Ashland," the old home of Henry Clay, and also as having once been the home of the great cavalry raider of the Confederacy, Gen. John H. Morgan. Both of these circumstances, however, receive appropriate mention in other portions of this work.

The names of other early settlers might be added to those given above, but the long lapse of time since the first settlement was made in the precinct has erased them from the "book of remembrance," and thus are many of the pioneers forgotten who were prominent in subduing the wilderness and bringing it under the civilizing influences of white men. They have passed away "as a tale that is told," and none are now left who know whence they came or whither they went.

The old story of pioneer hardships and pioneer sufferings, with the trials and dangers incident to frontier life, where the pioneer takes his life in his own hands, as it were, belonged to the settlers of East Hickman. The early period of their settlement was marked by Indian depredations and outrages, and necessity compelled them to stand as ready to fight in defense of their homes as their own inclinations prompted them to work in improving them. But as Indian supremacy weakened, and the rich soil was brought into cultivation, their mode of living changed for the better, and their early trials were soon forgotten in peace and plenty. As the country improved and developed, the people began to build mills and shops, and mechanical industries were inaugurated, as well as the tilling of the soil extended. The mill is the pioneer's first care, and usually one of the first improvements made in a new settlement after the people are provided with shelter from the weather. One of the first mills in East Hickman still remembered was that of Isaac Johnson. It was a "water-mill," and was built on a fork of Hickman Creek, about the time of the war of 1812, and stood one mile below the Walnut Hill Post Office. Another mill, run by water-power obtained from the main stream of Hickman Creek, was that

*Collins.

of Andrew Armstrong. It was in operation as early as 1823, but at what time it was erected is not known. Ambrose Young built a mill about 1825, which was operated until 1836, when it passed away among the things that were. The Spears Mill was built on Raven Creek about the year 1835; but was never much of a success. A mill was built by Walter Carr on the Main Fork of Hickman, but further down the stream than any of those mentioned. Benjamin and Ning Riley had a mill on Hickman Creek, near the Walnut Hill Turnpike, very early. Most of the mills mentioned ceased operations from 1835 to 1840. There have been several distilleries in the precinct at different periods, but none of them did business on a very large scale. Ambrose Young had a distillery near where the colored Baptist Church now stands, but it did not flourish and was discontinued.

Hemp has been one of the prevailing crops of East Hickman since 1806, and was introduced by the Old Virginia farmers for the purpose of making ropes for plow-lines, and for other uses on the farm. It has been extensively grown since, and still remains one of the principal industries. Factories were erected in an early day for working it up into bagging and rope. Among those who established hemp factories in the precinct were Isaac P. Shelby, Thomas H. Shelby, Thomas Carr, Sr., Edmond Hart and Walter Young. These factories were erected during the times of slave labor, when this particular industry was carried on to a much greater extent than now, and was really more valuable in consequence of cheap labor. Young's factory was erected just prior to the commencement of the war, and made large quantities of bagging and rope. The factory is still standing, but is not now in operation. The William Oldham factory, as it is called, located on the Richmond pike, was erected by David Oldham about the year 1840. It manufactured both cotton and woolen goods, and for a time was quite an extensive factory, doing a large and thriving business. After several years' operation, it passed into the hands of a "free negro," named Winter, who changed it into a hemp factory, and as such ran it a few years. Mrs. Whitney became the next owner, then sold out to S. R. Bullock, who sold it to William Featherstone. For the past fifteen years, it has been used as a butcher-shop.

The County Poor House and Farm are in this precinct, but they are more particularly noticed in the chapter devoted to public buildings, and further mention will be omitted here.

The stock business—breeding, raising and shipping stock—receives considerable attention from the people of East Hickman, and a number of good farms produce cattle and sheep abundantly. Prominent among those who make stock a specialty are Isaac P. Shelby, E. P. Shelby and Thomas H. Shelby, and the Berrys. Isaac and E. P. Shelby make a specialty of beef cattle, while Thomas handles both cattle and sheep extensively. N. P. and J. W. Berry are engaged heavily in raising, buying and shipping stock, mostly cattle and sheep, but handle some mules annually. The first stock was such as was brought in by the early settlers from Virginia, and was of common scrub breeds. The first importation of fine stock into what now forms East Hickman was made about the year 1817, by Lewis Sanders & Co. From this time forward constant improvements have been made in stock, until the different breeds have reached that high state of perfection in which we find them today, not only in this particular neighborhood, but throughout the county. The early markets were reached by driving stock overland across the mountains to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Occasionally a drove was taken South. Thomas Shelby, the father

of the Shelby brothers now living here, was one of the largest stock-dealers in the precinct in 1840, and shipped the first beef to England from this section in 1845, which was packed in tierces for the purpose of more convenient handling and shipping. Mr. Shelby, in 1836, sold a lot of mules at $150 a head—a very high price at that day. He paid some attention to the buying and selling of mules, and in 1838 sold fifteen head for the Cuban market, at $200 apiece—the highest price that had then been paid in this neighborhood for that kind of stock. Robert Simpson was one of the first dealers who shipped mules to the Southern markets. As early as 1826, he followed the business of shipping South for other parties, but finally became one of the largest shippers and most extensive dealers in the neighborhood. The stock trade is now the most profitable business carried on in the precinct, and many farmers, in addition to those mentioned, are extensively engaged in it, but space forbids an extended mention of them.

The first roads through East Hickman were buffalo traces and Indian trails. As necessity demanded it, roads were cut out by the whites to the mills, and from the different nighborhoods and settlements to Lexington. As the country became more and more civilized, and the people more wealthy, turnpikes were built in the place of the hitherto dirt roads. The precinct is now well supplied with excellent pikes, either passing through it or along its boundaries. The first pike in which East Hickman was interested is that from Lexington to Richmond, which forms its east boundary, and was commenced about 1837, and ranks as one of the best roads in Fayette County. The Tates Creek pike runs through the precinct until reaching Hickman Creek, when it becomes the boundary line between East Hickman and Jessamine County. The Walnut Hill pike connects with the Tates Creek pike, and was built about 1867 or 1868, at a cost of $2,100 per mile. The Nicholasville pike forms one of the precinct boundaries for a short distance. The Jacks Creek pike was built in 1872, at a cost of $2,400 per mile, and has about two and a half miles in the precinct. The Mount Tabor pike leaves the Richmond pike at Beall's, and has one mile in East Hickman. The Armstrong Mill pike is now (1881) in course of construction, and will run through the precinct for the distance of two and a half miles.

The early settlers of this section suffered many of the anxieties experienced by those in other settlements of the county, resulting from Indian troubles and depredations. There are strong evidences in the Shelby neighborhood of an Indian battle having been fought there, though none now living know any thing definite of the affair. Upon the spot, many implements, arms and relics of the Indians have been found, which go to prove that a battle was fought in the vicinity, either with the whites or among themselves. The precinct also contains relics of the lost race, or Mound Builders. Several mounds, like finger-posts, pointing backward across the by-gone centuries, are raised above the sleeping dust of that people, who lived, moved and died, leaving no record of their existence save these piles of dirt and stones. One of the largest and most prominent of the mounds and earthworks in this precinct is on the Jason Hawkins farm (now owned by his widow, Mrs. L. V. Hawkins). There are other evidences in the neighborhood of pre-historic occupation, but, as the subject received full justice in another chapter, it will be passed over here. There is a tradition that Daniel Boone spent the winter of 1777 in this neighborhood, while his brother was gone to North Carolina for ammunition, but whether it is true or not no

one can now say. On the rocks forming the bluff banks of Raven Creek, or rather under a shelf of rocks, are evidences of smoke, which doubtless gave rise to the tradition. Another relic of the more modern past is the battle-ground lying adjacent to Isaac P. Shelby's front gate. During the late war between the States, a battle or skirmish took place in front of Mr. Shelby's house, between a portion of Gen. Morgan's cavalry and a squad of national troops, in which one or two men were killed and several wounded. This affair occurred in 1864, and traces of it still exist upon the trees, fences, etc. The men of East Hickman, like those of the county at large, are brave and always ready, at a moment's warning, to march out in defense of their country or their principles. Their ancestors were trained to it in the protection of their homes, and they themselves have inherited it from them. In all the wars that have disturbed our country since this section was settled, have been representatives from this neighborhood. In our late internecine war, the able-bodied turned out and adopted the cause they deemed right, some donning the "blue" and others the "gray," but each acting according to his own political views on the cause of dispute.

The educational history of East Hickman dates back almost to the first settlement made in its territory. The early mode of educating the youth was by private tutors in the family. Many families educated their children in this manner for many years; in fact, there were but few schools previous to 1840. After this period, schoolhouses were built in the different neighborhoods. The frame schoolhouse standing below the Colored Baptist Church was one of the first built in the precinct, and is noted as having been the starting-point in the educational life of some of the distinguished men of East Hickman, and of the prominent farmers of this favored locality. At present, there are five common-school buildings in the precinct belonging to the whites. These are comfortable buildings, but might be vastly improved, and then fall short of the school buildings of other States no wealthier than Kentucky. Schools are maintained in each of these buildings during the regular school term each year. The colored people of this section, also, are paying considerable attention to education. The Walnut Female School was organized in 1848, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, with Dr. J. J. Bullock, now Chaplain of the United States Senate, as Principal, who conducted it for ten years with excellent success, the number of pupils often running up to 100 for the session. The usual branches of an English education were taught, together with some of the higher studies, and music. The school was finally discontinued. The private school now known as the "Walnut Hill Academy" was, previous to 1879, a public school, but in that year was changed into a private school, and is in charge of Prof. M. J. Goodwin, who purchased the district school property. It is valued at $1,900, and is well adapted for a small select school. There are enrolled for the present session (1881) twenty-four pupils, who are taught all the branches of an English education; also, those who desire it receive instruction in the ancient languages and in music.

The pioneers of East Hickman were a moral and religious people, as evidenced in the fact of a church society being established as far back as 1785. To this year the Walnut Hill Presbyterian Church dates its organization. The first house was built of logs, in the true pioneer style, and stood near the present one, on the Richmond pike. It was used as a house of worship until 1801, when the present stone church was built. This edifice is 50x60 feet in dimensions, has gothic windows,

and is valued at $5,000. The first minister was Rev. Alexander Crawford, who served as Pastor for twenty-five years in succession. Rev. Robert Stewart was the second Pastor, and administered to the spiritual wants of the congregation for twenty years, and was then succeeded by Rev. John Lyle. At present, there is no regular pastor.

The original members of this church were Mrs. Jane Armstrong, Miss Nancy Boggs, Waller Bullock, Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, Col. John Dunlap and wife, Walker Hawkins and wife, James Headley, Abraham Irvin, John R. Lyle, Mrs. Polly McCreary, James McIsaacs and wife, D. C. Overton, Mrs. Margaret Rhodes, Mrs. Sarah A. Whitney, John Wallace and Mrs. Mary C. Breckinridge. The church has decreased somewhat in membership, through death and removals, having at present but about twenty names upon its books. The officers are: W. B. Cooper, Thomas H. Shelby and Alexander Moore, Elders; Thomas H. Shelby, Clerk of the Session. Some famous divines have been pastors of this church, of whom we may mention Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, and Rev. J. J. Bullock, Chaplain of the United States Senate. No Sunday-school is carried on, but formerly a large and interesting Sunday-school was maintained, and well supported. An incident in the early history of this church, which partook somewhat of the superstition of the times, is still remembered by persons living in the neighborhood. This was what was known as the "jerks," and was similar in effect to what we read of as having often acted upon the audiences of those old pioneer preachers, Lorenzo Dow and Peter Cartwright. While the Presbyterians did not believe that it had any connecton with religion, or religion had any with it, yet it often seized upon the high as well as the lowly during church service, causing them to act in a very singular manner, sometimes falling prostrate, and their limbs jerking and twitching as if by some nervous affection. Many believed it was the divine power working upon the individual, while others accredited it to the machinations of the evil one. Whatever it was, it passed away with the ministrations of the old pioneer ministers, Dow and Cartwright, mentioned above.

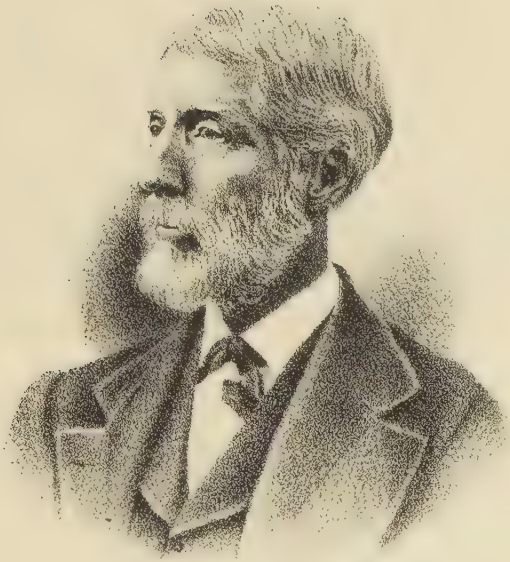
The Missionary Baptists organized a society known as the "Marble Creek Church," June 15, 1787, under the auspices of Revs. S. Smith and Ambrose Dudley. The original members were nineteen in number, and mostly from Boone Creek Church, of Athens. At the time of organization, the church was in the territory of Jessamine County. Among the first members were Livi Hunt, John Higgins and wife, David Baker, Josiah Glover and wife, and Mrs. Margaret Cain. Many of the best citizens of the precinct have been, from time to time, members of this church. The first church building was erected on Marble Creek soon after the organization of the church, and was a small log structure. As the church increased in numbers, a new house was demanded, and a frame building was erected about the beginning of the present century. This supplied the wants of the congregation until 1830, when it was torn down, and the present brick building erected, at a cost of about $3,000. It is a substantial edifice, 40x60 feet, and, with improvements recently made, is now valued at $3,500. It is located on the East Branch of Hickman, and is known by the name of the "East Hickman Church." The present membership is 150; the present officers: Isaac P. Shelby, Clerk; George S. Mitchell, Thomas Davis, S. T. Weeks, C. F. Alford and James W. Berry, Deacons. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and maintains an excellent Sunday-school. The Rev. Ryland T. Dillard,

first Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, was Pastor of this church for forty consecutive years. He resigned in 1868, and died about 1879. He was succeeded as Pastor by Rev. C. W. Dobbs, who remained about five years, and resigned his charge. After an absence of six years, he returned, and accepted the pastorate a second time, which he retained for about one year, and again resigned, since which time the church has been without a pastor.

The Mount Gilead Baptist Church is located on the Jacks Creek pike, and was built about the year 1829. Thomas H. Shelby gave most of the material of which the first building was made. It was a small brick, and served the purposes of the congregation until the erection of the present one. The society was small in numbers, but managed to keep the fire burning upon its altars until the advent of Mr. Campbell into Kentucky in 1832, when most of the members were converted to the new faith. It was, from this time forward, used in common by the Baptists and "Campbellites," as the new sect was called, each occupying it alternately on the Sabbath until 1871. The Methodists and Presbyterians likewise used it occasionally. In 1871, it was sold to the colored people for $1,000, who have since used it as a church. They are Baptists in faith, and have a large and flourishing congregation, under the pastorate of Rev. Alfred Britten. An item of interest in the history of East Hickman worthy of record, and appropriate in connection with the church history, is its temperance. When W. P. Kimball, familiarly called "Press" Kimball by his intimate friends, was but twelve years old, he drafted a petition, procured signers to it, of whom thirty were ladies of the neighborhood, and sent it to Frankfort to John A. Prall, Representative in the Legislature from Fayette County, who drew up a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within a mile and a half of the East Hickman Baptist Church. This bill passed, and is still in force. Under the local option law, the precinct has voted down the liquor traffic, and does not permit the sale of ardent spirits within its territorial limits. Other precincts would do well to follow this laudable example.

The East Hickman Post Office was established in 1878, as a Fayette County post office, and was recorded as such in the Post Office Department, but is just across the line in Jessamine County. W. P. Kimball was appointed Postmaster, but declined to qualify, and Thomas Jones was appointed in his place, who still holds the office. There is a store, Baptist Church, schoolhouse, scales, and some two or three residences, forming a kind of hamlet. Spearsville is on the Tates Creek pike, about thirteen miles from Lexington, and is partly in Fayette and partly in Jessamine County. The post office, which is called "Spears" Post Office, is in Jessamine, while about half of the other buildings are in Fayette. The place consists of a store, a post office, a shoe-shop, blacksmith-shop, warehouse, five residences, scales, Mount Eden Church, and a schoolhouse. Over the latter is a hall, formerly used by secret societies as a lodge room, but is now used by the Methodists, who are making preparations to build a church. Walnut Hill Post Office was established in 1874, and David Kent was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded in 1878 by Christopher Styles, who was in turn succeeded by Robert Todhunter in 1881, who still holds the office. The only approach to a village is the post office, a store and a residence.

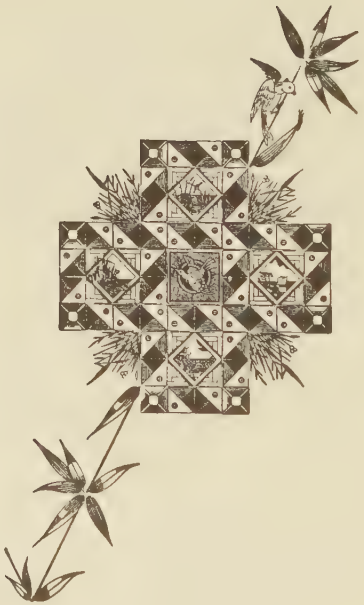
The first voting-place of East Hickman Precinct was a log house on the Tates Creek pike, nine miles from Lexington, and which stood on the farm of Scion Kimball, Esq.



Isaac P. Shelby

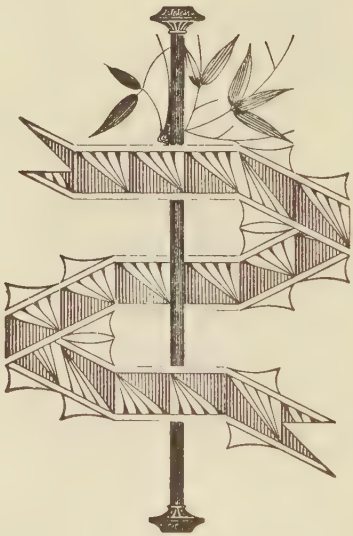
This house was used for this purpose until recently, when it was torn down, and the polling-place moved to the East Hickman Schoolhouse, which stands about one hundred yards from the original place. In the old log building, the "Sage of Ashland" used to exercise the right guaranteed to every free-born American citizen, and cast his vote for the candidate of his choice. His home, as we stated in the opening of this chapter, was in this precinct, and although, after its organization as an election precinct, Mr. Clay spent but little of his time at home, yet he is known to have voted twice in this old log house. A tragedy also occurred in it before the war. A German was keeping a grocery store in the building, and, among other articles, kept whisky for sale. One night, a couple of negroes belonging to Richard and Lewis Martin called to buy some whisky, and, while the man was in a stooping position drawing the liquor, he was struck with a hammer or hatchet and instantly killed. Suspicion attached to the negroes, and they were finally arrested, when they confessed having murdered him for his money. They were tried for the crime, condemned, and, in due course of time, executed.

The territory embraced in East Hickman is devoted almost wholly to agriculture and stock-raising, and has no towns nor extensive manufactories. The few mills and hemp factories already described comprise its entire manufacturing interests.—*Perrin.*



PART IV.

# BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.



# PART IV.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## CHAPTER I.

## CITY OF LEXINGTON.

DR. A. S. ALLAN, physician and surgeon, Lexington, is a son of the late Hon. Chilton Allan, who, born in Albemarle County, Va., April 6, 1786, was, after the death of his father, brought by his mother to Kentucky in 1797. Apprenticed to a wheelwright, he devoted all his possible time to study; secured a year's tuition under Rev. John Lyle, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of that time; with some help from his friend Gov. James Clark, of Winchester, prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1808, and began legal practice at Winchester, of which place he remained a resident during his life. Soon attaining distinction and popularity, he was, in 1811, elected to represent Clark County in the Legislature, and re-elected in 1815, 1822, 1830 and 1842. While occupying a seat in the Lower House in 1823, he was elected without opposition to the State Senate, and during his four years in that body he became conspicuous as a leader of the "Anti-Relief" and "Old Court" party, one of his speeches against the constitutionality of the "New Court" being distributed over the State in pamphlet form. In 1831, and twice more in succession, for six years in all, he was elected member of the United States Congress for Ashland District, and was Chairman of the Committee on Territories and a member of that on Foreign Affairs. In 1837, he wished to quit public life, but was induced to accept the Presidency of the State Board of Internal Improvements, which he resigned the following year, and, although engaging but once more in public affairs, in 1842, he was greatly interested in the contest over the new State Constitution, writing several papers in opposition to some of its features, and strongly supporting an independent judiciary. He was for a time orator of the Kentucky Grand Lodge of A., F. & A. M., and at his death, in 1855, he left a noble life record as an able lawyer and a man of rare virtues, well-defined opinions and statesmanlike views. The subject of this sketch, Dr. Allan, was born in Winchester, Ky., in 1823, and entered Center College at Danville at the age of sixteen, where he remained for three years, leaving in 1842. He began the study of medicine with Drs. John and A. W. Mills, of Winchester, and, in 1844, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, from which he graduated in

the spring of 1846, and then began the practice of his profession at his old home, remaining there until 1866, when he came to Lexington, and has practiced here ever since. He became a member of the State Medical Society at its beginning. He married Miss Susan Vanmeter, a daughter of Isaac Vanmeter, of Clark County, Ky., in 1846.

THOMAS N. ALLEN, lawyer, Lexington, is of Virginian descent, his grandfather and father, James, having come to Kentucky while the latter was still a boy, and settled in Jessamine County. The lad, James, learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in Clark County till 1852, when he moved to Missouri, where he is now a farmer. He married Martha G. Bryan, and our subject, who is their second surviving son, was born in Winchester, on October 23, 1839. He entered Bethany College at the age of sixteen years, and in 1858 began the reading law in Lexington, being a student with John C. Breckinridge and James B. Beck; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and established himself as a practitioner in Lexington. In 1867 he was elected City Attorney, and in the same year married Hattie F., daughter of the late Capt. Thomas S. Stamps, of Fayette County. In 1874, he was induced to give up his practice in Lexington to enter into partnership with his brother in Louisville; but four years later he returned, was immediately chosen again as City Attorney of Lexington, and from that time to the present he has been kept busy with the concerns of his clients. He has a family of six children.

JOHN R. ALLEN, lawyer, Lexington, was born at Keokuk, Iowa, in the year 1858, and when but a child was taken to Memphis, Tenn., where he received his preparatory education. He attended the Kentucky Military Institute during the session of 1872-73, and the Virginia Military Institute in 1873-74. At the age of seventeen, he graduated from the Southwestern University, of Clarksville, Tenn., and the following year entered Kentucky University, from the law department, of which he graduated with the class of 1876-77, and being admitted to the bar in 1878, became the partner of R. A. Buckner, with whom he has since been associated in practice. He was one of the originators of the Lexington Guards, and a Lieutenant in that corps. He was elected Major of the Third Battalion Kentucky State Guards in the spring of 1881, and on May 23, of the same year, was commissioned by Gov. Blackburn.

M. C. ALFORD, lawyer, Lexington, son of C. F. and Margaret (Mitchell) Alford, was born in Fayette Co., Ky., on July 10, 1855. His father was a native of Garrard, his mother of Fayette County. The son was educated at Kentucky University; graduated in law in 1877, and began practice in the September following, with Z. F. Smith, with whom he has since remained in partnership. In April, 1881, he was appointed Master Commissioner of the Court of Common Pleas, a position he fills with ability and credit. January 4, 1882, Mr. Alford was nominated for City Recorder at the Democratic primary by a large vote.

JOHN W. APPLETON, merchant, Lexington, is the oldest of three children born to his parents, Joseph and Holly (True) Appleton. His father was born in New Jersey, but came to Fayette County, Ky., when a boy; became a carpenter and the cultivator of a small farm. Married a native of Scott County, who died in 1833, the widower surviving till 1849. Besides John W., there is living a sister, now Mrs. B. F. Thompson. Our subject was born November 10, 1823, about five miles from Lexington; lived on the farm till he was nineteen, and stayed in the vicinity till he was twenty-three years of age; then went to Bourbon County, and was clerk in a general store at Centerville for about two years; next he clerked in the grocery of Mr. Zimmerman, in Lexington, and, after a couple of years' service, became the partner of

Mr. Zimmerman, and the manager of a general store at Arnold's Station, on the Lexington, Frankfort & Louisville Railroad; but after some two years there, he closed out the business at that place, returned to Lexington and sold goods for Johnson & Zimmerman till Johnson bought out the whole business, and a new firm of Zimmerman & Appleton was formed, about 1855, in the wholesale and retail dry goods trade. On May 22, 1856, Mr. Appleton married Miss Kate H. Webb, of Lexington, and continued in business with Mr. Zimmerman till the war broke out, when the stock was closed out, and he was out of business for about two years. Then he became a party in the purchase of the business of Dudley Craig, and the firm of Hampton & Appleton lasted seven weeks, when, Craig having bought back an interest, the style was changed to Craig & Appleton, which partnership lasted eleven months, Appleton, in 1864, selling out his interest. In July of the following year, however, he again went into the dry goods trade as senior partner in the firm of Appleton & Lancaster, and has so continued to the present time, being the head of a large commercial establishment, and owing his position solely to his own efforts, as he began without any capital. Industrious, persevering, and of strict integrity, he is a fine sample of a good business man; and, as a citizen, he is an active participant in all projects for the public good—a contributor to enterprises for the general advancement, and ready at all times to throw his influence on the side of truth and justice. Formerly a Whig, and later a Republican. He belongs to the Baptist Church, of which he is one of the most generous supporters, and in which he has held such offices as may be filled by a layman. For years he has been a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and has occupied all the chairs of his lodge. He has three children—Henry W., Emma T. and John W.

WILLIAM W. ADAMS, liveryman, Lexington, is the youngest of a family of ten sons and two daughters born to his parents, Jeremiah and Patsey (Scott) Adams. His father, a native of Delaware, was one of the early pioneers of Scott County, Ky., an industrious farmer, an Episcopalian, and an Old-Time Whig, and died at the age of eighty-nine years. His mother, of an old Harrison County family, lived to the age of ninety-two years. William was born, September 18, 1828, raised and educated in Scott County, and from early boyhood was used to farm work and the handling of stock. He began for himself on a farm of 114 acres, lying alongside the Oxford & Leesburg road, eight miles from Georgetown, where he handled stock for the Cincinnati and New Orleans markets from 1852 to 1856, in which latter year he moved to Clay County, Mo., and there dealt in cattle and mules till the war broke out. In 1859, he married Sallie C., daughter of Dean Megee, of Jessamine County, Ky. He returned from Missouri to Kentucky in 1861, and for about five years ran a stock farm in Jessamine County; but after the war closed he located close to Versailles, and began there to breed Mambrino trotting horses and thoroughbred cattle till 1874, when he became the partner of John Davis in the conduct of a large livery stable in Lexington, which stable was burned May 22, 1875, with partial loss of stock. The following month he had leased and begun business in his present stables, on Short street, where he has since remained, devoting his time principally to sales and purchases on commission. In 1880, he sold from his stables more than $25,000 worth of stock. He has two daughters, Mattie J. and Annie Lee.

R. J. AUBREY, liveryman, Lexington, is a native of Washington County, Ky. When quite young he came with his father, Peyton C. Aubrey to Fayette County, Peyton having come at an early age with his father, Henry Aubrey, from Virginia. Our subject was born December 20, 1816, and has now (1881) been a resident of this county for 60 years. In 1838,

he married Ann, daughter of Thomas Faulconer; she died in 1851; by her he has two children now living, viz.: Hattie, now Mrs. T. R. McBeath, whose husband is now Circuit Judge of the Sixth District of Kentucky, and Sallie, now Mrs. Joseph A. Graves, whose husband is a minister of the Christian Church, who graduated from the Bible College at Lexington, Ky., and now located Fleming County, Ky. He also had a daughter Martha Jane, who died in 1880; she was the wife of Dr. W. Meade, who was one of the attending physicians during the rage of yellow fever in Memphis, in 1879, and who died at his post of duty. In 1858, our subject married his second wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Briggs; she was a daughter of James McConnell, Jr., and granddaughter of James McConnell, Sr., the first white settler of Lexington; by her has two children living—John T. and Margaret. Mr. Aubrey is a member of the Main Street Christian Church, and has been so for thirty-seven years. Mrs. Aubrey is a member of the Hill Street Methodist Church South.

RICHARD T. ANDERSON, Lexington; born in Lexington, Ky., in March, 1839; has passed his whole life in or near his birthplace; educated in the schools of the city and for some years in Transylvania University. He, at the age of twenty-one years, began farming in Sandersville Precinct of Fayette County, where he owned 400 acres of excellent land; using his farm for the raising of general crops and stock, he, about 1862, began to give some attention to trotting-horses, but more for pastime than for profit. In 1867, he became a Director in the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and has been a Director ever since; and every year since 1877 has been re-elected President of the Board of Directors. He was a member of the banking firm of Headley, Anderson & Co., from March, 1870, till June, 1872, and since 1873 he has been a Director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. He was for some years on the Asylum Commission; also President of the Phœnix Hotel Company, and is Treasurer of the Breckinridge Monument Fund. In 1877, he and Mayor Viley gave their personal attention to the erection of the building known as the Amphitheater, and to Floral Hall, in 1881.

R. M. ADAMS, merchant, Lexington, is of a family dating back in the history of the Blue Grass Region to 1783. He entered on a six years' apprenticeship to the tailor's trade in 1828, in Lexington, where there were then forty tailors' apprentices—now there are but two. He worked as a journeyman till 1847, when he and Robert McElhinny began business together, having as competitors in trade Williams & Wilson, on Cheapside; A. S. & E. H. Drake, where now is the St. Nicholas Hotel; Thomas Rankin, two doors west, and William North, on Short street. Mr. Adams served in the Mexican war, being a member of Company K, First Kentucky Cavalry, under Capt. O. P. Beard. Besides himself, there are but two of the company surviving—James Moore and Calvin Morgan—both of Lexington. Mr. Adams has not troubled himself with politics. He is a well-informed man, having read extensively, and is a recognized member of the best social circles of Lexington.

D. A. AIKIN, distillery, Lexington, was born in 1832, in Oswego, N. Y.; he left there in 1848 and located at Ypsilanti, Mich., with his parents, and at the age of twenty years entered a grocery store at Detroit, as book-keeper, where he remained until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted and was assigned to staff duty, as Captain in the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., and was for some time stationed at Washington, D. C., and at Camp Nelson, Ky., during 1863–64. After the close of the war, he, with Campbell, Curley & Co., built a distillery near Camp Nelson, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Lex-

ington, and became proprietor of Aikin's Distillery, located at the junction of the Cincinnati Southern and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroads, one mile from the city.

ASHLAND HOUSE (H. E. Boswell & Son), Lexington. This popular hostelry was named after the home of the great statesman. It was built by William Christie, in 1874, and presents a handsome front of 125 feet on Short street, and is built substantially of brick, three stories high and extends 200 feet deep. It cost about $30,000, and contains fifty-two comfortable, well-furnished rooms for guests and four large sample rooms, with commodious office in front connecting with an elegant dining-room, 56x70 feet in area. The "Ashland" is easily reached by omnibus from all the railroad depots in the city. The site of the Ashland House was occupied for many years as a residence by James H. Harper, who sold it to William Christie in 1855, and from this date various buildings on the site were used as boarding houses until 1874. It was leased by H. E. Boswell & Son in February, 1880, who have since that date done a prosperous business, requiring the employment of twenty-five persons in the various departments of the house, where the traveler and guest finds all the modern comforts and conveniences. Mr. H. E. Boswell brings to the management of the Ashland an experience which began in 1852, at Leesburg, Ky., where he remained until 1859, and was subsequently proprietor of the Elliston at Covington, Ky.

THE BRECKINRIDGE FAMILY.—One of the most gifted families that has ever figured in Kentucky history is that of the Breckinridges. The name has been familiar in Fayette County since 1792, in the latter part of which year the Hon. John Breckinridge, the first of the family to emigrate to Kentucky, came hither, and settled upon what is still known as the "Cabell Dale Farm," in this county. In another chapter of this volume an extended sketch of him is given, and will not be repeated here. His wife was Mary Hopkins Cabell, one of the most brilliant women of her day, and survived her husband (he died in 1806), more than half a century. They had seven children, the youngest of whom died in early youth; a daughter, who married David Castleman, died a few years later; and the remaining four were Letitia Preston, Joseph Cabell, John, Robert Jefferson and William Lewis. Letitia married Col. Grayson, and, after his death, she married Gen. Porter, of New York. She had one son by her first husband, John Breckinridge Grayson, who was educated at West Point, and, in 1861, entered the Confederate army, and died in Florida in 1862. Another son, by her second husband, Peter A. Porter, was killed in a charge at Cold Harbor, at the head of a brigade under Gen. Grant, in 1864. He was one of the able and daring defenders of the national cause, and, like many of his relatives on the opposite side, gave his life in defense of his principles.

HON. JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, the eldest son of John and Mary H. (Cabell) Breckinridge, was born in 1788, in Albemarle County, Va., and was in his fourth year when his parents emigrated to Kentucky. He graduated from Princeton College in 1810, after which he studied law, and commenced practice in Lexington. He served as Major on the staff of his relative, Gen. Samuel Hopkins, in the war of 1812. After the war, he was several times elected to the Legislature, and served as Speaker of the House; was appointed Secretary of State under Gov. Adair, in 1820, and removed to Frankfort, where he died September 1, 1823, of an epidemic fever; "and thus," says his biographer, "was lost to the family, friends and country, before the prime of life, a man who, from his first appearance in public life, had steadily grown in the affection and estimation of the people, and whose noble character and genuine talents promised, in any sphere, to reflect honor upon the State." During his short

career, he occupied a most enviable position as lawyer, orator and politician. He married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, who, with five children—four daughters and one son—survived him; the latter became Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of whom more will be said in this sketch.

Rev. John Breckinridge, the second son of Hon. John Breckinridge, was born July 4, 1797, at Cabell's Dale, in this county. He received his education at the best schools of the country, and graduated with honor at Princeton College, in 1818. He was designed for the profession of the law, but joined the Presbyterian Church while at college, and chose the ministry. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and was finally licensed to preach; and, in 1822, was Chaplain to the Lower House of Congress; from 1823 to 1826, was the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington; from 1826 to 1831, was Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; and then at the head of the Presbyterian Board of Education, until 1836; was afterward a Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., and Secretary and General Agent of the Church Board of Foreign Missions, and was a great pulpit orator and debater. His health failing, he spent the winter of 1840 in New Orleans, and, while there, was elected President of Oglethorpe University, of Georgia. He died August 4, 1841. He was a man of extraordinary powers, and an orator of rare force and influence. Mr. Breckinridge was twice married—first to Margaret Miller, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Miller, a professor of Princeton College, and second, to Miss Babcock. He left but one son, Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, who became a distinguished lawyer of St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, one of the ablest Presbyterian divines the country has ever known, was a son of Hon. John Breckinridge and his wife, Mary Hopkins Cabell, and was born at his father's country seat, Cabell's Dale, in Fayette County, March 8, 1800. He received his early education in the best schools of the State, and at the age of sixteen entered Princeton College, remaining in that institution two years; spent one winter at Yale, but graduated in 1819, at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. After returning home, he spent three years in the management of his mother's and his own farm, and at the same time taking a thorough course of reading. In 1824, he began the practice of law in Lexington, and was several times elected to the Lower House of the Legislature; was an active politician; in 1828, was elected Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge (Masons), of Kentucky, as was his brother Joseph Cabell, before him, and his nephew, Gen. John C., after him. He joined the Presbyterian Church, and in the spring of 1832 was licensed to preach, and after pursuing his studies at the Princeton Theological Seminary for a time, succeeded his brother, Rev. John Breckinridge, as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. He became a prominent leader of the Old School wing of the church, and in 1835 was one of the founders of a monthly magazine—*The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century*—of which he soon became sole owner and editor, and which he published for nine years. He continued with the church in Baltimore for thirteen years (except one year, 1836, which he spent in Europe as a delegate to the Protestant churches); he was elected President of Jefferson College, in 1845, at Cannonsburg, Penn., but ill health compelled him to resign after two years, and he became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington; in the same year, he was appointed by Gov. Owsley, Superintendent of Public Instruction; was again appointed by Gov. Crittenden, and in 1851 was elected to the office by the people; under the new State Constitution the office having become elective, he resigned in 1853 both the office and the pastorate of the church in Lexington, to become

Professor of Theology in the seminary at Danville, Ky., of which institution he was a chief founder. He was unquestionably one of the ablest men of his time, a clergyman without superior, a writer of no less talent and ability, and his open letters to Dr. Wardlow, in 1837; on the American question in 1855; to Charles Sumner and William H. Seward, in 1856; to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, in 1860; on the temperance question, in 1862, were extensively copied and read both in this country and in Europe. In the late war, he took sides with the National Government, and exerted all of his great powers in support of the administration. He was a man of indomitable will and unquestioned courage, and during the great civil conflict he rose to his greatest height as a writer, statesman and patriot. He published but few books, but his various sermons, essays and letters which have been published would make many volumes. Dr. Breckinridge was twice married—first, March 11, 1823, to Miss Ann S. Preston, daughter of Gen. Frank Preston, of Virginia. She died in 1844, leaving a large family, and in 1847 he was married to Mrs. Virginia Shelby, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Hart. Dr. Breckinridge died December 27, 1871, at Danville, Ky., his last words being, "More light." He left seven children, four sons and three married daughters. His oldest daughter married William Warfield, of Fayette County; his second married Rev. William C. Handy, a Presbyterian minister, and the third, Dr. Theophilus Steel, who was a Colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army. His sons were Judge Robert J., Col. William C. P., Maj. Joseph C., and John R., none of whom live in this county except Col. William C. P., who will be again mentioned.

Rev. William Louis Breckinridge, the youngest son of Hon. John Breckinridge, was born at Cabell's Dale in July, 1803. He was educated at Transylvania University, and after graduating entered the Presbyterian ministry. His first call was to Maysville, Ky.; was for a time a Professor in Center College at Danville, and for twenty-three years Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville. He was elected President of Oakland College, Mississippi, but resigned to become President of Center College, Danville. Enfeebled by ill-health, he resigned his place at the head of Center College, and retired to his farm in Cass County, Mo., which he called "Cabell's Dale," in honor of his "old Kentucky home." He was a man of great candor and honesty, an orator of ability, and a genuine Christian. He died at his home in Missouri, December 26, 1876, leaving several living children. He was twice married; first, to Miss Frances Prevost, a granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, and second, to the widowed daughter of Judge Christopher Tompkins.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, the son of Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, and grandson of Hon. John Breckinridge, and whose portrait appears in this work, was born January 21, 1821, near Lexington. He was educated at Center College, from which institution he graduated in the fall of 1839; studied law at Transylvania University; practiced a short time at Burlington, Iowa, but returned to Lexington, where he continued in the practice of his profession until the Mexican war, when he entered the service as Major of the Third Kentucky Regiment, but saw little active duty while in the army. He was elected to the Legislature from Fayette County in 1849, and to Congress from the Ashland District in 1851; was re-elected in 1853. He was but about thirty years of age when he first entered the House of Representatives, but was soon recognized as one of the finest orators who had ever been in that body. He was tendered the mission to Spain by President Pierce, but declined; in 1856, he was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with James Buchanan, being the youngest man ever nominated to that position;

the ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, and for the next four years he presided over the United States Senate. In 1860, he was nominated by one wing of the Democratic party for President, and, after his defeat, was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky, taking his seat March 4, 1861, at the time of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President, and in the midst of great preparations for civil war. He made a brilliant struggle, but a hopeless one, for the compromise measures proposed by his predecessor, Hon. John J. Crittenden, and in the fall of 1861, resigned his position in the Senate, and espoused the cause of the South. He was appointed Brigadier General, placed in command of a brigade at Bowling Green under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, and, soon after the battle of Shiloh, was promoted to Major General, and placed in command of a division. But we will not attempt to follow him through his military career, the limit of this sketch forbidding. But his ability as a commander was of the highest order, and his gallantry excelled by no officer in the Confederate army. February 4, 1865, he was appointed Secretary of War, which position he held until the surrender of Gen. Lee sealed the doom of the Confederacy. After the war, he spent some time abroad, then returned to his home in Lexington, where he lived in peace and quiet, declining to even express an opinion on politics. He took an active part in the affairs of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad. Says his biographer, "Descended from a family distinguished in the annals of Virginia and Kentucky, Gen. Breckinridge more than sustained its traditional fame." He was a favorite son of Kentucky—a son whom she delighted to honor. His natural endowments, his energy and endurance, combined to make him a man above his fellow-men. He died at his home in Lexington, May 17, 1875.

COL. WILLIAM C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, LL. D., a son of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, and the silver-tongued orator of the Lexington bar, was born August 28, 1837, near Baltimore, Md. He graduated from Center College, Danville, and from the Law School of Louisville. He entered the Confederate army as a Captain under Gen. John H. Morgan; rose to the rank of Colonel of the Nineteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and the command of a cavalry brigade; was for two years editor of the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, and is now a practicing lawyer, and one of the most brilliant orators, not only of the Lexington bar, but of Central Kentucky.

JUDGE RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR., whose portrait appears in this book, was born in Green Co., Ky., Dec. 3, 1813, and is the son of Richard A. Buckner and Elizabeth L. Buckner. His father, one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of Kentucky, was born in 1783, in Fauquier County, Va., but, at twenty years of age, came with his father's family and settled in Green County. There he studied law, obtained his license, and, choosing Greensburg as his location, soon established a large practice, and won an enviable reputation as a brilliant and able lawyer. He was County Attorney of Green County, and, afterward, Commonwealth's Attorney of his district. His deep and comprehensive mind, and rare legal acumen and knowledge, soon brought him prominently before his people, and they began to shower political honors upon him. He was elected to the Legislature in 1813, and again in 1815. In 1822, he was sent to Congress and served his State in that capacity with signal ability until 1828, when he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, but soon resigned that position in order to practice his profession. He was several times afterward elected to the Legislature, and, in 1833, ran for Governor, as the nominee of the Whig Party, against John Breathitt, but was beaten by a very small majority after one of the most exciting contests that ever occurred in this State. He was twice Elector of his State, and was Circuit Judge of

his district at the time of his death, which occurred December 8, 1847. He was regarded by the members of his profession as one of the most profound and learned lawyers which this State has produced, and was especially noted for the rare logical and analytic powers of his mind. Richard A. Buckner, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was the third son of Richard A. Buckner, Sr., and inherited the great gifts of his father. He was educated at Center College, Danville, and St. Joseph's College of Bardstown, graduating with honors at the latter institution in 1831. He immediately began the study of the law at Greensburg, where, under the instruction of his learned and gifted father, he obtained the deep, accurate knowledge of the great fundamental principles of the law which is the foundation of his legal acquirements. After receiving these lasting benefits from the teachings and lectures of his father, he pursued his legal studies at Transylvania University, Lexington, where he graduated in 1837. He immediately entered with zeal and energy into the practice of his profession. Only two years after his admission to the bar at Lexington, he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for that district, which position he filled until 1842; gaining considerable reputation as a fearless and able prosecutor. He then received the appointment of Circuit Judge, and, for nine years, fulfilled the arduous duties of this office with great ability and learning. In 1859, he was elected to the Legislature, and took an active and distinguished part in the exciting and memorable transactions of that body. To him, and to the late John B. Huston and a few others, more than to any other men in the State, is due the credit of having prevented Kentucky from seceding from the Union. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of his State in 1861, and, in 1863, was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Brutus J. Clay, owing to military interference by the authorities with his supporters. Judge Buckner was a strong Union man during the rebellion, and waged a bitter and successful war in the Legislature of 1859, against the men who attempted to draw Kentucky into the rebellion. He is now a Democrat. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Leslie in 1876, to edit the code of practice of Kentucky. Since his defeat for Congress in 1863, he has never sought any political honors, but no man in Kentucky is more highly esteemed as an accomplished lawyer and learned jurist than Judge Buckner. In person, he is above the medium height, of rather full but graceful figure, with a large, well-developed head and a pair of wonderfully clear and piercing brown eyes.

Judge Buckner has had several brothers who became distinguished in law and politics. His oldest brother, Aylette Buckner, soon after his admission to the bar at Greensburg, in 1828, took his stand among the first lawyers at that very talented bar. He served his county twice in the State Legislature, and in 1847 was elected to Congress. Here he remained but one term, for his able, stern and unflinching advocacy of the famous "Wilmot Proviso," and his bold Free-Soil tendencies defeated him in his next race. He removed then to St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced his profession successfully until 1864, when failing health induced him to return to Kentucky, where he continued his professional labors as his health allowed. He died after a long and lingering illness in Lexington, at the house of his brother, Richard A. Buckner. He was a man of fine talents and of fearless courage. Another and younger brother of Judge Buckner was Anthony Buckner, also a man of decided ability and a good lawyer. He was for a short time a Judge in Nevada, but died soon after his election to office. Luther A. Buckner, another brother, is still living. He is a prominent lawyer of the State of Nevada, was lately Attorney General of that State, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Winnemucca, and is managing

a mine in that vicinity, which he owns. Still another, and the youngest brother of Richard A. Buckner, is Dr. George R. Buckner, who has been distinguished in Missouri politics, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party in that State for fifteen years. Before his removal to Missouri, he was Clerk of the Owen Circuit Court of Kentucky. Since his residence in Missouri, Dr. Buckner has held many positions of honor. He was the first person named in the act establishing a State Board of Agriculture, was for several years Postmaster of St. Charles, and has served his people as Curator of the State University, Supervisor of Registration, and in other public duties, all of which have been administered with ability and marked integrity. Judge Buckner's oldest sister, Maria L. Buckner, married Dr. Richard F. Barret, of Green County, Ky., a physician of fine talent. They afterward moved to Illinois, where Dr. Barret became a very worthy and influential man. Some years afterward, he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in banking. He was a man of rare executive ability. Though he had ceased to practice his profession, to aid in building up the institution, he accepted a professorship in the McDowell School of Medicine, the duties of which he discharged with marked ability.

The younger sister of Judge Richard A. Buckner, Elizabeth R. Buckner, married Dr. John R. Allen, who was also a native of Green County. Dr. Allen represented his native county in the Legislature in 1843. While there he was appointed one of a committee to visit the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky. He became interested in the treatment and care of the insane, and while in the Legislature of 1843, received the appointment of Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. From a small hospital, or, rather, prison for the insane, he raised the institution at Lexington into a great State Asylum, and in place of the old harsh and rigorous treatment of the inmates by means of straight-jackets, he inaugurated a system of kindness, moderation, and humanity, accompanied with skillful medical care, which rapidly increased the number of patients who were cured, and made the Asylum a source of pride to the State. From Lexington he went to St. Louis, where he filled a chair as Professor in the medical college of that place. He, with his family, afterward removed to Keokuk, Iowa. Dr. Allen soon became one of the most influential and prominent citizens of that place. He represented his county in the Iowa Senate with great ability. From Keokuk they removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he rapidly rose into distinction as a physician, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. He died in Memphis in 1877. He was a man of fine talents, a graceful speaker, and a learned and accomplished physician. His widow, Mrs. Allen, is now living in Lexington with her two sons, one of whom, John R. Allen, Jr., is a law partner of his uncle, Judge Richard A. Buckner.

BENJAMIN GRATZ BRUCE, editor *Kentucky Live Stock Record*, Lexington, whose portrait appears in this work, was born, December 19, 1827, in Lexington, Ky., where he became a student in Transylvania University, and had reached the Senior Department in that celebrated institution of learning when, in 1846, he left it to read medicine with his brother, Dr. J. M. Bruce. Graduating from the Medical Department of Transylvania in March, 1850, he began practice at Estill Springs, Ky., but only continued it one year, becoming then a partner in the firm of Wilgus & Bruce, in the wholesale grocery trade. In 1855, the concern became that of Hunter & Bruce, and he continued in it for ten years longer. He then sold out, went to New York, and, in connection with his brother, Col. S. D. Bruce, started, in August, 1865, the well known journal, *Turf, Field and Farm*, to the building-up of which he, for years,

contributed a large amount of work, both of mind and body. Having severed his connection with it, he returned to his native city, and started the *Kentucky Live Stock Record*, of which he has since been proprietor, and which, under his management, has exerted a mighty influence in advancing the stock interests of the great Blue Grass Region. Since he was a boy of sixteen years, he has had a great liking for all subjects relating to live stock, and, from his youth up, he has been a regular contributor to the agricultural and stock journals of the country. He assisted in the compilation of the pedigrees in the first and second volumes of the "American Stud Book," and is deservedly looked upon as a leading authority on matters relating to the breeding and rearing of live stock. In 1860, he and Nelson Dudley were selected by the "Kentucky Importing Company" as the most suitable persons to visit England for the purchase of thoroughbred horses; and, in 1871, he was commissioned, by M. H. Sanford, to cross the Atlantic and buy the best horse that could be purchased on the English turf, the object being to test the relative merits of first-class British and American racers; but, as none of the five animals selected by Mr. Bruce could be bought, Mr. Sanford, to carry out his purpose, had, perforce, to take his stud to England. In pursuing his favorite study, Mr. Bruce has collected, probably, the largest library in the country on matters relating exclusively to live stock. It comprises more than 2,000 bound volumes, and includes both English and American works, issued from the year 1709 to the present time. As a specimen of Mr. Bruce's thorough manner of treating subjects in his particular line, the reader is referred to the chapter in this volume on the blooded horses of Fayette Co.

WILLIAM WALLACE BRUCE, retired hemp-dealer, Lexington, whose portrait appears in this work, is a son of John Bruce, who learned his trade of rope-making under one Hutton, in London, England; subsequently worked in Gibraltar, where he helped to rig the ships commanded by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar; married Margaret Ross Hutton, the daughter of a Scotch soldier, she being born in the fort at Gibraltar; came to the United States, and to Lexington, Ky., in 1810; raised a family of five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John Thompson Bruce, never married, and at his death, in 1853, was in partnership in the hemp manufacturing trade, with J. J. Hunter, who married his eldest sister, Margaret Ann Bruce. William Wallace Bruce, the oldest surviving member of the family, was born May 9, 1821, in the house on the corner of Short and Dewees streets, Lexington, Ky., in which city he passed his boyhood and received his youthful training. He learned the machine business in Philadelphia, and then worked from 1838 to 1842 in the establishments of Eastwich & Harrison and William Norris; and was there married in 1840, to Miss Elizabeth T. Colesbery. In 1842, he returned to his native city and established a machine-shop on Broadway, near where Lell's new building now stands; and was the inventor of several improvements in manufacturing hemp, whereby the production of bagging and rope have been greatly cheapened. In 1847, he went into the hemp manufacture, and continued it with such success as to be able to retire at the end of the year of 1881, with an ample fortune. He and his wife have six children living, and all occupying good positions. Margaret N. was married in 1860 to Pembroke Sanders, of Nassau, Island of New Providence, Bahama group; Mary C. is wife of A. J. Currier, formerly Indian Agent, and now a resident of Yankton, D. T.; Laura Sutton remains unmarried; Alice K. married Albert S. Harden, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Lilla C. is the widow of Edwin C. Jacobs, of New Orleans, who died in September, 1879, of yellow fever; and Fannie C. married W. J. Longhedge, formerly of Mississippi, but

now residing in Lexington. The surviving brothers of our subject are both well and favorably known throughout and beyond the United States; one, Sanders Dewees Bruce, as an editor and part proprietor of *Turf, Field and Farm;* the other, Benjamin Gratz Bruce, as editor and proprietor of the *Kentucky Live Stock Record.* Another brother and sister have passed from earth. Rebecca Gratz Bruce, wife of Gen. John H. Morgan, of the Confederate army, died in July, 1861, the Sunday the first battle of Bull Run was fought. Dr. James Morrison Bruce, an eminent physician of Lexington, died in 1880. He graduated at Transylvania University; studied two years in France; was a favorite pupil of Dr. B. W. Dudley, and Demonstrator of Anatomy in Transylvania University for a number of years.

JOHN BRAND, deceased, was a man who attained an admirable distinction of which his numerous descendants may well be proud, while they strive to emulate his character. He was born in Montrose, Scotland, November 26, 1775. At an early age, he began the manufacture of sail-cloth at Dundee, and while there married Elizabeth Hay, descended from an ancient and distinguished Scotch family. In 1800, he failed heavily in business at Dundee, compounding with his creditors at a small percentage; but his father provided him with machinery for the manufacture of hempen goods, and he soon sailed for America. Profiting by the advice of friends in Philadelphia, where he remained during the winter, he set out in the spring of 1802 for Lexington, then, as now, the center of the hemp region of Kentucky. He, with his young wife, came, the usual route in those days, by wagon through the mountains to Pittsburgh, by boat to Maysville, and thence again overland to Lexington. Here he, in company with John W. Hunt, established a factory from which was turned out, in 1802, the first piece of hemp bagging ever made in the United States. The partnership continued for more than eight years, at the end of which time both its members had acquired a handsome competency. In his prosperity, Mr. Brand was mindful of the moral obligations of his former adversity, and his high sense of justice impelled him to pay his Scotch creditors. After an absence of eighteen years, with a double motive, he visited his native land, to see his aged parents and to refund the obligation to his friends which had so long rested upon him. By advertising, they were notified of his intention, and in the year 1818, during this visit, he called them together to a dinner, when, under their several plates, they found the amount of his indebtedness to them. Such exceptional conduct gave rise to much comment by the press of both continents, and in alluding to it one journal spoke of the "one honest man in America." Returning from his unique visit to Scotland, Mr. Brand remained in business in Lexington till 1833, when he retired, and lived a quiet, yet useful life, till his death, by cholera, on September 9, 1849. His widow survived him but three months. Though Mr. Brand set up in business with little or no capital, his estate reached a valuation of $450,000. He was a warm promoter of all matters calculated to advance the material and intellectual progress of the country. He took $25,000 stock in the Lexington & Ohio Railroad, and lost it all; and was a charter member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, as well as of the Lexington Cemetery. He also conducted a farm, and was one of the early importers of Durham cattle and Southdown sheep. His private benefactions were as large and hearty as they were well concealed. An Old-Line Whig, he was an intimate and warmly attached friend of Henry Clay, and one of the devoted band who joined together to relieve him of some heavy financial embarrassments, incurred, probably, at the time of the Presidential election. Several of Mr. Brand's children died during adolescence; John, his

second son, fell a victim to cholera, in 1833; and William, the eldest, died in 1845; so that that but three survived him. These were Eliza, wife of Edward McAllister till his death, and now the widow of Chief Justice George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Alexander H., who became a noted breeder of racing-stock, and died on May 10, 1881; and George W., born in 1812, and who, on reaching manhood, engaged in farming; followed it with success till 1866, and has since been leading a retired life. He and his family are Episcopalians, of which communion his mother was a practically pious member, and with which her son has for years been connected, officially and otherwise. He still takes some interest in financial affairs, being, as was his father before him, a Director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

WILLIAM BRIGHT, bank cashier, Lexington, is descended from great-grandparents, who came from England to Virginia, and who both lived to the great age of one hundred and twenty-five years, and is a grandson of Albert Bright, who came from North Carolina to Kentucky in 1790, and was a pioneer of Shelby County, where he married Jane, daughter of John Ford, an early Virginian settler; afterward lived in Fayette and Montgomery Counties, and finally in Henry County, where he died in 1802. His son, John Williams Bright, born April 29, 1791, in Fayette County, four miles from Lexington, on the North Elkhorn, remained on the farm till he was twenty-one years of age, spending his leisure time in educating himself, and has been during his whole manhood a persevering student. In 1812, he attended a select school, where he acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, and the same year, as a student of Dr. John Bemis, began to read medicine, and started its practice in 1814, at Newcastle, Henry County. In 1821, he attended lectures at Transylvania University, graduating in medicine the following year. In 1832, he practiced in New Orleans, La., then returned to Henry County, Ky.; from 1834 to 1859 conducted a successful practice in Louisville, after which time he resided in Lexington, the old, wealthy, literary center of the State, actively dividing his time between professional and literary work, up to his death, in 1878. At the close of his medical career, he made a specialty of curing cancer without the use of the knife. His published works are, "A Plain System of Medical Practice," "Bright on Cancer," "The Philosophy of Christianity," "Faith and its Fruits," "Review of the Philosophies of all Nations and the Religions growing out of them." His life was one of incessant work, and, notwithstanding his advanced age and his sixty-three years of laborious medical practice, he to the end engaged, with remarkable vigor, in the pursuits which were, with great pleasure and success, undertaken in early manhood. He has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years; established several churches in localities where the Gospel had not been preached before, and preached occasionally and acceptably to the congregations. He was thrice married, and one daughter of the first union is living, now Mrs. C. B. Savage, of Covington. His other surviving children, five in number, are all of his last marriage, with Mrs. C. B. Raddie, of New York. Of these, one is our subject, William Bright, born January 2, 1844, in Louisville, where he lived fourteen years. He attended school for two years at New Albany, Ind.; came to Lexington in 1859, and spent two years in the high school. When war's alarum sounded, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, belonging to the Army of the Cumberland, and followed Sherman through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, being promoted to the captaincy of Company E of his regiment during the Atlanta campaign. After serving four years in the army, he was mustered out at

Louisville in January, 1866. In April of the same year, he was made general book-keeper of the Lexington City National Bank, in which he remained in his first position and as assistant cashier until February 1, 1872; was cashier in the banking house of J. B. Wilgus & Co. for six years; and when the National Exchange Bank was established, became general book-keeper and assistant cashier in it till advanced, in January, 1881, to the position of cashier, which he still holds. He was married in 1872 to Alice, daughter of William Mahon, of Lexington. He is a consistent member of the Republican party.

REV. WILLIAM F. V. BARTLETT, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Lexington, is of an English family which traces an ancestral line back to the time of William the Conqueror, but is also a native American, having been born in Portland, Me., in the year 1831. Living at Portland during his youth, he there received his preparation for college; entered Yale in 1849, and graduated in the class of 1853. Proceeding to the South, he taught at Natchez, Miss., for about two years, then returned to the North, and, after taking his degree of A. M. at Yale College, entered, in 1856, the Union Theological Seminary of New York, whence he graduated in 1859; next became, by election, President of Jefferson College at Washington, Miss., which position he held till the war broke out; during the war he preached to the First Alabama Regiment, and was with it during the siege of Port Hudson, and after the fall of the garrison went to New Orleans, where he for a time filled the pulpit of the Brittania Street Presbyterian Church. His health being impaired, he traveled through the North in 1867–68, and in Europe in 1868–69, visiting England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Returning to the United States in 1870, he was chosen Professor of Latin in Oakland College, Miss., and was there teaching, occupying the pulpit of the college, and preaching to churches in the vicinity, till the college was sold. He still remained in the South, and, in December, 1874, moved to Lexington, Ky., where he has since filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1875, Mr. Bartlett received the degree of D. D. from Central University at Richmond, Ky. July 26, 1859, he married Miss Mary J. Moore, of Natchez, Miss. She is a daughter of Lawson Moore, formerly of Danville, Ky. Of their marriage, five sons and one daughter are now living.

REV. LANSING BURROWS, M. A., Pastor First Baptist Church, Lexington, was born April 10, 1843, in Philadelphia, Penn., while his father, Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., was Pastor of the famous "round-top" church in that city; but when yet in his infancy, his home became Richmond, Va, where he passed those years of his life in which the basis of character is formed. Certain preparatory courses of study, under the tuition and direction of the celebrated Dr. Ryland, were followed by the lad's entrance as a Sophomore to Wake Forest College. While a student here, he made his Christian profession and was received into the fellowship of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, of which his father was then Pastor; and it is a remarkable fact that all his classmates were subsequently converted and became ministers of the Gospel. Upon the outbreak of the war of secession, young Burrows, then only eighteen years of age, enlisted in the old Richmond "Fayette Artillery," and was in the Kanawha Valley, on detached service under Gen. Wise up to the time when Richmond was besieged; then he joined the army of Northern Virginia, and was in active service with it till the battle of Winchester, in which fight he was captured by the enemy, and, being sent to Fort Delaware, was there held a prisoner of war until December, 1864. Returning to Richmond in 1865, he became actively associated with the newspaper press, being on the editorial staff of the *Times*, and subsequently on that

of the *Commercial Bulletin*. A short but creditable career as a journalist was closed by his appointment, in 1866, to the position of Instructor of Mathematics and Physics, in the Seminary at Stanford, Ky., and shortly after entering upon his new duties, he was licensed to preach, and in July, 1867, was ordained Pastor of the Stanford Baptist Church. Hence he was called, in November, 1868, to the pulpit of the First Baptist Church of Lexington, Mo., which he filled for two years; then, drawn by a desire to be near his family, he removed East, and was settled over the congregation at Bordentown, N. J., where his six years of ministerial labor resulted in the addition to the church there of many of its present leading members, the removal of an old burden of debt, and the rehabilitation of their sacred edifice, which is now one of the most beautiful in the State. Nor was his work at Bordentown confined to pastoral effort, for he continued to be a diligent student, and, in 1871, he received the degree of M. A. from Princeton College, N. J., and also from Madison University, N. Y. His talent and energy soon called him to a wider field, and in October, 1876, he was placed in charge of the North Church, at Newark, N. J.; and here again he was instrumental in the clearing of a crushing debt of some $25,000 from the handsome church property, which was thus saved to the congregation. June 1, 1879, he removed to Lexington, Ky., as Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and here his labors are characterized by the same zeal and intelligent effort which have marked his career elsewhere. Since his advent, some one hundred new members have been added to the congregation over which he presides; and, what is far better, the people generally have caught the earnest spirit of their minister, so that the First Baptist Church of Lexington Ky., is, in the best sense, a "live church."

DR GARRETT D. BUCKNER, physician, Lexington, was born in Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., Jan. 31, 1846; he received his early education at home, entered Jefferson Medical College in 1862, and graduated therefrom in 1864; while taking his college course, he also studied anatomy and operative surgery in the private school of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, called the "Philadelphia School of Anatomy." He became Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, first on the iron-clad monitor, United States steamer "Chickasaw," under Porter; was afterward with Farragut in the Mobile battle, and served till the close of the war. He spent the summer and fall of 1866 in hospital studies in Philadelphia, and in January, 1867, came to Lexington, Ky., where he has since resided in regular practice. He has been a member of the A., F. & A. M. since 1869, and, in 1872, Lexington Lodge No. 1 elected him W. M. In 1871, he was High Priest in Lexington R. A. C., No. 1, and, in the same year, Eminent Commander of Webb Commandery, No. 2. He has been a regular delegate to the Grand Lodge for ten years; was elected its Junior Warden in 1879, and has been advanced regularly since that time, and is now Deputy Grand Master. In 1878, he was also elected High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky. During his active work as a Mason, Dr. Buckner has collected a library bearing on the complete history of the craft in Kentucky, embracing bound volumes of the proceedings of the regular sessions of the Grand Lodge since 1800, proceedings of all except six of the Grand Chapters, and complete proceedings of the Grand Council and Commandery, in addition to other important Masonic matter, in both print and manuscript.

B. F. BUCKNER, lawyer, Lexington, was born August 19, 1836, in Jacksonville, Ill. His parents were Aylette Hawes Buckner and Charlotte (Forsythe) Buckner, the former a native of Henderson, and the latter of Bourbon County, Ky. His father was a lawyer by profession, and during the last seventeen years of his life was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Clark

County, in which he lived during the greater portion of his life; he died in 1867. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Forsythe, a Bourbon County farmer, and native of Virginia. The Judge was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort—leaving that institute in 1852; was for several years Deputy in the office of Circuit Court of Clark County; devoted his leisure hours to reading law under his father, and, in 1856, attended lectures at the Louisville Law School. In the following year, he was admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of law at Winchester. When the civil war began, he entered the United States Army as Major of the Twentieth Kentucky Federal Infantry; served till April, 1863. He participated in the great battle of Shiloh, and in numerous less important engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and returned to Winchester and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1870, he removed to Lexington, which has since been his home. In 1865, he was elected to the Legislature from Clark County, and, in 1874, he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Lexington District, consisting of Fayette, Bath, Bourbon, Scott, Clark, Woodford and Madison Counties. In politics, Judge Buckner is a Democrat. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Helen B. Martin, daughter of Dr. Samuel D. Martin, of Clark County, Ky. At the general election of 1880, he was elected, without opposition, Circuit Judge in the Tenth Judicial District, composed of Fayette, Scott, Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Madison and Woodford Counties, which office he now holds.

THOMAS W. BULLOCK, teacher, Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., October 27, 1819; is a son of the late Waller Bullock, and one of a remarkable and distinguished family in the history of Kentucky. He was educated at Center College, which he left at the age of twenty-one years, to begin the study of the law with Judge Owsley, afterward, in 1840-41, Governor of Kentucky. In 1841, young Bullock moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he was that year admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of the law, which he followed at that place for two years. In 1843, he returned to Kentucky, and began farming in Scott County; the following year, married a daughter of Capt. Willa Viley, of that county, and continued farming till 1850, when he removed to Fayette County, resumed the practice of law, and practiced till 1861. Since the close of the war, he has been engaged in teaching. In 1878, he was appointed School Commissioner of Fayette County; in 1879, was elected to the same office, and in 1881 re-elected, with no show of opposition.

JOHN C. BALLARD, druggist, Lexington, was born in the year 1850, near Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., and was educated in his youth at Richmond and Harrodsburg. In 1865, he entered the drug store of William A. Yantis, at Richmond, to learn the business; remained with his first employers till 1866, and then removed to Lexington, where he worked for Barnes & Wood till 1874, in which year he went back to Richmond, and became a member of the firm of Ballard & Francis, and later, with a third partner named White, did business there till 1878, when he again appeared in Lexington, and became clerk with C. M. Johnson & Co., in which capacity he remained till the present firm of Ballard, Williamson & Co., was formed, in 1881, and opened business at the old Norton corner, on Upper Main street, where they have since done, and continue to do, a large trade in drugs and chemicals, patent medicines, toilet articles, stationery and school and miscellaneous books, in new and great variety. Mr. Ballard has exclusive charge of this extensive business, for which his sixteen years experience well fits him; and for a young man starting without other capital than brains and energy, he has attained a rapid, but not undeserved, position of comparative independence. So it ever is with him who, in addition to a

name for enterprise, earns the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

DR. DAVID BELL, physician and surgeon, Lexington, son of David and Nancy (Holmes) Bell, was born July 9, 1810, about three miles from Lexington, Ky., where his father, coming from Staunton, Va., in 1806, bought a farm of 500 acres, and became one of the most extensive agriculturists of his day, going largely into the raising of stock; also having, on Tate's Creek road, a large distillery, as well as a tread-mill. This latter establishment was for a long time the principal mill in the vicinity, and for twenty years was managed by John Holmes, our subject's maternal grandfather, a Pennsylvanian, and an early settler of Fayette County. David Bell was a neighbor and personal friend, though a political opponent of Henry Clay; but his ideal orator and most intimate friend was Hon. William T. Barry, whose brilliant memory he continued to cherish up to the day of his death, in 1862. Two of his four sons died before him, George B. in 1833, of cholera, and William in 1837. His only daughter, Elizabeth, married Rev. John Hudson, and now resides near Iowa City, Iowa. The two remaining sons are John also residing near Iowa City, and Dr. David, David, the younger, was educated in Lexington; at the age of nineteen years began reading medicine, studying principally under the supervision of Dr. Ben. W. Dudley, one of the very foremost surgeons of Kentucky, in his own or any other time; graduated from Transylvania University in 1832, and, obtaining his medical degree, began practice that same year at Hannibal, Mo.; returned soon after to Kentucky, and located at Lancaster; married June 5, 1834, Charlotte Corday Robertson, daughter of Chief Justice George W. Robertson, and the following year, moved to Lexington, where he has since maintained a leading place in his profession. He is the oldest practicing physician in the city, and has not only been singularly successful in ordinary cases, but has also established an enviable reputation as a surgeon, having, as early as 1834, performed the rare, because difficult and dangerous, operation of Cæsarian section, and since done many delicate tasks in surgery. He has employed his pen liberally for the advancement of medical science, especially while he was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Lexington. Devoted to his profession, he has given to its practice and progress, his best energies, during a long and successful career, and is deservedly respected by his brethren of the probe and scalpel, for his knowledge of the healing art, as well as by the whole community, for those fine personal attributes and good social traits, which make him a valuable citizen. He was a member of the Whig party till its dissolution, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, but is now a Democrat. For about half a century, he has been an elder in, and for a longer time a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is still preaching his silent sermon of a godly life.

DR. WALLER O. BULLOCK, Superintendent Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, was born near Lexington, in the year 1842. His father, also a native of Fayette County, where he was born in 1816, was a brilliant lawyer, and was a partner of Gen. Breckinridge and Senator Beck; but died of cholera in 1849, being, at the time, executor for a number of valuable estates. Though losing his father at the early age of seven years, young Waller Bullock was well cared for by good and wise friends. He passed through Transylvania University as a Sophomore, and was then sent to the University of Virginia, where he remained until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, and was with the Army of the West till the close of the strife. He then began the study of medicine, first entering Louisville University, and thence going to Bellevue Medical College, New York, whence he graduated in 1869. He at once became Demon-

strator of Anatomy at Louisville Medical College, and filled that position for one year, practicing from 1871 to 1875 in the State of Mississippi; and was then appointed, by Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, to his present position, of Superintendent of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, the largest institution of the kind in the State and one of the largest in the Union.

THOMAS BRADLEY, hardware dealer and banker, Lexington, whose portrait appears in this work, was born, June, 1811, in Madison County, Ky., and, when yet a youth, learned blacksmithing with James R. Shaw, beginning his apprenticeship at the age of fifteen years. At the close of his term of indenture, in 1829, with nothing but his trade and his youthful ambition to help him in the world, he trudged to Lexington, where he arrived penniless but hopeful. He secured work as a journeyman blacksmith, and thus labored for three years, at the end of which time he celebrated his majority by opening a shop of his own, and prospered so well that he felt justified in taking to himself a wife. Accordingly, he married, in 1836, Isabel, daughter of Col. Henry Beard, of Fayette, whose family lineage is traced from Scotland. Col. Beard, while a soldier in 1812–13, was captured by the Indians at the River Raisin, ran the gantlet, escaped, received his discharge at Niagara Falls, and returned, on foot, to his home in Lexington. In 1845, Mr. Bradley opened a hardware business, in a small way, and increased it so as to exhibit a full general stock in 1850. Since which time he has done a good trade in his present premises, No. 55 Main street. Since 1856, he has been farming also; has, on a farm in the adjacent country, a valuable herd of Short-Horn cattle; and is considerably interested in fine horses and mules. His wife died May 14, 1858, leaving three children; and, after remaining a widower for about four years, he married again, choosing as his second domestic partner, Annie B., daughter of Squire William Clark, of Franklin, Ind., by whom he has one child. In 1863, Mr. Bradley became a partner in a private banking business, which, from that time, has continued to flourish, under the style and title of Grinstead & Bradley, and is known to-day as one of the most reliable monetary institutions in the State. Mr. Bradley has studiously avoided "public life," having only once consented to become a City Councilor, for two years. For fifteen years he resided on his 500-acre farm, adjoining the Lexington Cemetery, and adorned his grounds in the highest style of the landscape gardener's art; but for ten years he has occupied a palatial city mansion, adorned in accordance with wealth and a refined taste. When he can escape from the exactions of the counting-room, he takes great pleasure in healthy recreation on his farm. Through all the trying vicissitudes of a business life, he has always looked on the bright side of things, and, by hope and perseverance, has surmounted all difficulties, till the poor blacksmith boy of fifty years ago now occupies a position as one of the most affluent and influential men of his city. His sons are also leading business men of Lexington.

CHARLES W. BRADLEY, merchant, Lexington, is a son of Thomas Bradley, and was educated in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1872, he became a partner in the firm of C. S. Randall & Co., buying out J. W. Berkley, who had conducted a business here for several years. His place of business is No. 4, East Main street, and he has an extensive trade in ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Mr. Randall died about the year 1875, since which time Mr. Bradley has been sole proprietor; his house employs five men, and he has exclusive sale in Lexington of the manufactured goods of Rogers, Peet & Co., of New York. His store is well adapted to the business, and embraces three stories of the building.

BOSWORTH & BRO., millers, Lexington, is a firm composed of two brothers, Harvey Wallace and William Edward, who are the grandsons of a noteworthy pioneer of Fayette County. This man, Benijah Bosworth, came from Connecticut to Kentucky about the year 1780, with his wife Sarah, née, Holcombe, and two children. Having toilsomely crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh, and floated down the Ohio River on a flat-boat built by Mr. Bosworth himself to Limestone, now Maysville, whence they proceeded overland to where he had taken up 500 acres of forest land, on which he proceeded to make improvements. He was soon dispossessed by reason of a previous title to John Maxwell, from whom a fine spring on the property took the name it yet bears. Mr. Bosworth then bought another tract of land, a little to the west, including the site of the present Cincinnati Southern Railroad depot, on which he built a hotel, called from its sign "The Elephant." He shortly sold out this first purchase and bought several hundred acres still farther westward, including the site of McConnell's Station, the whole tract being then woodland, with no other buildings than those composing the old fort. Here he cleared and worked his land, and during the years he remained upon it inclosed his farm with a stone fence. He was strictly sober and industrious, a great reader, self-educated, highly intelligent, and a mechanical genius. Though he had never studied medicine, he was the doctor of the settlement, pulled teeth for those who came to him at night, and frequently set broken bones. He soon built a still-house and a flour and grist mill, and the present mills there were built by him and his four sons about the close of the last war with England. He also, in conjunction with a man named West, built a steamboat, from West's model, on a different plan from any other boat then in use. Mr. Bosworth personally superintended the building of the engines at Pittsburgh, and one could hardly stand on the deck owing to the sudden impulse given the boat by the stroke of the paddles. She was called the "Old Kentuck," and on a trial trip against the current of Kentucky River showed such a rate of speed that her owners, a company of Lexington gentlemen, were satisfied she could stem the current of the Mississippi. She started on April 28, 1816, from the mouth of Hickman Creek for New Orleans, and was there given to a son of Mr. Bosworth, who took her to Nashville and used her engines for another boat, but never came back. Mr. Bosworth went with the "Old Kentuck" on the trip to New Orleans, and also made frequent trips to the same place by flat-boat, returning on foot. He took the first contracts for paving the streets of Lexington, and some of his work, in doing which the stones were set vertically on their edges, still remains. He died in 1849, aged eighty-three years. One of his sons was killed by a horse when a boy of fifteen years. His other children, ten sons and four daughters, all grew to maturity, but none of them are now living. One son, born in 1796, and named David Holcombe, was brought up on his father's farm, and received as his portion of the estate a half-interest in the old grist and woolen mill, to which and the farming of 100 acres he devoted his energies till his death, in 1861. He was first married to Maria, daughter of John and Martha (Rich) Cocks, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living—Sarah (wife of Charles B. Richardson, of Henderson, Tex.), and David Byron, of Fayette County, Ky. The mother of these children dying, the widower married, in 1829, Mrs. Minerva Cocks, of Lexington, widow of J. Cocks, a lady with two children by her first marriage. One of these is Joseph H. Cocks, of Frankfort, Ky.; the other, Martha C., wife of Davis Burbank, of Pelican Lake, Otter Tail County, Minn. Mr. Bosworth, by his second marriage, had nine children, seven of whom survive. Mary, widow of Dabney Todd, of

Frankfort; Harvey Wallace; Lida, wife of George C. Newberry, of Springfield, Mo.; Felix, a coal dealer at Mount Sterling, Ky.; William Edward, Frank B. and Robert P. Harvey Wallace and William Edward remain on the old home place, and conduct the mills.

DR. A. BARKER, oculist, Lexington, was born in Kobno, Russia, in the year 1847, but when a child left his native country for London, England. He is a graduate of the Medical and Surgical College of London, having studied there under Prof. William Ferguson, and outside with Prof. George Tonbee. He also attended the Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, there receiving instruction from Profs. Soelberg Wells, Bowmen Critchett and Henry Power. He also studied with Prof. Wilde, of Dublin, and Prof. William McKinzie, of Glasgow. After he attended the clinics of Profs. Von Graef, Moss, Langenbeick, Helmholtz, Jaeger and Aret, of Berlin, and also those of Prof. Nelaton, of Paris, who was surgeon to the Emperor Nepoleon. He further studied with Profs. Liebreick and Velpear. In these different cities, he gained surgical experience by experience by extracting and replacing eyes, and after this traveled over Europe, visiting the clinics of men eminent in treatment of the eye. He then, at great expense, purchased a complete set of tools in Paris, to commence a hospital in America. Arriving in the States in 1868, he found people generally in the belief that the general practitioner could cure all diseases equally well. In 1870, he settled in Cincinnati, where he accomplished wonderful cures in diseases of the eye and ear. He also attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons there two sessions. In 1875, he was induced by the Legislature of Kentucky to open a State Infirmary for the eye and ear at Frankfort. Visiting Lexington a year after, he was struck with its beauty and healthfulness, along with the hospitality of its citizens, and he determined to settle in it for private practice. His delicate health also influenced him to relinquish hospital duties. At Frankfort, and since residing in Lexington, he has had a most successful career. Since his advent at Lexington, he has cured upward of 5,000 complicated cases of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. His treatment of cataract and cross eyes has been remarkable. His operation in cross eyes is performed before the patient is aware. Since 1868, he has performed 5,386 cures. So enlightened an oculist as Dr. Barker never operates where other means will effect a cure. Of this the public may rest assured. But when it is absolutely necessary, no man on the continent is more competent to undertake it. He is scrupulously careful to study the peculiarities of each individual case he treats, and this, combined with his unrivaled skill, has enabled him to cure 1,534 cases of cataract since he settled in Lexington. So firmly established and widespread is his reputation, that the demands of his many patients, North and South, has forced him to choose a central point for his own and the public convenience, hence his removal to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has located permanently at No. 70 East Fourth street. His many patients and friends of Lexington, Ky., prepared a memorial to Dr. Barker, praying him to remain in Lexington, where his generous, skillful treatment of both rich and poor has endeared him to hundreds.

REV. FERDINAND BROSSART, priest, Lexington, was born in the town of Buchelberg, Rhenish Bavaria, on October 19, 1841, but when he was only about two years of age, his parents emigrated to America and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city the young Bavarian spent his youth, attending the parochical school of St. Michael's till he was twelve years old, then St. Francis' College, from which, he graduated in 1866, after which he spent two years in the Seminary of Mount St. Mary of the West, near Cincinnati, then went to Lou-

vain, Belgium, and for four years continued his theological and philosophical studies at the Roman Catholic University there, graduating in 1872, and being admitted to holy orders. In October, of the same year, he was appointed by Bishop Toebbe to the pastorate of St. Edward's Church at Cynthiana, Ky., and held that charge for three years, being relieved on account of ill health. In 1876, he was installed as Priest of St. Pius' Church, at White Sulphur, Scott Co., Ky., and was there sixteen months, being removed to Paris, Ky., as Pastor of the Church of the Annunciation there, and attending to the spiritual needs of that flock from July, 1877, to November, 1878, when he was transferred to St. Paul's Church, Lexington, Ky., as successor to the late Father Bekkers, and where he has since fulfilled the sacredotal functions pertaining to his position.

HON. JAMES BURNIE BECK, attorney, Lexington, present United States Senator from Kentucky, was born February 13, 1822, in Dumfries-shire, Scotland. He received an academic education, and came to America in the spring of 1838, joining his father in Wyoming County, N. Y., where he had settled and engaged in agricultural pursuits many years previously, leaving his son to complete his literary education in Scotland. In 1843, he came to Lexington, Ky., and at once began to read law; after a thorough preparation, graduated from the Law Department of Transylvania University in March, 1846; and at once entered in the practice of his profession in Lexington, where he has since resided. In 1867, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1869, and again in 1871 and 1873, serving eight years consecutively in the National House of Representatives; during the sessions of the Fortieth Congress, was member of the Reconstruction Committee, of which Thaddeus Stevens was Chairman, and conspicuous in his influence over the acts of that committee; was member of the Committees of Reconstruction and Appropiation during the Forty-first Congress; was member of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and distinguished himself by his great industry, ability and zeal. In January, 1876, he was elected to the United States Senate, being selected without opposition by the Legislative Democratic caucus. His name had once previously appeared in the party caucuses for the same position. He was a member of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860. He was a member of the Financial and Appropriation Committees during the Forty-sixth Congress, in which he also served as Chairman of the Transportation Committee. He was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution, casting his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844; was the law partner of John C. Breckinridge from 1854 to 1860, and supported Mr. Breckinridge in his race for the Presidency. Senator Beck is a speaker of uncommon power, and is undoubtedly one of the ablest lawyers and most influential men of his adopted State. His power in the Senate during the later years of his service, especially, is well known to every reader of the political issues of the day. He was married February 3, 1848, at Louisville, to Miss Jane W. A. Thornton, of Loudoun County, Va., step-daughter of Gov. James Clark, of Kentucky, and daughter of George W. Thornton, grand nephew of George Washington.

Since the above was written, Senator Beck has been re-elected by the Kentucky Legislature, December, 1881, to a second term as United States Senator from Kentucky.

C. S. BELL, Superintendent Cemetery, Lexington, Ky., was born in Scotland in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1842, settling in Lexington permanently in 1844, when he began gardening for Mr. Henry T. Duncan, which he continued until 1849, in which year the grounds were bought for the Lexington Cemetery, forty acres being first bought from Thomas

E. Boswell; then the Trustees bought six acres from Dr. Payne, and afterward fourteen acres of David T. Adams, the whole of which, sixty acres, is now used as a cemetery, of which Mr. Bell has been in charge from the beginning up to the present time, excepting the year 1866, when he took charge of the Agricultural College, returning to his old position at the expiration of one year. The present officers of the cemetery are: M. C. Johnson, Chairman; E. D. Sayre, Secretary and Treasurer. Trustees, Benjamin Gratz, Henry Bell, J. Woolfolk, E. P. Shelby, George Stoll, Jr., and Dr. H. M. Skillman. Our subject married Margaret Smith, daughter of William Smith, of Chillicothe, Ohio, but a native of Scotland. They have five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom are married, viz.: George K., John M., Mrs. Ellen Scott Munson, of Denison, Tex., William S. and C. S. Bell, Jr. Mrs. Bell is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bell is a substantial citizen; owns a house and lot near the cemetery, and a lot on Sixth street.

FRANK BISSICKS, City Auditor and Assessor, Lexington; born May 20, 1836, in Bristol, Somersetshire, England; was educated at Browning's Academy, near Bath; at the age of fourteen years, entered the employ of George Hennet, the great railway contractor, as office-boy, and worked his way up to the position of accountant; in 1856, left England for the United States, and located at Nashville, Tenn.; took the second and rose to the first clerkship on the steamboat Ella, plying between Nashville and St. Louis; then was chief clerk of the B. M. Runyon, on the same route, till the war broke out. Going into the cotton and commission business at Nashville, he carried it on till 1865, doing most of his trade within the Federal lines, and making pretty profits. In 1865, he married Julia, daughter of John J. and Margaret (Bruce) Hunter, of Lexington, Ky., a young lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, whose father was a very Chesterfield, and mother a reigning belle, in the Lexington society of their day. John J. Hunter, born in Scott County, Ky., in the year 1809, at the age of twenty-one years, entered the dry goods house of William A. Leavy, of Lexington; in 1835, became a partner in the house of Hawkins, Morrison & Hunter; married in 1836; two years later, established the firm of Hunter, Hale & Harper; withdrew from the dry goods trade in 1841, entering into the bagging and rope business with his father-in-law, John Bruce, under the style of Hunter & Bruce; in 1866, took his daughter's husband as a partner in the grocery house of Hunter & Bissicks; retired in 1870, and died on May 15, 1879, holding the office of City Assessor, and mourned by four children, a number of grandchildren and a host or ardent friends, won by his generosity, integrity and true gentlemanliness. On the retirement of his father-in-law, in 1870, Mr. Bissicks moved back to Nashville, and was there in the grain and feed business for three years; then went to New York, where he was for eight months connected with Col. S. D. Bruce, of *Turf, Field and Farm*; returned, in 1874, to Lexington, where he has since resided; was Superintendent of the Kentucky Association from 1877 to 1880, and its Secretary since. When his father-in-law died, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term as City Assessor, and has been twice re-elected to, and now holds, the joint positions of Auditor and Assessor of Lexington.

DR. JAMES MORRISON BRUCE, deceased, born in Lexington, September 26, 1822, was the son of John and Margaret Bruce. His mother was born at Gibraltar, and his father, a native of Northumberlandshire, England, came to America in 1808, from which date he was a manufacturer in Lexington, until his death in 1836. The son received a liberal education, and choosing medicine as a profession, to that end entered upon a course of study in Transylvania

University, after whose generous benefactor, Col. James Morrison, he had been named. He took his degree of M. D. in 1845, after which, he spent about two years in Europe, visiting the hospitals of Paris and other large cities, and profiting by lectures of eminent medical men of the day. Returning home, he began practice in his native city, and, in 1847, married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Norton, of Lexington. He, henceforth, devoted himself to professional work; attained a wide reputation as a skillful physician, and it is said of him that he did more for the poor of the city than any other practitioner. In several epidemics of small-pox, he was foremost in his efforts to overcome the danger, seemingly unmindful of personal comfort and safety. Early in his career he was elected City Physician, and was, time and again, chosen to fill that position, which he did more frequently than any other man. For several years, he discharged creditably and satisfactorily the responsible and delicate duties pertaining to the post of Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater. Dr. Bruce was a member of the Episcopal Church. Originally a Whig, he supported Bell and Everett in 1860, and, during the war, was a Union man, but, throughout the later years of his life, he attached himself to the Democratic party. He died suddenly on January 31, 1881, and his brother physicians of the city promptly called a meeting and passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and condolence to his family, subsequently, attending his funeral in a body.

WILLIAM E. BUSH, contractor and manufacturer of building materials, Lexington, is of Virginian stock. His paternal grandfather, who served in the war of 1812 and 1815, was a tanner, and later, a farmer in Frederick County, Va., where the father of our subject was born in November, 1806, and named by his parents Frederick. This boy, at the age of seventeen years, became a carpenter's apprentice, and served five years; then on a contract for one year with E. Milton, and without capital came to Kentucky, and for fifteen years worked as a contractor and builder in Fayette County. In 1832, he wedded Miss Elliott, of Woodford County, who died in 1844, in which year Mr. Bush moved to Lexington, where he married a second time, in 1846, and where he built many fine residences, besides several public buildings in Fayette and adjoining counties, among them being the Jessamine County Court House. His son, William E., who was born March. 15, 1835, and served an apprenticeship of seven years with his father, became a partner in the business in 1856, on June 10, of which year, he married Miss Sue E., daughter of Salem Downing. In January, 1873, the firm bought from G. D. Wilgus the extensive planing-mill property on the corner of Vine and Lower streets, where they employ forty men in the manufacture of building material, and in the erection of buildings by contract. William E. Bush belongs to the orders of Odd Fellows and Working Men, and is a director of the Odd Fellows Temple Association; he is also a Trustee of Sayre Female Institute, and an Elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, all of which shows how highly he is esteemed in the community. He has six children—Lizzie H., Frederick, William B., Edward B., Henry S. and G. Louis.

HENRY BELL, retired merchant, Lexington, is a native of Sussex County, Del., but, when still young, moved to Maryland, and at the age of seventeen years entered as clerk in a store in the city of Baltimore. In 1832, he moved to Kentucky, bringing with him a large stock of goods, with which he opened a wholesale and retail dry goods establishment, in Lexington, where he continued in trade, with fair success, till 1860, in which year he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and there, in connection with his son, opened an extensive wholesale house, and there continued in business until the death

of his son, when he closed up his affairs in that city, and returned, in 1877, to Lexington, and has since lived in retirement, upon the means amassed in a long career as a merchant. Though he passed through several financial panics, he was always able to pay cent per cent of his liabilities. He was an Old-Line Whig in the brave days of old, and an active advocate and supporter of the Short Line Railway.

MAJ. R. S. BULLOCK, Cashier of Fayette National Bank, Lexington, was born in 1828, in Fayette County, and brought up on a farm. He enlisted in September, 1861, in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, under Gen. Morgan, and was connected with the army of Gen. Bragg. He was Major of Col. Cluke's regiment, and assisted in raising a regiment with headquarters at Lexington; operations mostly in Tennessee until Gen. Morgan's memorable raid through Indiana and Ohio, in which he participated. He was captured at Buffington, Ohio, and held as prisoner at Columbus and Fort Delaware until the close of the war. In 1865, he engaged in the grocery business until 1868, when he was elected Sheriff of Fayette County for four years. In 1873, was elected Cashier of the Fayette National Bank, which position he has ever since held. His father, Waller Bullock, was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., and came to Kentucky about 1794, settling in Fayette County, near Walnut Hill, and was a successful farmer and business man. He was a Magistrate for many years, and also Sheriff of the county; was a Democrat, and one of the leaders of the Democracy; belonged to a family of Democrats. He had ten children, four of whom are still living, and of whom the subject is the youngest. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1852, at the age of seventy-eight years.

JAMES M. BYRNES, printer, Lexington, was born in Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., in the year 1855, and was educated in the schools of his native city, attending the Commercial College of the Kentucky University. At the age of fifteen years, he entered the office of the *Farmers' Home Journal*, to learn the printing business. He was with the *Press* printing company for four years, and for one year in the job office of Frank Atkins. In 1874, he went to Winchester, Ky., where he was foreman in the office of Beckner Stuart, until 1879, on the *Clark County Democrat*. In October, 1880, he engaged in the job printing business, opening an office at No. 9, Upper street, Lexington, where he does all kinds of book and job printing in an artistic manner. He employs constantly three competent workmen. His father, Christopher Byrnes, came to Lexington in 1850, where he has since resided and followed the occupation of stone-cutting.

JOHN BOYD, saddler and harness manufacturer, Lexington, was born in Richmond, Ky., in 1840, which place he left when eleven years of age, going thence to Indianola, Tex., where he lived two years, when he returned to Lexington, Ky., in 1854, and was there educated. He joined the Confederate army in 1862, was assigned to Cleburne's division, and fought in every engagement in which that division participated, from Perryville to the surrender of the army at Greensboro, N. C., the principal battles being Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. He also participated in the march from Nashville to Smithfield, and thence back to Greensboro. After the war, he came back to Lexington and was at once employed as book-keeper in the business house of B. F. Thompson, and held that position continuously until Mr. Thompson's death in 1871, when he became a partner in the firm of Thompson & Boyd, who do an extensive business as manufacturers of saddles and harness, besides dealing in the hardware pertaining to that business.

WILLIAM D. BOSWELL, Cashier Northern Bank of Kentucky. He is a native of Ken-

tucky, born of Virginia parentage. He has resided in Lexington since 1847 ; graduated from the Literary and Law Departments of Transylvania University, and practiced law in Lexington for twenty-five years, until made Cashier of the Northern Bank, in May, 1876.

B. H. COZINE, editor, Lexington, was born in Madison County, Ky, in the year 1843. He is of French descent, as the name indicates, his paternal grandfather being one of the early settlers of Mercer County, Ky., where John P. Cozine, his father, was born and resided, holding a prominent place in the Christian Church at Harrodsburg during his life. He died when our subject was but seven years old, and the bereaved family moved to the State of Missouri, where Mr. Cozine was educated, and, at the age of seventeen, entered the composing-rooms of the *Western Spectator*, a church paper published at Fillmore, Mo., to learn the business. After pursuing this calling for some time, he returned to Kentucky while the civil war was in progress, and employed his time in teaching and farming. In 1870, he removed to Jackson, Tenn., where he published a Democratic daily and weekly paper, known as the *West Tennessee Plain Dealer*, for some years. In 1875, he came to Lexington and opened a temperance grocery, which was in successful operation for some time. His next enterprise was the publication of the *New Age*, a temperance paper, which voiced the sentiments of the Murphy movement, which was sweeping the country about the time the paper made its appearance. He continued its editor until August, 1878, when, in partnership with Dr. W. H. Hopson, he purchased the *Apostolic Times*, and in August, 1879, Mr. Cozine became sole proprietor. This able journal, under its present management, wields a power for good in its chosen fields of temperance work and apostolic Christianity.

WILLIAM H. CASSELL, merchant, Lexington, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., December 5, 1840 ; was a scholar in the public schools of his neighborhood, attended Nicholasville Academy three years, and Shelbyville High School the same length of time. In 1860, he began clerking for Allen Plunkett & Co., in Lexington; where he at once became a member of Main Street Christian Church, and has so continued. In 1862, he joined the Confederate forces under Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and was attached to the Signal Corps. He was captured at Beech Grove, Tenn., and sent to Fort Delaware, in July, 1863, remaining a prisoner of war till June, 1865. On his release, he returned to Lexington, and engaged as clerk with Hunt & Co., with whom he worked two years ; then the business changed hands, and he took the management of it for R. A. Gibney. In July, 1871, he was admitted as a partner, the firm name being Gibney & Cassell. In September of the same year, he led to the hymeneal altar, Miss Margaret B. Patterson, of Lexington, who has borne him two sons, one of whom died in January, 1879. On the death of his partner, he acted in connection with the Gibney estate till 1879, when the firm name was changed to Cassell, Price & Co.. the new partner being Leonard C. Price, a former clerk in the establishment, born June 30, 1850, in Jessamine County ; educated there and at Lexington Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he was a Second Lieutenant of cadets ; trained in business in Missouri and Mississippi, and becoming a clerk with Gibney & Cassell in 1872. His great grandfather, William Henry, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and present at the siege of Yorktown ; his grandfather, James, a Colonel in 1812, was one of the victims of the Frenchtown massacre, and his cousin, Gen. Sterling Price, of Mississippi, has attained national fame. He has been a member of Broadway Christian Church since 1872, and married since January 8, 1881, his choice being Miss Mary Fleming Mason, of Natchez, Miss. When the business of Cassell,

Price & Co. was first started, it only employed three hands; now the firm has from ten to fifteen employes, and does the largest retail trade in the city, the senior partner generally attending to the buying, and Mr. Price to the disposal of the goods. They carried on business at their original stand for ten years, moving to their present quarters on Main street on April 1, 1881. Both of the active partners are thorough business men, who owe their advancement entirely to their own exertions.

ELDER WILLIAM F. COWDEN, Pastor Main Street Church, Lexington, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., in the year 1834, and there he received his first instruction in the public schools. Qualifying himself for a teacher, he became an instructor of youth, while he at the same time used the earnings thus acquired in advancing his own studies. He was at Lexington, Ky., as a teacher in the years 1854, 1856 and 1858; graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., in 1858, and taught in the public schools of Athens Precinct, Fayette Co., Ky., till the outbreak of the war in 1861. During the years 1858 and 1859, he studied law under Judge Robinson, of Lexington; was married in 1859 to Miss Mary J. Rice, of Poland, Ohio, and in 1860 was converted to a firm belief in the Christian Atonement, and resolved to abandon his intention of entering the legal profession, and fit himself for the Gospel ministry. When the war broke out, he returned to Pennsylvania, and in the summer of 1862 entered the Theological Department of the University of Lewisburg, from which he graduated in the summer of 1864, and was immediately ordained as a preacher. His first ministerial work was in the Baptist Church at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., where he labored till February, 1867, when he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Newcastle, Penn., in his native county. While he was there a union was effected in September, 1871, between the Baptist and Christian Churches of that city, and he was by common consent chosen Pastor of the united churches, remaining the shepherd of that flock, till induced to relinquish the charge by a call from the Main Street Christian Church of Lexington, Ky., of which he has been Pastor since May, 1881.

JOHN G. CHILES, deceased, Lexington, was born January 27, 1794, in Virginia, and came to Kentucky early in this century, settling near Lexington, where he lived some years. He then removed to Harrodsburg and kept tavern there until 1845, when he returned to Lexington and purchased the Phœnix Hotel which he ran until 1859, when he removed to Danville, where he died March 4, 1862. He married a Miss Morgan, of Harrodsburg, January 21, 1823, by whom he had the following children: Hamlet, Winn, Ophelia, Othello, Marcellus, Narcissus, Desdemona, Almanza, Las Casas and Aileen. He was at one time owner of several stage lines in Kentucky, and continued to operate them for many years. The lines all extended from Lexington to the following places: To Nicholasville, Harrodsburg, Frankfort, Perryville, Cumberland Gap, Bean's Station and Glasgow, an aggregate of over three hundred miles. Mr. Chiles was a Whig in politics. His oldest daughter, Ophelia, married John Rhodes Smith, in 1845. He was born near Bowling Green, Ky., and came to Mercer County when a young man, where he bought a farm and devoted his attention to stock-raising, especially to the rearing of racehorses. He resided there until his death, in 1849. He has but one daughter living—Miss Mary Clifton Smith, of Lexington.

JAMES W. COCHRAN, insurance, Lexington, was born in 1812, in Fleming County, Ky., and raised in Flemingsburg, until sixteen years of age, receiving his education in the schools of that place. He came to Lexington in March, 1833, just before the cholera epidemic, and at once engaged as clerk in the

dry goods store of Maj. Tilford, with whom he remained five years. In 1838, he became a partner in the firm of Higgins, Cochran & Co. who bought out Collins, Timberlake & Co., dry goods merchants, and followed the wholesale and retail dry goods business for about twenty-five years. The firm was afterward known as Cochran, Christy & Co., and later, J. W. & J. C. Cochran. In 1858, he changed to the carpet trade, with the firm name of Campbell & Cochran, continuing until the close of the war. In 1835, he became agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and has kept an uninterrupted connection with that company up to the present time, the longest service of any one in their employ. Since 1869, he has been general agent of the company, and had, to 1875, supervision of its agencies in eleven Southern States. J. W. Cochran & Son now have two general agencies for Kentucky and other States, and six local agencies. When Mr. Cochran began, not half of the property in the State was insured, but now fully three-quarters of the insurable property of the country is insured. He married Theodosia S. Payne, daughter of Nathan Payne, a farmer of this county, in 1838, and has by her four children—John, Nathan P., Kate and Mary. Mary married J. L. Stevens, of Covington, Ky., President of the American Wire Nail Company. Our subject was Treasurer of the city of Lexington for four years, a Councilman for the same length of time and a Director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky for a number of years. John Cochran, the father of our subject, was born in Ireland, June 17, 1784. He came to the United States when quite young, and settled in Bourbon County, Ky. He learned cabinet-making with a man named Green, who kept the half-way house between Lexington and Paris. In April, 1808, he was married to Miss Mary Wasson, and removed to Fleming County the same year. He contributed largely to the building up of Flemingsburg, and was wholly a self-made man. He had few advantages of education, but was energetic, sober, honest and economical, and his word was as good as his bond. He never sought nor held office; was a Whig, but afterward acted with the Democrats, and when the war broke out was a Union man, taking a decided stand for the Government; lost a number of slaves. He died in April, 1863, respected by all. During the cholera epidemics of 1833, 1849 and 1855, he remained at his post of duty, while others sought more safe resorts, and performed valuable service n burying the dead, being the only undertaker left in the place.

NATHAN P. COCHRAN, insurance, Lexington, was born in Lexington, Ky, in 1842; son of J. W. and Theodosia S. (Payne) Cochran. He received his preparatory education at Transylvania and Michigan Universities, and graduated from Harvard University, in 1865, and from that university received the degree of LL. B. He was a classmate of Secretary Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar here, in 1866, and practiced in Lexington some three years, when he associated himself with his father in the insurance business, as junior member of the firm of J. W. Cochran & Son, it being through his labors that the organization of their General Agency business of the Southern States has been so eminently successful. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Kate Wallingford, of Maysville, Ky. The Cochran family are descendants of John Cochran, grandfather of N. P., who was born in Ireland, June 17, 1784, and who emigrated to the United States, settling in Bourbon County, Ky.

JOSEPH G. CHINN, retired physician, Lexington, was born April 1, 1797, in Bourbon County, Ky. His ancestors came from Great Britain at an early day, settling in Virginia where his father, William B. Chinn, figured prominently in the militia of that State during the Revolution. After that period, he emigrated

to Kentucky, settling in Bourbon County, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty years. Joseph G. was brought up on his father's farm, and received such education as the early and imperfect schools of the period afforded. Pursuing his studies, however, by the aid of competent teachers, he mastered the common branches and acquired a knowledge of Latin, which proved of great benefit to him in later years. At the breaking-out of the war of 1812, then but fifteen years old, he volunteered in the service of his country from his native State. Meeting with an accident to one of his feet, he was detained from entering actual service until 1813. At the close of the war, he returned to his native State and engaged in the study of medicine. He began his studies under Dr. Andrew Todd of his native town, though he spent some time also, in his preliminary preparations, in the offices of Drs. Cochrane and Grosgean, of Paris, Ky. His first course of lectures were taken at the University of Pennsylvania, during the season of 1816–17, after which the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him, when he returned to Paris, Ky., and began the practice of his profession. After practicing a short time, he attended a course of lectures at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., from which he graduated in 1843. Removing to Lexington, Mo., he resumed the practice of medicine, where he remained nine years, and then returned to his native State and located at Lexington, where he has since resided. Six years of his practice having been done as a partner of Dr. David T. Morton, now deceased. He has met with the most gratifying success in the practice of medicine, and in political views he has been conservative. He was in sympathy with the principles of the old Whig party; was strongly opposed to slavery, and was a stanch friend of the Union during the great rebellion. After the war, he became a Democrat, and has voted with that party ever since. In 1824, he served as Magistrate in Harrison County for two years. When in Lexington, Mo., he filled the office of Mayor of the town and City Judge, both these capacities being discharged by a single functionary. After he had returned to Lexington, Ky., he was elected a member of the Board of Councilmen of that town for several consecutive terms, and subsequently was elected to the office of Mayor. He has been quite an extensive contributor to medical and religious journals. He joined the Baptist Church in 1825, but subsequently affiliated with the Christian Church, and, in 1830, was mainly instrumental in organizing a church of that denomination in Bourbon County, which was among the very first organized in Kentucky. For many years, he has held the office of Elder, and is a consistent Christian, and an active and effective worker in his church.

COL. ROY S. CLUKE (deceased), a son of Walter and Mary (Williams) Cluke, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1824. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Bardstown, where he graduated in the year 1843, at the age of nineteen. He went into a store at Mt. Sterling as clerk, where he remained two years, when, upon obtaining his majority, he commenced trading in horses; buying up a drove, he would find a market for them in the South, usually at Atlanta, Ga. He continued this business for ten years, with great pecuniary success. In 1855, he was married to Miss Kate Kerr, a daughter of Harvey Kerr, of Bourbon County. After his marriage, he engaged in farming in Bourbon for two years, then removed to Clark County, where he purchased 360 acres of land, upon which he resided until the breaking-out of the late war. He served in the Mexican war, enlisting as a private, and, by meritorious service, rising to the rank of Captain, and remaining in the army until the close of the war. In 1861, when the sectional strife began, he recruited a company of "State Guards," which, however, was disbanded before

the Confederates entered Kentucky in 1862. Upon their entrance into the State, he raised a regiment of cavalry, comprising seven companies, and numbering about four hundred men—Company A, of Fayette County, Capt. Thomas McCann; Company B, of Fayette County, Capt. William Lewis; Company C, of Shelby County, Capt. Stevens; Company D, of Clark and Bourbon Counties, Capt. Pendleton; Company E, of Clark County, Capt. William Nicholas; Company F, of Washington County, Capt. Sims; Company G, of Montgomery County, Capt. Tipton. This gallant regiment, in which was comprised the flower and chivalry of Kentucky youth, served in Gen. Morgan's cavalry during the late war, and as the operations of that brave and intrepid officer, whose skill and daring as a partisan leader equaled if not excelled that of Marion, the "Swamp Fox of the Carolinas," during the war of the Revolution, have been well and truly written by Gen. Duke and other writers, we will omit it in this sketch. Our space will not admit of a complete history, which to give is but to repeat what has already been written. It is only necessary to add that the brave Cluke was captured with Gen. Morgan's command in Ohio, and after remaining in the penitentiary in that State some three or four weeks, he was taken to Johnson's Island, where, during the ensuing winter, he died of diphtheria. Speaking of him, Gen. Duke in his history of Morgan's cavalry, says: "He was exceedingly popular in the division, and was a man of the most frank, generous and high-toned nature. But he possessed some high soldierly qualities. In the field, he was extremely bold and tenacious; and when threatened by a dangerous opponent, no one was more vigilant and wary. He displayed great vigor and judgment on many occasions, both as a regimental and brigade commander. The news of his death excited universal sorrow among his comrades." With this tribute to him by a gallant comrade, we leave him to his repose. He needs no mausoleum; his fame is mingled with the "Lost Cause;" his epitaph is engraved upon the hearts of his men, and

> "The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
> The soldier's last tattoo."

Roy S. Cluke, Jr., only son of Col. Cluke, was born in 1862, and educated in the Paris Military School. He is now a resident of Lexington, and has been a member of the firm of Cluke, Goodwin & Estes, dealers in agricultural implements and grain, since January, 1881. In January, 1881, Mr. Cluke bought the interest of his partners in the implement business, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Willa Viley, under the style of Viley & Cluke, and continue in the implement and commission business at the corner of Cheapside and Short streets.

PAUL CONLON, Deputy Jailer and Chief of the Fire Department, Lexington, was born in Ireland, but came to America when he was only fifteen years of age, in the year 1866; found his way to Lexington, Ky., and became a grocer's clerk with Dennis Mulligan, one of the leading merchants and most energetic men of the city. In this position the clerk soon displayed many of the predominent good qualities of the master, and established a reputation as a young man of push, reliability, conscienciousness and courage. Only eight years after his arrival in the city, a poor immigrant lad, he was elected Chief of the Lexington Fire Department, and four years later was appointed the Deputy of Jailer W. E. Wilkerson, two important positions he has held ever since they were severally conferred upon him; and so well has he fulfilled his duty in respect to both of them, that he is considered the best Chief the city has ever had over the Fire Department, and the best Deputy Jailer that has filled the office in the County of Fayette since its creation. Mr. Conlon, who has earned prosperity entirely by his own exertions, is now the owner of about $7,000 worth of property. He is a

married man, having chosen for his wife a native of Lexington, where she was born, in 1853, daughter of William M. Mellenny, a resident of the city still, and like his son-in-law, an Irishman by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Conlon have one child, Lizzie Mary Ann by name.

PATRICK CARROLL, dealer in blue grass seed, Lexington, was born, in 1831, near Limerick, in Doonass, Parish Cloncara, County Clare, Ireland, and, when a lad, came to Quebec, Canada, with his parents, remaining one year. They then came to Lexington, Ky., when Patrick was about seventeen years old. He soon learned the stone-cutting trade, serving three years with Harris Brothers as apprentice, being subsequently employed, as journeyman, for some years, during which period he worked on the Clay Monument. He cut the first stone used in the foundation for the monument (John Haley, contractor, of Frankfort, employing him), and during the three years (from 1857 to 1860) of its construction, he worked on every part of it, doing a portion of the rough work on the figure. All the material used in the construction of this monument was taken from Boone's Creek in Fayette County. In 1860, he married a Miss Carey, of Lexington, shortly afterward becoming a contractor, as such constructing many buildings of the city, among others the additions to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. In 1870, he built the bridge across the Kentucky River at Coger's Landing, of which the piers, 70 feet above low-water mark, and the massive abutments, are pronounced the finest on that river. Since 1868, he has been interested in the grocery and coal business, owning his present grocery on the corner of Spring and Maxwell streets. His father, James Carroll, died in Lexington in 1872. Our subject invented a machine, in 1879, for removing the chaff from the seed of the blue grass, and in June, 1880, he introduced it into his establishment, then opened for the cleansing of that valuable seed. The next June, he bought his present building, a three-story brick erection, 66x32 feet, with an engine and boiler room attached. The motive power is supplied by an 18-horse-power engine, running two seed-cleaning machines, which consist each of a large cylinder, 10 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, containing 224 brushes, put on in spiral ranges. A concave cover, supplied with 110 brushes, fits on above the cylinder, the antagonistic brushes being so arranged that they cross each other diagonally, and below is a concave screen, through which the cleansed seed is forced, while the chaff is blown away. The two machines, with six men to operate them, will clean about sixteen hundred bushels per day.

BENJAMIN L. COLEMAN, M. D., physician, Lexington. In the early part of the present century, a family named Coleman, and another named Graves, migrated together from Virginia to Kentucky, and after their arrival a son of the one, Samuel Graves, born in Caroline County, Va., November 7, 1804, married a daughter of the other, Lizzie C. Graves, born in Spottsylvania County, Va., January 28, 1807. From this union sprang Benjamin L. Coleman, who was born June 16, 1847, in Fayette County, Ky., where his childhood was passed, and where he attended the county schools till 1865, going then to Bethany College, in West Virginia, whence he graduated as B. A., and had the degree of M. A. conferred upon him in 1868. In July of that same year he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. W. Willis, of Clark County, Ky., read with him for eighteen months, at the end of which time he went to New York and became a student in Bellevue Medical College, in which institution he attended two full courses of lectures, studying also at the same time in the private class of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton. Upon securing his medical degree, he returned to Kentucky and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Willis, at Pine Grove, Clark County, and there remained nearly three

years. In June, 1873, he married Miss Belle R. Milligan, and in the following January moved to Lexington, where he has since been in continual practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association, and has been at various times the author of able papers and medical topics of lively interest to the profession. Of the three children born to him one is dead, leaving a son and a daughter with their parents to form a happy household.

JUDGE CHARLES DABNEY CARR, deceased, born in Lexington, Ky., in November, 1823, was a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Todd) Carr and a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln. His father, a native of Spottsylvania County, Va., came to Fayette County, Ky., early in the century, married a daughter of Levi Todd, one of the early pioneers, was one of the first Sheriffs of the county, farmed about 600 acres of land, raised a family of twelve children and died at the age of ninety-three years. Charles Dabney Carr, in his youth, received good educational advantages. He was prepared for college chiefly under Gen. J. B. Huston, graduated at Center College, Danville, at the age of eighteen years, studied law with M. C. Johnson and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took considerable part in the politics of the time, being a Whig; was elected County Attorney in 1851, City Attorney in 1856, County Judge in 1858 and again in 1862. In the front rank as a lawyer, he was also noted for his efficiency and fidelity as a Judge. During the civil war, he stood by the Union, but at the close of the struggle acted with the Democratic party; but, in his later years, he devoted himself to his profession and was not very active in public affairs, beyond being a member of the City Council, in which body he held a seat at the time of his death, May 24, 1875, his whole life having been passed as a resident of the city in which he was born and died. He had married, in 1852, Mary Didlake, of Fayette County, and five of the children of this union are yet living.

ELIJAH WISDOM CRAIG, deceased, the sixth and youngest son of Rev. Joseph Craig, was born September 25, 1779, and died July 5, 1857. His father, a Baptist minister, conscientious in all his dealings and zealous in his piety, was born in Virginia June 11, 1741; married Sally Wisdom, who was born December 28, 1744, and together, they came to Kentucky in 1782, settling first at Craig's Station, near Crab Orchard; and later, at Short's Station, Woodford County. They had six sons and six daughters, as follows: Reuben, Jane, Sally, James, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, Phœbe, Elijah W., Lucy, Elizabeth and Mary. Rev. Joseph Craig died in 1819; his wife, the following year. Their descendants, now very numerous, recur with pride to the reputation for honesty established by their ancestry. Elijah W. Craig married Almira Grosvenor on December 25, 1821. He began his business career in Lexington, and became a very successful dry goods merchant. His habits were methodical and temperate. His experience, quickened by long exercise amid the realities of an active business life, rendered his judgment seldom faulty, and his honesty and sense of justice were unquestioned.

THE COCKS FAMILY, Lexington. John Cocks was born in Fredericksburg, Va. His father was from England, and his mother, who was a Miss Morehead, was from Scotland. John Cocks was twice married, first to a Miss Davis, a relative of Mrs. Rosa Fields, of Richmond, Ky., and of Hon. Ben and Martin D. Hardin. Two children were the fruit of this marriage, Henry D., and Margaret, both now dead. His wife died, and he again married Miss Martha Rich, of Maryland, and came to Kentucky in an early day, being accompanied by Mary Rich, as sister to Mrs. Cocks, and who afterward married Mr. Whitney. The party with whom they came were guarded by soldiers as a protection against Indians, from

Limestone (now Maysville). There were few houses then in Lexington, and they lived in a "sheep pen" until they could build a cabin, and their eldest son, John A., was born in that same pen; they also spent some time in the block-house, where the women took care of the children, and "kept the guns in order," while the men worked out in gardens, fields, and at cabin building. Mr. Cocks was an educated, sober and industrious man, and afterward accumulated some property. He had a grist-mill on the creek near the old lead factory, where Tarr's distillery now stands. Cocks street was donated by him to the city. He also had a store, which he attended himself, and a bakery, which was in charge of a man who suddenly "decamped," leaving his employer minus a considerable amount. Mr. Cocks had the following children by his last marriage, all of whom are now dead: John A., Mrs. Rebecca Hull, Mrs. Sallie Challon, Mrs. Maria Bosworth, Samuel, Otho, Jesse and William. Otho, Jesse and Samuel served in the war of 1812. The two first-named were massacred at the River Raisin. Mr. Cocks died many years ago, and his wife died in 1851.

THOMAS G. CROCKETT, Deputy Sheriff, Lexington, was born near Georgetown, Ky., March 6, 1841, and was educated at the Georgetown College. At the age of twenty years, he entered a dry goods store as clerk, in Cincinnati, where he remained four years, and in 1864 he came to Lexington, clerking in different dry goods stores until 1870; for three years, until 1873, was in dry goods business on Short street, then engaged in general collecting, grain and commission business for six years, and in 1881 became Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Nicholas, which position he still holds. Mr. Crockett owns the Ashland House, which was built at a cost of $35,000. He was married in 1865 to Miss Emma Long, only child of Robert Long, of Lexington. Mr. Long was born in Ireland about the year 1812. He came to the United States when a boy, and located in Lexington, where the remainder of his life was spent. It is said that after he settled here, he was never out of the county, and during the last twenty years of his life, was not out of the city; he never ate or slept in any house but his own; he came to Lexington a poor boy, alone and unknown, and worked his way by his own industry. When his earnings were sufficient, he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed with success for many years; he then retired, and for twenty years devoted his attention to his real estate (which, with his personal property, amounted to about $150,000), in Kentucky, Missouri and Texas. He died suddenly of heart disease, November 4, 1880. He was very fond of children—a fondness they acknowledged and returned; he married Miss Pearson, of Virginia, by whom he had one child, Mrs. Crockett, above mentioned.

THOMAS J. CASSELL, foreign and domestic groceries, etc., Lexington; was born October 29, 1849, in Jessamine County, Ky. He moved to Fayette County in 1863, and lived on his brother's farm until 1872, and from that date until 1879, was employed respectively, by Shropshire, Berkeley & Cassell, and in 1875 by Cassell & Lancaster, until 1878—both wholesale grocery establishments. He spent the year 1879, in Leadville, Colo., and in December, 1880, opened a grocery store in his present rooms, corner of Broadway and Main streets, where he did a prosperous business until the fire of August 16, 1881, when he was driven from his place, until November 9, 1881, when he returned to the old stand with a fresh stock of groceries, and is at present doing a large retail business.

THOMAS G. CALVERT, jeweler, Lexington, is the only son of Israel Calvert, a native hat manufacturer of Lexington, and the second in the city, who found a market for his goods in Virginia, where Calvert's hats were well known about the year 1830. Israel Calvert's place of

business was on Broadway, between Main and Short streets. He married a Miss N. A. Salle, and died in 1833, at the age of twenty-five years, leaving but one child, Thomas G., born the former year. As the boy grew up, he was sent to the schools in the city, and received a four years' course at Transylvania University, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He clerked for two years in the establishment of Straus & Gustave, and then learned the jeweler's trade with G. W. Stewart, whose business he bought in 1852. For two years he retained the old stand, on Cheapside, and after that occupied different premises on Main street till 1877, when he moved into his present very handsome shop. In 1874, he married Miss Belle Calvert, of Mason County. During the early years of his business, Mr. Calvert manufactured much silver plate, keeping fourteen hands steadily employed in that department, to fill domestic demands and the orders of fair and racing associations, for medals, cups and trophies; but in 1857 he was forced to give up silversmithing, owing to an overpowering Eastern competition from white-metal and plated goods. Since ceasing to make the good old silverware, he has devoted his business energies to the manufacture of jewelry and to diamond setting, and keeps six hands in continuous work. Mr. Calvert is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN H. CRUTCHFIELD, merchant, Lexington, is the son of one who led a life of great usefulness in the State of Kentucky. This man, William W. Crutchfield, was born in Bath County, Va., September 26, 1807, but when only ten years of age was placed under the charge of his uncle, William W. Worsley, after whom he was named, and who was then proprietor and editor of the Lexington *Reporter*. In 1824, the lad graduated from Transylvania University, and returning to Virginia taught school for some years in his native State; then came back to Kentucky and was a teacher for different periods at Covington, Cynthiana and Augusta before he became, in 1857, Principal of Dudley School, No. 3, Lexington, which he taught for fifteen years, resigning them to conduct a private school, more congenial to the habits and tastes of his growing years. He continued teaching, as a duty, till the ravages of disease rendered further work impossible, and he died November 19, 1880, leaving behind him an enviable record as a man of honorable principle, consideration and charitable reticence regarding the faults and foibles of others. He was twice married, to Fanny and Susan J., daughters of John Huddleston, of Covington. The only son of the second marriage is John H., born at Cynthiana in the year 1852. Given a good education by his father, he began in business as a clerk in a Lexington house, February 22, 1869, and within ten years, or, on January 1, 1879, formed a partnership with Charles J. Myers, a dry goods merchant of the city since 1865. Myers & Crutchfield opened with a large stock at No. 13, West Main street, where they do a large retail business in foreign and domestic dry goods, employing constantly seven men as assistants.

J. W. CORBIN, County Surveyor, Lexington, is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., where he spent the earlier years of his life, and received the rudiments of his education, which he finished at Danville, Ky. In the fall of 1871, he came to Lexington and connected himself with Mr. H. D. Laprodelir, spending his time principally at architectural work. Two and a half years later, he began work for Mr. P. L. London, and was associated with him for about five years, the four latter years as a partner, and the last of these four he also held his present office, to which he was elected in 1878, his majority being five precincts out of six, and three wards out of four, which is pretty good evidence of his high standing and popularity in a few years' residence in Fayette County. In April, of 1881, he was elected

City Surveyor of Lexington. He was first appointed by the City Council to fill a vacancy, until an election was called, which resulted in his retaining the office. He is an energetic business man, and his success has been the result of his own industry and worthiness.

W. A. CANNON, Lexington, was born in Georgetown, Ky., in 1845, and received his education in Georgetown College, coming to Lexington in 1866, where he became a clerk in the store of R. A. Gibney & Co., remaining with that firm three years. In 1869, he entered the establishment of Taylor & Mitchell, continuing with that firm until Mr. Taylor retired in 1878, when he became a member of the present firm of T. D. Mitchell & Co.

JEREMIAH DELPH, Lexington. Charles Millbank, whose brother John became Lord Millbank, getting beyond his parents' control when a boy, found himself before long in the English Navy, and was on Nelson's flagship at the battle of Trafalgar. Afterward, deserting from his vessel at Halifax, he made his way to Virginia, and there married a Miss Vaughter, a native of Holland, who bore him three daughters. The eldest of these, Anne, became the wife of Charles Delph, who died a few years after marriage, leaving her with four children, all boys, with whom, about the year 1810, she removed to Scott County, Ky., where her father then resided. The journey was made on horseback, she bringing with her nothing but her children and servants. Her boys, as they grew up, struck out in life for themselves. Banks died in his twenty-third year. William settled in Metamora, Ill., where his descendants are numerous. John M. became a carpenter and a large contractor in Louisville, where he accumulated a fortune, and of which city he was the first Mayor elected on the "Workingman's" ticket; holding the office three terms, the second without opposition, and refusing renomination. Jeremiah, our subject, born in 1800, was apprenticed to a blacksmith of Scott County, where he learned his trade, afterward working as a journeyman in Lexington. At the age of twenty-two years, he married Sarah Campbell, descended from the house of Campbell, of Argyle, Scotland, and then moved to and settled where is now Donerail, on the C. S. R. R., and which, at that time, was one of the most noted places in the State, both as the center of the lumber trade of Scott County, and as a stopping-place of the Lexington and Cincinnati stages. Here Mr. Delph had the largest blacksmith-shop of Eastern Kentucky; did a big business in forging agricultural implements, and shod all the noted horses of that day, being patronized by all the leading horsemen of the State. He was appointed Colonel of the State Militia, which then mustered at Donerail and the Stamping Ground, and held command till the disbanding of the citizen soldiery in 1845. For twenty years he carried on his business at Donerail, and then moved to Lexington, having now become an auctioneer, which occupation he pursued for thirty-five years, wielding the hammer at all the prominent sales. He officiated at Mr. Alexander's first stock-sale, and at each of his annual sales up to the time of his death. He sold for the Kentucky Stock Importing Company, on each of its importations, knocking down one blooded bull at $5,001, an enormous price at that day. He made it a rule never to sell outside the State, and, by painstaking attention and perseverance, became known as the best auctioneer of his time, and accumulated a handsome fortune. After a peaceful life of fifty-eight years, he died November 25, 1858, from injuries received by being thrown from his horse while returning from a sale in Scott County. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters. One girl, Pauline, died in maidenhood, aged eighteen; the others married, Ann Eliza becoming Mrs. D. H. Hall, of Shelby County; Jane, the wife of Prof. Charles Schultz, of Lexington; and Martha, Mrs. C. L. Payne, of Scott County. Of the boys, Alonzo only

lived seven years; William died of cholera in 1849, aged twenty-one years; George Millbank resides in Missouri, and Jeremiah E. is engaged in his father's business in Lexington, and has been Coroner of Fayette County for seven years. He was the founder and is still the proprietor of the Kentucky Blue Grass Land Agency, and has been a frequent and valued contributor to different agricultural journals of the country.

JAMES T. DAVIDSON, deceased, was a native of Washington, D. C., where he was born January 24, 1821. His father was James Davidson; was Cashier of the United States Bank of that city, and afterward held public office under the Government. At sixteen years of age, Mr. Davidson left Washington and went to Philadelphia in search of employment, and there he met Mr. Porter, of the firm of Porter & Butler, of Lexington, Ky., and entered their employ, remaining with that firm three years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the grocery business. During his youth, he was a student in the public schools of his native city, afterward attending Washington University, Pennsylvania. While attending school, he developed a strong predilection for penmanship and book-keeping, which arts he thoroughly mastered, and while attending to his business he devoted some of his time teaching book-keeping, being the first teacher of that art in Lexington. This pursuit he followed for a number of years, when he gave up his grocery business and engaged in the sale of stationery, from 1847 to 1849, in which year he was, without solicitation, appointed "individual book-keeper" at the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and a few years later was promoted to the position of general book-keeper, retaining that position until his death, November 6, 1878, in all twenty-nine years; and while living, he was, without doubt, the highest salaried clerk in the city. A short time after he came to Lexington, he joined the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, and was choir-leader over forty years, becoming a communicant on February 2, 1842. Just one year from that day, he led to the hymeneal altar, Catharine M., daughter of Jacob Hull, of Fayette County. During his connection with the church, he was either a teacher in or Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and was an Elder at his death. During the rebellion, he was a strong Union man, and held the position of Quartermaster's Clerk and Notary Public; but after the close of the war, and during the balance of his life, was a stanch member of the Democratic party. He came of an educated, refined and religious family. One of his grandfathers was a Presbyterian minister and a college professor, and the other a minister of the Episcopal Church. He was a man of strong moral sentiment, beloved by all who knew him; and his life was a record of pure deeds and fidelity to every trust, and his death a lesson of peace and hope to his fellow-men. He left a widow and seven children, of whom John Hull was the eldest son, being born August 23, 1855. He attended the Kentucky University for seven years, after leaving which he entered the employ of the First National Bank as book-keeper, being an employe of that institution until May 1, 1880, with the exception of a few months from November, 1872 to February, 1873, during which time he served in a like capacity in the Lexington *Daily Press* office. On January 1, 1880, he went into business, and on August 1, of that year, he purchased the interest of Thomas F. Donnelly, of the firm of Donnelly & Williams, and engaged in the plumbing, steam-fitting, and distillery-supply furnishing business with Roger D. Williams. In March, 1881, the firm purchased the old Lanckhart foundry, established in 1849, and from a dead factory made it one of Lexington's leading industries, it being now known as the Kentucky Copper Works, Foundry and Machine Shop, employing twenty-eight men, against but two hands when they first purchased it, being one of the largest works of its

kind in the State outside of Covington and Newport. On September 20, 1876, he married Miss Magdalen Davis Lancaster, daughter of M. P. Lancaster, of this city. They have had two children, both girls, one of whom died in infancy.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, is of a family well-known in the history of Central Kentucky. His father, Ambrose Dudley, who passed the early years of his life on a farm, was in active service in the war of 1812–15, married a Miss Ludlow, who died leaving one son and three daughters; took as his second wife Clarissa, widow of Dr. Cuney, maiden name Miller; died in 1874, aged eighty-nine years, leaving three sons by his last marriage—Benjamin W., George W. and Thomas P. He, to whom this paragraph is specially devoted, was born in Cincinnati, in 1838, attended Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for three years; at fifteen, began a course in the Kentucky Military Institute, and for some time studied mathematics under Prof. Stevenson; began to read medicine in 1858, first with Dr. J. C. Hughes, of Keokuk, Iowa; graduated from the Medical Department of Iowa University, in 1861, and in the following August entered the Confederate army as Assistant Surgeon of the Second Kentucky Infantry, serving as a medical officer with the Army of the West till the latter part of the war, when he became Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Cosby. At the close of the struggle he went to Hamilton, Ohio, where he practiced two years; then to New York City, and practiced there till 1874, when he returned to Lexington, Ky., where he has since been in active medical work. In 1873, he married Maria B., only daughter of F. K. Hunt.

JAMES M. DUFF, merchant, Lexington, was born in Lee County, Va., in 1835. His paternal grandfather who emigrated from Ireland, was an intimate friend and relative of the poet, Tom Moore. His maternal grandfather was the younger son of an old English family, dating back for centuries. About the year 1853, Mr. Duff, while quite a youth, left the paternal mansion to seek his fortunes and went to Tennessee, where he conducted a large and lucrative dry goods business until the commencement of the civil war. In 1862, he entered the Confederate service as a private soldier in Capt. William Smith's Cavalry Company, Maj. Ashby's Battalion; went into camp at Knoxville; was afterward transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, where he served until Gen. Burnside entered East Tennessee. He was captured at Rutledge, Tenn., and paroled, and in November of the same year came to Kentucky. During the siege of Knoxville, by Longstreet, he returned to Tennessee, but came again to Kentucky early in 1864, and went into business in the town of Barboursville, Ky. At the close of the war, having lost all of his property in Tennessee, he came to Lexington and entered the dry goods establishmeat of G. W. Adams & Co., where he remained until 1866, when he entered the house of Appleton & Lancaster, now Appleton, Lancaster & Duff, where, by application to business and industry, he became a partner in 1871, and still remains a member of the firm. Mr. Duff is a man of varied information and travel, having made the grand tour of Europe, in 1878, taking in the Paris Exposition and visiting all the principal capitals and historic points in Europe. He is unmarried.

A. H. DAVINPORT, stock-breeder, Lexington; he was born in the year 1836, in Boyle County, Ky., and is a son of Samuel D. and Ann (Hall) Davinport. His father and paternal grandfather, James, were from Culpepper County, Va., and early settlers in Kentucky. His mother was a native of Culpepper County, Va., and her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth McClanahan. He was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and first started for himself as a farmer in Boyle County, being from the beginning inter-

ested in the raising of fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1862, he moved to Fayette County and began trading; but has always been more or less interested in farming. In 1865, he married a native of Fayette County, Margaret, daughter of James and Martha Smith. The same year, his father died. While living in the city of Lexington, at No. 49 Walnut street, he conducts an extensive stock farm in the adjoining country as a breeder of Short-Horn and Jersey cattle, trotting and running horses, Southdown sheep and Berkshire hogs. He has imported and owned fifty-nine sheep from the Southdown flock of Lord Walsingham, of Thetford, Norfolk, England, and on the stock so brought in, and those raised from the original importations, he last year took no less than thirty premiums at fairs in Kentucky, besides a number of prizes at the Georgia State Fair, at Atlanta. He was one of the Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky for about six years. Mr. Davinport is a member of the National Benefit Association, of the Knights of Honor, of the A. O., of U. W., of the Royal Templars, and of the Presbyterian Mutual Assurance Association. His wife belongs to the Main Street Christian Church. They have six children—Ann Hall, Mary Smith, James Alfred, John Whelan, Margaret Hamilton and Ada Anderson.

HON. WILLIAM A. DUDLEY, deceased, second son of the eminent surgeon, Dr. Ben. W. Dudley, was born June 9, 1824, in the city of Lexington, Ky. He received a good education; graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1842; studied law with Maj. M. C. Johnson, and was admitted to the bar in 1844; immediately began to practice in Lexington, was at one time a partner of Judge R. A. Buckner, and took a high position among his professional brethren. He was a Whig, and strongly in favor of preserving the Union; during the war, was Quartermaster General of Kentucky, and in 1865 was elected to the State Senate, in which body he served one term. When only twenty-five years of age, he was made President of the Louisville & Lexington Railway; not long after, built the Short Line road from La Grange to Cincinnati, and was again elected President of the company. He was a man of great executive ability, of strict integrity, and greatly respected and loved by those occupying positions under him. He displayed the best traits of the old families from which he descended, and was greatly devoted to his parents, home, wife and children. He married, December 23, 1845, Mary J., daughter of John T. Hawkins, of Lexington. Of the five children of this union, one son is dead, while three sons and one daughter survive. Their father died March 19, 1870, greatly regretted by his family and friends, the legal profession, the commercial world, and the community in general.

GEORGE W. DARNALL was born in Bourbon County, Ky., November 26, 1844, and when he was ten years old his father moved to Bethany, W. Va., where young George entered college and remained a student until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the First Virginia or "Stonewall Brigade," being at that time only sixteen years of age. He served with Stonewall Jackson until the death of that brave officer at Chancellorsville; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and kept in confinement for a year at Washington and Point Lookout, and released on parole in the Spring of 1864. During 1865-66, he continued his course at Bethany, and in the latter year began the study of the law in the office of Judge W. B. Kinkead; graduated from the Law Department of Kentucky University, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, becoming a partner with W. B. Kinkead. In 1869, he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Judge W. B. Kinkead. His first partnership was dissolved in 1872, and he then formed a new business alliance with George Blackburn Kinkead, and continued it till 1877.

from which time he practiced without an associate until January, 1881, when he formed a third partnership with Judge J. D. Hunt, with whom he continues in active practice. He is Professor of Real and Personal Property in the Law Faculty of Kentucky University.

RICHARD M. DAVIS, Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1835, but removed to Clark County when about five years of age; at fourteen years and six months old, he began work as clerk in the Winchester Post Office, and afterward went into the dry goods business, and became a partner in 1857 in the firm of Davis, Haggard & Co. He went to Cincinnati in 1863, and engaged with a shoe house on Pearl street for a few months, but came to Lexington in the spring of 1864, and went in partnership with Mr. Karrick, the firm being known as Karrick & Davis, then as Davis & Robinson, for two years; after that as Wallace & Davis, for seven years, and then Mr. Davis alone, for five years. In January, 1880, he formed a partnership with Addison B. Chinn, the style of the firm being Davis & Chinn; the store, since 1876, has been located at 33 East Main street. Their storeroom is 170x30 feet, and contains a large stock of foreign and domestic goods, with a dressmaking department in the rear, which employs from twenty-five to thirty girls; the retail department employing seven salesmen and a porter. The business has been of gradual growth, and has always paid dollar for dollar—each year being better than the preceding one. The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Curry, of Scotch descent, who came to this county before Lexington was settled and located in Athens Precinct, near the village; there he married Matilda, the mother of our subject, being the only child; he was of a retiring disposition, and religious, being in his faith a Disciple, and one of the earliest of that now numerous sect. John Davis, the father of Richard M., was a farmer, and came from Virginia early in this century, and settled in Athens Precinct, where he lived until about 1840, when he removed to Clark County, and died there in 1852; he was a Democrat, but never sought office, and was an earnest member of the Disciples' Church.

DR. STODDARD DRIGGS, dentist, Lexington, was born January 1, 1828, at Rome, New York, where, at the age of twenty years, he began the study of dentistry under Dr. J. A. Cowles, with whom, after two years' study, he remained as a partner for one year. From the Ohio Dental College he graduated in 1863. In the year of 1850, he visited Georgetown, Ky., where he was induced to remain two years in practice. He drove to this place all the way from New York State in a carriage, and in 1852 returned to his native State, on account of failing health, remaining there until the spring of the following year, when he returned to Kentucky, locating in Lexington, the heart of the Blue Grass Region, where he since has been in active practice, he and Dr. Talbert being now the oldest dentists in the city. His dental rooms are pleasantly located at No. 11 Jordan's Row, and are fitted up with every approved modern arrangement for the carrying on of his profession. He was among the first to organize the Kentucky State Dental Association, of which he has been both Secretary and President; he has been a member of the Mississippi Valley and the American Dental Associations, and has been tendered a chair in the Ohio Dental College, which he declined, in the interest of his private practice.

EDWARD S. DE LONG, agricultural implement dealer, Lexington, was born in Green County, Ky., June 28, 1842, and attended school in that county until 1855, when he went to Louisville and clerked for his father until 1858, when, with his father, he moved to Bowling Green, Ky., working for him until 1862. In July of that year he came to Lexington, entering the employ of W. C. Hamilton & Co. as bookkeeper, which position he filled for four years,

when he went into the grocery business with Hamilton & De Long, remaining until 1870, when the firm dissolved partnership. He then went into the agricultural implement business with W. T. Payne, under the style of Payne & De Long. They carried on business together until 1874, when Mr. Payne retired, his interest being purchased by Ally G., brother of Ed S. De Long, the firm being known as De Long & Co. They have, by strict attention to business, gradually built up their trade to colossal proportions, being, without doubt, the largest retail dealers in agricultural implements in the State. On the 22d of June, 1869, he married Miss Fannie H. Lucas, of Danville, Ky. They have five children, two boys and three girls —James Lucas, Kate Lyttleton, Edmund Shackleford, Belle Jackson and Fannie Lucas. In 1866, he was elected Councilman, serving three consecutive terms. In 1865, he joined the First Presbyterian Church of this city, being now a Deacon of that body. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, and other secret and beneficial societies.

T. J. DANAHY, undertaker, Lexington, was born August 15, 1841, in Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He was educated in the national schools of his country, and after completing his course in the city of Limerick, he became, at the age of eighteen years, a teacher in the school wherein he had just been a pupil; remained in that position three years, till transferred by the inspector to another school, in the same district, of which he was made Principal. He continued teaching in his native country for a number of years, but, in 1866, came to the United States, and for a year remained at New Paris, Ohio, where resided a brother; then he came to Kentucky and found employment in the parochial school of St. Paul's, Lexington, which he conducted for four years, with a considerable degree of success. While teaching this school he, in 1868, married Mary, daughter of Michael Reynolds, and opened a book store in the city, and finding that selling books was more profitable than explaining their contents to young minds, he abandoned the teacher's desk for the trader's counter. Here he prospered, not only in business, but also in the good-will of his fellow-citizens, who, in 1875, elected him to the City Council, and returned him, in 1878, for a second term to the same body, as representative of the Second Ward. In 1879, he went into the undertaking business with Thomas Sutton, and after the partnership had lasted a year, he bought out Sutton, and has since carried on the business on his own responsibility. On December 15, 1880, his store was burned, with large loss. But on August 1, 1881, he opened his present store at No. 62 Main street, where he does a prosperous business as funeral director and undertaker, and dealer in books and stationery.

C. W. DODD, farmer and butcher, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1827; son of John Dodd, who came with his father from Virginia in early life; settled near Lexington, Ky., and died in 1833 of cholera. On the last day of December, 1857, our subject married Miss Lizzie Butler, of Logansport, Ind.; she was the niece of Richard Bacon, the founder of Bacon Male College, Cincinnati. They have had eight children, viz., Gaven B., died July 14, 1864; Nannie F., who was educated at Hamilton Female College, and has taught school three years; Addie Lee was educated at Elm Grove, Fayette County, and has taught school one year; Mary Jane, Charles Henry, D. J., Sarah Belle and John D. Mr. Dodd first learned the trade of plastering, at which he worked eighteen years. In 1861, he left that business, and began butchering and gardening for the Lexington market; and, in 1869, began a meat and provision store on the corner of Mulberry and Second streets, all of which he still carries on. In 1867, he began farming and running a blacksmith and wood-shop, three miles from Lexing-

ton, on the Winchester pike, his place being known as Hick's Lane; also buying, killing and shipping fat cattle on a large scale. He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, and has been a raiser of fine Chester-White hogs. Mrs. Dodd is a member of the Macedonia Christian Church.

ELY BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, Lexington, is a firm composed of two brothers, Charles M. and Joseph E. Ely, both born in Garrard County, Ky.—Charles in 1839, and Joseph in 1842—sons of Benjamin F. Ely, a native of Camden, N. J., where he was born in 1809; but when nine years old, removed with his father to Ohio, where he learned his trade of carriage-maker; came to Lexington in 1833, and for a time worked in the old car-factory of the Louisville & Lexington Railroad; afterward removed to Garrard County, where he married Martha Marshall, and raised a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. About 1848, returned to Lexington, and worked at his trade till 1866, and died July, 1880, in Garrard County. During their youth, the brothers Charles and Joseph, learned carriage painting and carriage trimming respectively, and, after the elder was through his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman for John Kiser, his instructor, and with Nathaniel Cropper till the war. Going to Danville in 1864, one year later he started a factory, and, being joined by his brother in 1866, and they have since been partners. After a couple of years at Danville, they bought a farm in Garrard County, put up a shop on it, and carried on business for seven years; were four years at Lancaster; then returned to Lexington, and leased the old factory building of Cropper & Schmidt, which they have since occupied. It is a two-story brick structure, 150x30 feet, divided as is found convenient for the various departments of the trade, in which the brothers employ from ten to a dozen hands steadily. They manufacture a great number of carriages, their work having a good reputation, and also do a great deal of repairing, refitting, etc. Both are married, Charles having, in 1861, married Miss Pigg, of Lexington, and Joseph being united to Miss Kennedy, of Scott County, Ky., in 1865.

R. E. EDMONSON, auctioneer, Lexington, was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1843, and is a son of Rev. James Edmonson, a Baptist preacher, who came from Maryland to Kentucky when but a boy, and lived in Clark County all his life, and died there in 1861. He married a daughter of Thomas Boone, a nephew of the pioneer, Daniel Boone. The subject was educated in his native county and brought up on a farm. In 1863, he went to Illinois, remaining one year, then came back to Clark County. In 1868, he went to Missouri, where he engaged in farming, and, in 1872, began the business of auctioneering; had the first auction house in Sedalia, Mo. Becoming interested in stock sales, he returned in 1874 to Clark County, and continued business at Winchester until the spring of 1881, and was during the time employed by some of the largest breeders of stock in that section; he attended all of the great stock sales of the Blue Grass Region, and has made some of the largest of them, among which was the McGrath sale in September, 1881. In April, 1881, he located in Lexington, where he is doing a good business in his line; he has earned his reputation by hard labor and close application to business.

DR. JOHN F. EDGAR, oculist and homœopathist, Lexington, was born in Beaver County, Penn., 1850, and spent his youth in the town of New Brighton; was educated in the public schools and academy at Kenwood, and was also a graduate of the Iron City Business College. In 1871, he went to Corinth, Miss., for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of wagon woodwork, but not being as successful as he anticipated, began the study of medicine, entering the St. Louis Homœopathic College, and the College of Midwifery, from both of which

institutions he graduated in 1876, and immediately began the practice of his profession with Dr. J. A. Lucy, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, but after remaining there a short time, entered the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and took a course of study in the schools of Ophthalmology and Otology, graduating from both in 1877, and becoming in a few months Assistant Surgeon in the Eye and Ear Clinic, and, in the following December was made Surgeon in Charge, which continued until April, 1878, when he removed to Louisville, Ky., and entered into general and special practice, where he remained until January, 1881, when he removed to Lexington. Having formed a partnership with Dr. Lucy, of Midway, sometime before, they located at 42 North Broadway, where they practice homœopathy, making specialties of the treatment of the eye and ear, and the diseases peculiar to women and children. He was married in August, 1876, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Miss Bella, oldest daughter of Dr. J. A. Lucy.

E. F. EVANS, M. D., Lexington, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., July 8, 1854; son of James N. and Jane (Philips) Evans. James died in 1859. Dr. Evans received his education at Georgetown, Ky., afterward attending the State University of Missouri, where he graduated in medicine and surgery, with first honors, in June, 1879. After graduation, he located on Mill street, Lexington, where he remained a short time, when he removed to the Richmond Pike, at Walnut Hill, and began the practice of his profession, staying there one and a half years, when he returned to Lexington, and located on Short street; thence to Mill street, between Short and Church streets, where he is at present actively engaged in practice. Dr. Evans is a member of the Broadway Christian Church, and owns 156 acres of fine land in Jessamine County.

WARREN FRAZER, M. D., Lexington, is a son of William Frazer, who came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1810; lived at Danville two years, then located within two miles of Lexington, whence he moved to another farm a mile from the city, on the Winchester pike, and there died, on March 19, 1819. He was a man of means, having brought fifty negroes with him from Virginia. Of his thirteen children, the only survivor is a son, Warren, who was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., October 6, 1805, and came with his father to Kentucky. In 1812, he, a boy of seven years, saw the troops march out from Lexington and camp near Maxwell Spring, where pawpaw trees and grapevines were then thick, and deer could be seen in the woods. Warren was educated at Transylvania University, under President Holley; studied medicine with an elder brother, Robert; took his degree of M. D. in 1827, and practiced at Winchester for twenty-five years, through both the cholera epidemics of 1833 and 1839. Soon after he began practice, he married Laura, daughter of Robert E. Brooking, of Clark County, and they have lived as husband and wife for more than fifty years. In 1841, he began the manufacture of hemp goods at Winchester, and, in order to continue it, he gave up his medical practice in 1856, and removed to Lexington, where he entered extensively into the making of bagging and rope, first on the Winchester pike, adjacent to the city, whence he removed, in 1863, to premises purchased on North Broadway, where he is still located, in commodious buildings. Here he employs about sixty hands, and has had as many as 100 at work. He is the oldest manufacturer in Lexington, having been engaged in the business for forty years. Of seven children born to him, but four are living. His eldest son was killed in 1865, at Jonesboro, Ga., while an officer in the "Washington Artillery," under Gen. Hood. Another son, John W., born in Lex-

ington in the year 1842, has been most of his life engaged with his father in the hemp manufacturing business; in 1842, he married Miss Mary Harris, of Nelson County, Va., and has one son named Robert Warren.

THOMAS W. FOSTER, physician, Lexington only son of John M. and Marcia B. (White) Foster, was born February 10, 1824, in Frankfort, Ky., where his father was Registrar in the Land Office, and served in that capacity for thirty-five years, dying in 1841. The son left home at the age of fourteen to attend Miami University, at Oxford. After two years there, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and read medicine with Dr. T. J. White, then took a course of lectures at Louisville University, and in 1843 entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in the following March. For two years, he practiced in Madison, and then moved to Jessamine County, in which he did continual professional work for a score of years, excepting during two intervals of service elsewhere, he being Resident Physician of Philadelphia Hospital for some time in 1858, and Surgeon of the Eighth Kentucky Regiment in the Confederate army for two years. In March, 1866, he transferred his office and household to Lexington, where he has built up and maintains an extensive and profitable practice. He has been a member of the City Council, a delegate to the State and National Medical Associations, and Grand Patriarch of Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Kentucky. In 1847, he married Lucy J. McBrayer, of Nicholasville, Ky., which union has been blessed with four children, of whom the only son is living. John M. is Surgeon on board the ship "Washington," plying between New York and South American ports.

DR. J. H. FLOORE, dentist, Lexington, is descended from grandparents who moved from Maryland to Jefferson County, Ky., during the early days of pioneer efforts in the latter State, is the son of John Floore, still living at the age of seventy years, and was born near Louisville in the year 1838. Receiving a fair education in his youth, and learning the dental art, he began practice in Louisville in 1860. The following year, he took service in favor of the Confederacy, joining Capt. Allen's company, of Duke's regiment, in Gen. John H. Morgan's command, and was wounded in an engagement in Spencer County, Ky. In 1863, he removed from Louisville to Lexington, Ky., and opened dental rooms opposite the Phœnix Hotel, where he remained in practice for twelve years; then went to Frankfort, the capital of the State, and there carried on his chosen occupation till 1877, when he returned to Lexington, and there continues in practice, his office being on Main street, opposite the Phœnix Hotel. In the same year, he married Miss Ida Loud, and of this union there are two children—David Loud and Sally Loud. Dr. Floore is a member of the Christian Church, of the A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F.

DAVID G. FALCONER, lawyer, Lexington, was born December 14, 1837, within six miles of Edinburgh, Scotland, and attended private schools in his native Mid-Lothian. Coming to New York in 1856, he resided in that city several years, and there finished his education. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth New York Infantry, and at the very beginning of the war went into active service with his regiment, which was the last to leave the field of Bull Run; served during the first campaign in Virginia; with the expedition under Dupont and Sherman; through the Pope campaign in Virginia in 1862; and in the Maryland campaign under McClellan, fought on the bloody fields of South Mountain and Antietam. In the latter battle, he was wounded in the right hand and right

knee, and had to have the leg amputated. In March, 1863, he married Martha S., daughter of Thomas Thornton, of Scotland, then resident in New York. Being disabled from service in the field, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Louisville and Lexington, being then assigned to the Department of Ohio; in May, went to Vicksburg, and was present at the siege. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. Morgan, of New York; First Lieutenant by Gov. Seymour; and held that rank in the Reserve Corps from President Lincoln. He was detailed by the Medical Department of the Reserve Corps to make a record of the soldiers buried in Camp Nelson, Lexington and vicinity, and was thus employed until July, 1866. He then took up the law course at Kentucky University, graduated, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1868, and has since been in active practice in Lexington. He is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a stanch Republican.

CHARLES W. FOUSHEE, painter, Lexington, is at least the third of the family of Foushee to whom the name Charles has descended from father to son. His grandfather resided in Culpepper County, Va., and there was born his father, who, after his marriage with Julia Wallace, of Staunton, Va., went to Tennessee, in which State the present Charles Foushee first saw the light, being born at Blountville, Washington County, near the Virginia line. The boy, though by birth a Tennesseean, became a Virginian by youthful association, being brought up at Abingdon, Va., in the Old Dominion, and there it was that he got all the school training he ever received. At the age of eighteen years, having learned the trade of house-painting, he left his Virginia home for Lexington, Ky., where he worked one year, then went to Versailles. In 1846, his father also located in Woodford County, Ky., and there resided till his death, eleven years later. In 1850, Charles, the younger, still resident at Versailles, married Miss Ann M. Harris, whose grandfather, John Peters, was an early settler of Woodford County, where he owned a large tract of land. The county seat of Woodford was Mr. Foushee's place of abode for four years after his marriage; they then moved to Fayette, in which county he has since had his home. From 1854 to 1864, he lived in Lexington, then bought a place on Tate's Creek road, but sold it, in 1873, to Mrs. Kidd, and purchased a farm of 100 acres on the Newtown pike. He is a breeder of race-horses and Southdown sheep, but has never entirely given up his connection with the paint trade, in which he has been engaged for forty-two years, as apprentice, journeyman, master painter and merchant. For the past five years, he has had, as a partner, T. M. Berry, in the paint, oil and glass business, their store being on Short street, Lexington, on Upper street, in which city Mr. Foushee also owns a house and lot. His children are four in number, the elder two, Charles and David, being twins; the younger ones are Maggie and Ernest. His wife is a member of the Main Street Christian Church, and he himself belongs to the several orders—of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and U. W. M.—and to the Democratic party.

JOHN FAIG, harness-manufacturer, Lexington, was born in Germany in 1847; son of Mattie and Margaret (Seidenspiner) Faig, both natives and residents of Germany, where he died October 4, 1881, she still living in the old country. Mr. Faig came to this country in the spring of 1867, locating first in Harrison, Ohio, where he lived two years, and then removed to Cincinnati, living there one year, when he moved to Lexington and began the harness business in the stable of James M. Graves, on Short street, where he contin-

ued about ten years, when, being burned out, August 18, 1881, he opened again on Short street, opposite the Ashland Hotel, keeping a full supply of saddles, harness, etc., and doing a general repairing business. In 1873, Mr. Faig married Miss Lucy Hurst, daughter of John Hurst, deceased, of Cincinnati, and by which marriage there are three children—John T., Lewis E. and George. He is a member of the Liederkranz

S. V. FRY, carriage-maker, Lexington, was born in Owsley County, Ky., in the year 1843. His father, Thomas C. Fry, born in New York City June 7, 1796, died in Lexington, Ky., on December 25, 1869; and his mother, born in 1806, in Virginia, died in Lexington on May 7, 1863. The son learned the trade of carriage-making with Douglass & Co., and has, since he was seventeen years old, followed it as his principal business in life, being fairly successful in it. In 1866, he married Miss Amanda F. Beatty, who died June 29, 1881. Mr. Fry has of late been taking a respite from business, but expects to re-open the carriage manufacturing trade in the spring. He owns a handsome residence on the corner of Short and Jefferson streets. He has filled all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., K. of H., Royal Templars and Foresters, and all but one chair in the order of Knights of the Golden Cross. He is also a Good Templar, and has been a member of, though not now affiliated with, the two orders of United Workingmen and Knights of the Universal Brotherhood.

H. F. FARNAN, fancy groceries, Lexington, was born in Ohio in the year 1855; son of William and Mary (Wendt) Farnan; they were natives of Prussia, and emigrated to Ohio in 1841. In 1881, our subject married Miss Norah Foster, daughter of James and Ellen (McDermott) Foster, the former of Covington, Ky., the latter from Baton Rouge, La., both of whom are living. Mr. Farnan engaged in the sale of fancy groceries in 1874, in Covington, and continued in business there until 1879, when he sold out and moved to Lexington, where he opened a store at 28 West Main street, and has continued business there ever since. His residence is on the corner of Lower and Light streets, Lexington. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and an enterprising, upright citizen.

WILLIAM CASSIUS GOODLOE was born at "Castle Union," the country residence of his maternal grandfather, Col. John Speed Smith, in Madison County, on June 27, 1841, and is the descendant of old Virginia and Kentucky families. His great-grandfather, Gen. Green Clay, who was well known to many men now living, distinguished himself as a soldier in 1812, and was also a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of Kentucky, and several times a member of the State Legislature. It was he who successfully carried his brigade to the relief of Gen. Harrison, who was beseiged by the British, in Fort Meigs. Gen. Clay left to his children an immense landed estate, a large portion of which is still in the possession of his descendants. Three of his children still survive him—Mrs. Col. John Speed Smith, Mrs. William Rodes and Gen. Cassius M. Clay. Col. John Speed Smith, the grandfather of William Cassius Goodloe, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day, and a very successful and prominent politician, having served frequently in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, the Congress of the United States and other important positions, State and National. His oldest daughter, Sallie Ann Lewis Clay, married, on December 3, 1835, D. S. Goodloe, whose father was a prominent and most worthy citizen of Madison County, and his mother a daughter of Archie Woods, a noted pioneer

and Indian fighter in the early settlement of Kentucky. The children of this couple were six sons, two of whom died in infancy. The oldest, Judge Speed S. Goodloe, died on the 14th of May, 1877. He was a lawyer of high repute, for a number of years Judge of the Lexington City Court, and a man whose genial manners and kind disposition endeared to him a host of friends and admirers.

Dr. D. S. Goodloe is now a practicing physician of Lexington, and Green Clay Goodloe, who entered the Union army at the age of sixteen, is now Major and Paymaster of the Marine Corps, and is stationed permanently at Washington.

David Short Goodloe, who was born November 3, 1811, and raised on his father's farm, was educated in the schools of that day, and, for awhile, Deputy Sheriff under his father, and afterward a successful farmer and merchant.

He was, while in Madison, elected a Colonel of the State Militia, but removed, with his family, to Lexington, in 1845, and engaged actively in business until his retirement in 1862. In 1851, he was chosen by the various military organizations of the State as their Major General and thus acquired the title by which he was addressed. He was a Whig, and, during the war, determinedly opposed to any division of the Union, and was, for several years, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. He was appointed United States Assessor by President Lincoln; also served as Revenue Agent and Supervisor of Internal Revenue for nearly the whole of the South and West, and afterward as United States Pension Agent. He was for some time Treasurer of Kentucky University, and, at the time of his death, June 2, 1881, was a Curator of that institution. He was a loyal and devoted Mason, and attained during life the second highest position within the gift of the order in the United States, having refused an election to the highest.

The wife of Gen. Goodloe was a woman of extraordinary mind, and had, notwithstanding her varied and arduous duties, cultivated it far more than most women, so that, with whomsoever she was thrown, she convinced them of her lofty character, cultivated mind, and, at the same time, impressed them with her gentleness and sweetness of disposition. She was decided and unswerving in her convictions, always reaching conclusions by much thought and meditation; and, however much she might differ with others, they always regarded her with love and admiration, because they knew hers were the convictions of a noble, true and honest heart. Her home was ever a place of happiness, pleasure and delight to her family and friends; and, by whomsoever surrounded, she was the soul of cheerfulness and wit, and the company, whether many or few, were loth to quit the circle. The poor always found her ready to console and help, and the beggar never left her door without material evidence of her kindness. She ever sympathized with the troubled and oppressed and rejoiced in the happiness of all. She exercised the greatest influence over her children. In their boyhood and in their manhood they looked up to her as a woman of extraordinary qualities of mind and heart—always kind, gentle, loving, indulgent, but, at the same time, positive and determined when necessary; and finding in her husband a perfectly congenial and happy spirit, her sons are men of sterling worth and will be honored wherever they live.

Mrs. Goodloe, having been born in the early part of the country's history, and, being educated at the feet of patriotic men and women, she knew her country but to love and admire it, and most earnestly gave her sons those strong impressions which make them

warm, devoted and unflinching friends of the Republic. She inherited and executed in her teachings and force of character that sublime and patriotic sentiment of her father, composed when he was last in the Senate, which was inscribed upon the block of marble contributed by the State to the Washington Monument — "Kentucky, the first-born of the Union, by the patriotism of her sons, and the guidance of a good Providence, would be the last to give it up." Her sons bore their share for the preservation of the Government during the late civil war; and, whenever there were sick soldiers in Lexington, she was faithful and kind in her attentions to their wants, ever passing amongst them with words of cheer and such delicacies as they needed to make them more comfortable and happy, and soothing the last hours of the dying. She died on the 25th of September, 1875, as she had lived—a true and faithful Christian.

Col. William Cassius Goodloe, who received that title by appointment during the war from the Governor of the State, but who was also commissioned by President Lincoln as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, received his education at the private schools of Lexington, Transylvania University and Kentucky University.

In May, 1861 (then in the Senior Class of the institution), he accompanied his great-uncle, Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister to Russia, as his private Secretary. He remained in St. Petersburg twelve months, and for the greater portion of the time was acting as Secretary of the Legation.

On his return to the United States, in 1862, he at once entered the army, and, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field, was specially mentioned by the Commanding General.

In the summer of 1863, he was ordered by the Secretary of War to Covington, and there assisted in recruiting a regiment of heavy artillery. Before the organization of the regiment, however, he was so injured by his horse, which became unmanageable while crossing a suspension bridge, that in 1864 he was constrained to quit the service, and his resignation was accepted on a Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Upon leaving the army, Col. Goodloe at once began the study of the law, and, being admitted to practice in 1864, is now a member of the Lexington bar. He was married, June 8, 1865, to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Samuel Man, of Manville, R. I., grandniece of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, and granddaughter of Jonathan Brownell, of Rhode Island—a woman well fitted in every way to adorn any position to which her husband might be called. Col. Goodloe might be said to have commenced his political career when he began the publication of the *Kentucky Statesman* at Lexington, January 1, 1867, of which he was editor and proprietor. This was a tri-weekly paper, devoted to the interests of his party—for its editor had always been and is now a warm partisan. He never half advocates or half opposes any measure. In June of the same year, he was chosen by his party as its candidate to represent Fayette County in the State Legislature, and, although his political friends were in a hopeless minority, he felt it his duty to accept the nomination. He made a canvass of the county, aggressively maintaining his political opinions, saying in his first speech that he would stand by and defend the principles he believed in though only he were left to do so. He has never wavered or faltered in his loyalty to those time-honored teachings of the party to which he claims allegiance.

He became a member of the Republican party upon its organization in Kentucky, and

has been one of its leading spirits ever since. As editor, and as orator and legislator, he favored those measures so unpopular at the time in Kentucky—the admission of negro testimony in the State courts, the adoption of the Thirteenth, then of the Fourteenth, and finally of the Fifteenth, Amendments to the Federal Constitution. How much courage and what devotion to principle such a course required in a community where he was opposed by most of his associates and personal friends, and where such a course aroused and antagonized the deepest and most violent prejudice, no one can realize but those who have had the same experience. With many, such a course was regarded as simply a disgrace, and with others it meant ostracism; but through it all he passed without hesitating, and without even an accusation against his personal honor or private character.

In 1871, owing to the accessions received by the Republicans by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, and after a most exciting canvass, he was elected to the State Legislature by the Republicans of Fayette County by over three hundred majority, although the Republican candidates of the year before, with the same advantages, had been defeated. His seat was contested by his opponent, but so just was his claim and so manly and honorable his own conduct, that he was given his seat by the unanimous vote of his political opponents. In the Legislature, he became the leader of the Republican minority. How well he discharged the function, his opponents can best tell.

At the expiration of his term, he was nominated by his party for the State Senate from his district, and, after a heated canvass, he was elected by a small majority, and again, after a contest before the Senate, he was awarded the place to which the votes of his party friends had elected him. On the first ballot for United States Senator, his political friends in the Legislature honored him with the nomination and their unanimous vote. In 1875, when the time came to select candidates for State offices, he was nominated for Attorney General of the State, not having reached the constitutional age to fill the office of Governor (the nomination for which would have been given him had such been the case). He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1868, and on the committee to notify Gen. Grant of his nomination; also a Delegate from the State at Large, and Chairman of the Kentucky Delegation in 1872, at the convention held in Philadelphia. He was also a Delegate from the State at Large to the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, and on the committee to notify Mr. Hayes of his nomination. From 1872 to 1880, he served as the Kentucky member of the National Republican Committee. In every campaign for years, his services have been asked for, and given—in Ohio, Indiana and other States, as well as in Kentucky. As a political speaker, he has few equals. His speeches are always effective. His presence and manner would attract attention, and what he has to say is so well said that he will hold it. He never, either as editor or speaker, indulged in personalities, but treated all with courtesy, and demanded the same treatment in return. Throughout his career thus far, he has gained the enthusiastic support of his friends, while he has not lost the respect or engendered the personal animosity of his opponents. He is essentially an American, and a democratic American, in the highest sense of the term. He believes in the good his country has done for mankind; he loves the liberty it guarantees to all men: he is proud of its traditions and institutions: he honors its Government, and will at all times and under all circumstances prove its loyal—aye, its right loyal!—servant and citizen.

The Republicans of Kentucky have always shown their confidence in and admiration for Col. Goodloe, so that, when it was understood that President Hayes would give Kentucky a foreign mission, the whole Republican sentiment of the State was expressed in favor of him, to whom was given the mission to the refined capital of Belgium. He was appointed Minister Resident of the United States near the Court of Belgium, March 4, 1878, and, the following April, sailed with his wife and family to Brussels. There he remained two years and a half, keeping house all the while, and entertaining, in his own hospitable and generous manner, the resident and visiting Americans.

The interests and rights of American citizens were carefully watched and guarded by Minister Goodloe, and his popularity at court was second only to that of his charming and amiable wife, who was the recipient of many and marked personal courtesies from the King and Queen, as well as from the ladies of the diplomatic corps.

In 1880, he resigned, preferring to live amongst his own loved people, with their plain habits and customs, to leading the life of a courtier, with the glamour and brilliant surroundings of one of the gayest capitals in Europe, and returned with his family to his home in Lexington. There he has since remained, quietly re-arranging his much-neglected business affairs.

The Republican party of Kentucky has gradually increased in strength, until, numerically, it has more than doubled since the war. As much of this success is attributable to the efforts and influence of Col. Goodloe as to those of any other Republican in the State. Always bold, radical and far-advanced in his views, he gave expression to his convictions with such cogent reasoning and manly sincerity that they always arrested attention, if not in every instance meeting with approval. As an editor and public speaker, he used his powers most effectively, firmly advocating what he thought was right and just, and boldly attacking everything he regarded as wrong or corrupt. He was fearless in doing both, and never regarded his personal interest in either. He was no believer in any half-way ground, affecting the rights or happiness of the people. Reared in the midst of slavery, and possessing, possibly, his share of race prejudice, he nevertheless fully acknowledged the inexorable logic of events, and, while in the Legislature, advocated in a speech his motion to strike the word "white" from every law embraced in the statutes of Kentucky. He argued that separate schools, supported by separate funds, raised by different modes of taxation, could not stand the test of even the State courts. Furthermore, the State laws confining evidence to whites exclusively, and prescribing the qualifications of jurors, he contended, would be toppled over as a house of cards, if affecting the rights of colored people whenever the questions reached the docket of a higher court.

BENJAMIN GRATZ, retired, Lexington, whose portrait appears in this work, is of that race descended from the ancient patriarch Abraham, the called of God, and of the tribe of Judah. His father Michael, born 1740, in Upper Silesia, Germany, went, while yet a youth, to join his brother, Bernard, in the East India trade, and both came to America about the year 1763. Their names live in the history of the Nation, being among those of 375 merchants of Philadelphia who signed the Non-Importation Resolutions, October 25, 1765, Michael's autograph being the 345th, and his brother's next on the precious old document. Michael invested large amounts in lands in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky; also bought a large tract at Unadilla, now Cooperstown, N. Y., but lost it through the rascality of an En-

glish agent. He died in Philadelphia in 1811. His wife was Miriam, daughter of Jos. Simon, of Lancaster, Penn., a strict Jew, wealthy and benevolent. Benjamin was born in Philadelphia September 4, 1792, and there lived during his childhood and youth. He had a sister whose rare beauty, amiability and accomplishments won the admiration of Washington Irving, who was engaged to her friend Matilda, daughter of Judge Hoffman, of New York. When Irving visited Sir Walter Scott, he described Miss Gratz to the great Scottish novelist, who was so pleased with his guest's exquisite word-picture of the loved one, that he made her the type for the charming character of Rebekah, in "Ivanhoe." Benjamin Gratz, while still in his teens, entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1811. He joined the Pennsylvania Volunteer Troops in 1813, enlisting under Gen. Thomas Cadwallader and Col. Biddle, serving till the close of the war, and holding the rank of Second Lieutenant in Capt. John Swift's company. On the return of peace he studied law with Charles Hare and William M. Meredith, afterward Secretary of the United States Treasury; was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practiced only a short time before being sent west to prosecute claims for the Illinois & Wabash Land Company, which had received grants from King George III, but was restricted in its operations by a prohibition relating to purchases from Indians. He spent the winter at Vincennes, Ind.; returned in 1819 to Philadelphia, and moved to Lexington, Ky., where he married his former fiance, Maria, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Gist, of the Revolutionary army, then living in that part of Bourbon, subsequently formed into Clark County. Locating in Lexington, he engaged in the manufacture of hemp with Col. James Morrison and John Bruce, continuing the business with the latter after Col. Morrison's death in 1823, and speedily becoming prominently identified with such concerns as related to the city's advancement. The death of his remaining partner, in 1836, left him the sole manager of a very extensive trade, which he conducted with great success for a quarter of a century longer. His first wife, who was one of the first managers of of the Orphan Asylum, dying on November 4, 1841, he married on July 6, 1843, choosing for his second domestic partner Anna M., widow of the late O. Shelby, of Tennessee. In 1861, he retired from active business. During the war, he was a zealous Union man, and at various times turned his residence into a commissariat depot and cook-house for companies of Federal soldiers. As a Whig, and a voter against Jefferson, he was a consistent opponent of secession, and has always been a conservative Democrat. His connection with public affairs has been various and valuable. He is one of the oldest living trustees of Transylvania University, was one of the committee to assist in raising funds for the removal, from Harrodsburg to Lexington, of Kentucky University, in which he has always taken a lively interest; is of those who gave up their original bonds for perpetual shares in Lexington Library; and was the first President of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association. In 1829, he was on the committee to advance the construction of a stone road from Lexington to the Ohio River, probably the first macadamized road in the State; was one of the incorporators, in 1830, of the Lexington & Ohio Railroad, and its second President; was a member of the first City Council, in 1832, was, in 1834, on the first directorate of the Bank of Kentucky, and a director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky on its foundation the following year; was on the committee of arrangements for the funeral of Henry Clay, and of the Clay Monumental Association in 1857; and was one of the first members of Fayette Historical Society, formed in 1870. Though Mr. Gratz lost his sight in 1876, he has never ceased to interest himself in the material and moral welfare of Lexington.

where he has continued to reside, deeply respected by all classes of the people, for whom he secured a pleasure ground in the midst of the city, a part of Kentucky University lands, now known as "Gratz Park." The old gentleman adheres to the faith of his forefathers; takes his daily walks amid physical darkness, and has a friendly greeting for all, for all are his friends; and, as he has a retentive memory and a thorough appreciation of passing events, his conversation is particularly interesting. He received from President Johnson the appointment of United States Revenue Inspector for the Seventh Congressional District, and fulfilled the duties of the office from 1866 to 1869. Of the five children of his first wife, Benjamin, Hyman, Cecil and Cary Gist are dead; Michael Bernard, is a farmer at Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky.; and Henry Howard, is the editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington. The only son born of the second marriage, Mason Brown, died in infancy; one of the two daughters, Miriam, died after her marriage with Commodore Crosby, the other, Annie, is living and the wife of Thomas Hart Clay, a grandson of the great Henry.

COL. JOHN R. GRAVES, teacher, Lexington, is descended from one of three brothers Graves, who left England in the time of Cromwell's power, and settled in Virginia. His great-grandfather, Thomas Graves, took part in the struggle of the Colonies for independence and was at the siege of Yorktown. At one time his house was the headquarters of General the Marquis de Lafayette, who presented his host's son, John, with a pocket-knife, and when, on the visit of the noble Frenchman to Lexington, in 1825, John Graves was introduced to him, Lafayette recognized his former boy acquaintance in the man, and promptly asked him what he had done with the knife. Thomas Graves was one of sixteen children, of whom only one was a girl; and the fifteen brothers all served in the Revolutionary army, chiefly in Virginia and North Carolina. The subsequent history of the family will be found in the paragraph devoted to Judge George W. C. Graves, of Sandersville Precinct, father of John R., who was born on the old homestead, in Fayette County, August 6, 1832, attended college at Georgetown, graduated from Transylvania University, with the degree of A. B., in 1853; then went to Carmi, Ill., with the intention of practicing law there, but in a very short time, removed to Lexington, Mo., where he stayed until the outbreak of the civil war, when, having raised a regiment, he entered the Confederate service as Colonel, under Gen. Stirling Price. He took an active part in the Missouri campaign, being at the battles of Carthage, Springfield, Pea Ridge, Cane Hill, Helena and Red River. He was captured in a skirmish near Cross Hollows in 1864, and taken to St. Louis, Mo., staying there until peace was declared. In 1865, he came to Lexington and taught in the city schools until 1874, when, his health being bad, he, with Col. Miller, entered upon the publication, in Lexington, of the *Tri-Weekly Dispatch*, which paper he was connected with until 1877. For one year afterward, he was correspondent for various Western journals. In 1879, he was elected a member of the City Council from the Third Ward, which office he now holds. Since 1868, he has been a member of the County Board of Examiners and, since 1879, a member of the City School Board. In 1875, he was elected one of the Library Directors, and is now a member of the Purchasing Committee. He is a stanch Democrat. He is Principal of School No. 3, a member of the Baptist Church since 1871, a Mason and Odd Fellow. On June 6, 1854, he married Mary, daughter of Judge Tarleton, of Missouri. They have six children, all boys—Edwin T., Frank S., Clarence S., George W., Robert Lee and Claude. The eldest two are journalists.

PROF. ISAIAH B. GRUBBS, Professor of Sacred Literature, Lexington, was born May

24, 1833, near Trenton, in Todd County, Ky., but was raised mostly in Christian County. His parents came from Louisa County, Va., about the year 1831. He was brought up on his father's farm near Pembroke, in Christian County, until the age of nineteen. Being fond of books and study, he prepared himself by home application to attend a high school in Montgomery County, Tenn., which was adjoining his own county in Kentucky. The same year (1852), he commenced preaching the Gospel, having become the previous year a member of the Christian Church. He remained at school in Tennessee two years, then taught a few months, and, in the autumn of 1855, went to Bethany College in Virginia, over which Rev. Alexander Campbell at that time presided. He graduated from Bethany with honors in 1857, and, upon his return from college, was married to Miss Olympia Beauchamp, of Elkton, Ky. He settled in Eminence, Henry Co., Ky., in 1859, being employed in ministerial labors for the large and flourishing congregation of Disciples at that place. Just before the breaking-out of the civil war, he moved to Scott County, thence to Fleming County in 1864, on being appointed Professor of Languages and Mathematics in Flemingsburg College. He remained in Fleming County more than four years, teaching a part of the time, and preaching, during his stay in the county, alternately for the churches at Elizaville and at Poplar Plains. In the beginning of the year 1869, he was recalled to Eminence, to minister to the church there, remaining four years, during which time the church prospered. He was then called to Louisville at the commencement of the year 1873, to the Christian Church, at the corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets. During his ministry of three years in that church, about one hundred and fifty were added to its membership. He resigned the pastorate there in January, 1876, upon being solicited to remove to Lexington and assume editorial charge of the *Apostolic Times*. He continued with the paper as chief editor until the summer of 1877, when he was elected Professor of Sacred Literature in the College of the Bible in Kentucky University, and the duties of this collegiate chair he has continued to discharge to the present time, preaching also weekly for churches in the country. Prof. G. is a regular contributor to the *Christian Standard*, one of the most largely circulated papers of this church. For many years he was a contributor to the *Christian Review*, to *Lord's Quarterly* and to the *Christian Quarterly Review*.

RICHARD D. GREENE, physician and surgeon, Lexington. Prominent among the best physicians and surgeons of this city and county stands the subject of these lines, whose father, Richard D., Sr., acted as surgeon in the war of 1812–14. Coming from Culpepper County, Va., he bought and settled upon a large tract of wild land in Montgomery County, Ky., at which time the only roads were "blazed" pathways through the forest. He was a man of great energy, and combined farming with medical practice, excelling in both pursuits; he developed a large portion of his lands, which became very valuable, and at the time of his death he possessed 1,200 acres of land, all beautifully improved and cultivated. He owned eighty slaves, and it is recorded to his credit that he never sold one of them. It would afford us pleasure here to record deserved tributes to his memory, but as a biographical sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this book, it would be superfluous. His wife was Elizabeth Wright. Richard D., Jr., was born in Montgomery County, March 6, 1839, and was fifteen years of age when his father died. Up to this time his educational advantages had been confined to the common schools, but he was now sent to an academy at Charlestown, Ind., where he pursued his chosen studies for several years. He attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Med-

ical College at Cincinnati, after which he began practice in Montgomery and Clark Counties. In 1860, he entered Bellevue College, New York, where he spent five years, during which time he had the advantages of an exceedingly varied, general hospital practice, and of ready access to the army hospitals within the city. In 1866, he began practice in Lexington, and here continues. In 1867, he married Sallie, daughter of E. P. Turner, of Fayette County. As a physician, he has steadily risen in popularity, and is without a superior in the county. An earnest, reliable man, a respected and appreciated citizen, and eminently successful in his chosen profession, he is a subject one is loth to dismiss from our pages.

B. N. GREHAN, grocer, Lexington, was born, in County Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1829; completed a high school course in his native country, and emigrated to America, in 1848, locating near Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., where he began his career in the New World as a teacher in the public schools; subsequently taught at Mrs. Tubman's schools, at Paris, holding the position of Principal; in 1852, was in Bethany College; and in 1854, married a daughter of the late John Gill, of Georgia, the lady then being a resident of Fayette County, Ky. After his marriage, Mr. Grehan taught in Lincoln County, but some time before the war removed to Fayette County, where he continued teaching. In 1862, he became a soldier on behalf of the seceded States, and served till the close of the war. He joined Gen. Kirby Smith's army and was placed on Gen. Jones' staff; was stock-agent in Tennessee, and a member of the Bureau of Conscription in Georgia. After the war, he returned to Fayette County, Ky., and divided his time as a farmer and teacher. He was, in 1870, elected School Commissioner of Fayette County, and held the office about five years, during which time he traveled much, and conducted or assisted at Teachers' Institutes in forty different counties in the State. In 1879, he removed to the city of Lexington and engaged in the grocery business, in which he has since continued.

JAMES M. GRAVES, coal dealer, Lexington, the son of William W. and Polly C. Graves, was born in Fayette County December 7, 1834. His father was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1787, and when an infant came to this county with his father, who followed farming, laboring under all the difficulties that the pioneers and settlers of Kentucky struggled against. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lexington for several years, then went to farming, following the peaceful occupation of tilling the soil until 1850, when he re-embarked in business in the same city until his death in 1870, at which time he held the office of Magistrate. Polly C. Graves, his mother, was born in this county in 1797, and is a daughter of Col. John Graves, who won his title during the war of 1812. She is the mother of thirteen children, four only of whom are living, and though bowed by the weight of eighty-four years, is still lively and in good health, looking twenty years younger than her age. She is at present living with her son James. He, during his boyhood, received his primary education at a private school, and, in 1851, entered Transylvania University, staying there three years, when he entered the employ of W. B. Emmal, clerking for him one year, at the expiration of which time he worked for his father in his livery and sale stables until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, serving under Gen. Bragg until that officer's surrender at Greensboro, N. C., with the forces of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was immediately paroled, and going to Richmond, Va., stayed there a few days, returning home via Fortress Monroe and Harper's Ferry. Upon his arrival at Lexington, he entered at once into the livery business, trading largely in mules and horses in the Southern States. He

had been at home but a few months when he was elected City Councilman on the Democratic ticket, an unlooked-for honor, and an unexpected result, as the political feeling was at that time very bitter. He was re-elected three times, serving in all ten years, resigning before the close of his fourth term, besides finishing his father's term of office of magistrate, being appointed by Gov. Leslie to fill that position. In 1877, he was elected by the Board of Magistrates one of the County Supervisors for the Seventh District, holding that office two terms. In 1880, he was elected one of the Directors of the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, and was one of the first Directors of the National Exchange Bank. He is now a Director of Crooke Coal and Mining Company, of Glenmary, Scott County, Tenn. Since he resigned his position of City Councilman, he has been frequently importuned to announce himself as a candidate for office, but has invariably declined, devoting his entire time to the coal, grain and feed business. He has twice been visited by the scourge of fire, once in 1871, at which time he was in the livery business, and in the conflagration of August 16, 1881, he was a heavy loser. On July 25, 1867, he married Miss Addie G. Allen, a daughter of the Rev. Buford E. Allen, of this county, who has borne him four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Graves is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

S. P. GROSS, restaurant, Lexington, was born in Germany, in 1842, son of Valentine Gross, who was a Major in the Prussian Army, under Blucher, and who died in 1878, at his home in Germany. Mr. Gross came to this country in 1862, and settled in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Lexington and opened business at St. Nicholas Hotel, where he continued two years, when he moved to corner on Main street, opposite Phœnix Hotel, and ran a fancy grocery and large restaurant, one of the best in the city. He owns 600 feet front on Sixth street, and a handsome residence, also the business house he occupies. Mr. Gross married Miss Sabilla Paulina Roth, of Bavaria on the Rhine, and has two children—Thekla Mary and Jennie Latonia. Mrs. Gross is a sister of Baltasar Roth, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati. Mr. Gross is a member of Daviess Lodge, No. 32, A., F. & A. M., is a Royal Arch and a Knight Templar, also a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Liederkranz of Lexington.

J. M. HOCKER, Railroad Omnibus Transfer Co., Lexington, was born in Lincoln County, Ky., June 28, 1822. His great-grandfather emigrated to the United States from the Republic of Switzerland in colonial times. The name was originally Hecker, and was known as such in the day of William Tell (1534), and as *a* in German has the same sound as short *o* in English, the name was pronounced and spelled Hocker. Col. Hecker rendered material aid to William Tell, that distinguished man in freeing his country from Austrian tyranny. The great grandfather of the subject, on his arrival in the United States, settled near Baltimore, in Maryland, and only a few miles from what is now known as Ellicott's Mills. His grandfather moved to Kentucky about the year 1785, and settled in Lincoln County, near Stanford. His father, Joseph Hocker, married Miss Elizabeth Dunn, of Garrard County, Ky., about the year 1810; they had thirteen children, of whom J. M. Hocker (the subject) was the sixth. He received a very limited education, and was required to labor very early in life; when about eighteen years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-making business; he served out his time, two years and a half, and, at its expiration, received as compensation one hand saw, one jack plane, one fore plane, one smoothing plane, and a recommendation from his master as a faithful and true man. By working extra hours and at odd times, he made a few dollars for himself, which were always spent for

books, papers and periodicals, and paying his dues to the Sunday school, of which he was a constant attendant. Just at the close of his apprenticeship, he had a serious spell of sickness, and after his recovery, not being able to stand hard work, he commenced selling goods. He married Miss Harriet J. Morrison, of Lincoln County, Ky., October 24, 1844, a daughter of John Morrison, who spent the last few years of his life with President Sam Houston, fighting for the independence of Texas. She is directly related on her mother's side to Gen. Logan, who did active service for his country in the war of 1812. They had five children, Tilman Logan, Sarah Elizabeth, Amanda White, Richard Wesley, and J. M. Hocker, Jr. Mr. Hocker's business of merchandising in the village of Hustonville, Lincoln County, and farming, was very successful during his stay there, which was some twelve or thirteen years. He was very active in assisting in all public improvements, especially so in the building up of the Christian Church and College. The latter was burned down, and some time previous, the Board of Trustees had refused to advance the money to pay for insuring it. Without further consultation, he advanced the money himself, and had the building insured. He immediately notified the Trustees of the insurance of $5,000, collected the money and turned it over to the Trustees, thus forming the basis on which the present college building was erected. About the time it was put under roof, the late war begun, and the Board of Trustees refused to go on with the work. With the permission of the Board of Trustees, he went to work and finished the building, and had the school opened in the fall; the college has been in operation ever since. In the fall of 1864, he left Hustonville, and moved with his family to Danville, where he remained one year, engaged in the mercantile business, when he sold his stock of goods and moved to Lexington, in the fall of 1865, declining a good offer to go to Louisville and engage in business. After being in Lexington a short time, he formed a partnership with J. B. Tilford and J. W. Proctor, and engaged in the private banking business; the business was carried on by this firm for one year, when Hocker & Proctor bought out Mr. Tilford, and continued the business for about a year, when Mr. Proctor, who had been elected President of the Central National Bank at Danville, wished to return there, and sold his interest to J. S. Woolfolk and H. T. Craigg. The business was then carried on for some four or five years, under the firm name of J. M. Hocker & Co. About this time, many national banks were being organized, and out of the business of J. M. Hocker & Co. the Fayette National Bank of Lexington was formed. After the organization of the bank, Mr. Hocker was elected Cashier, and his son Logan, Teller, and afterward assistant cashier, a position he held for about three years, when he resigned, and was elected cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank.

Shortly after he moved to Lexington, members of the Christian Church, of which he was a member, conceived the idea of erecting a Female College. After several unsuccessful attempts had been made, Mr. Hocker, with a verbal agreement with them to take the building off his hands at the expiration of five years, and a promise of $25,000 from them without interest, agreed to erect a building with all the modern improvements, and a capacity for 250 students. He commenced the work on February 22, 1869, and opened the college on the 20th day of September of the same year, with about 125 pupils, fifty of whom were boarders. His Faculty, about twelve in number, was well selected, and one of the ablest in the Western States; his college was noted as one of the best in the Mississippi Valley. The grounds, building, apparatus, pianos and school furniture of every kind were all the most modern kind, well adapted to the purpose, and cost over $100,000.

He was proprietor of the college for seven years, and carried it on successfully; no college in the West or South was its superior; he matriculated during the seven years between eight and nine hundred students, representing one-half the States in the Union, and graduated sixty young ladies, many of them at this time occupying important and responsible positions in life. During his proprietorship, there was not a single death in his large school. This he considers largely due to the sanitary arrangements of the building, and the manner in which it was conducted. At the end of five years, the college was not taken off his hands as he had supposed it would be. He had the property valued, and offered it to the members of the Christian Church at 75 cents on the dollar, offering to take $30,000 of it himself if the community would take the balance ($50,000); efforts were made, but the amount was not raised; the consequence was, he was compelled to keep the college two or three years longer, when, owing to the depreciation of property, consequent upon the resumption of specie payment, he lost heavily upon the college investment. At the suggestion of some friends of the enterprise, of whom was Elder Robert Milligan, then President of Kentucky University; the institution was called Hocker College, a name it continued to bear until after the transfer, when it changed to Hamilton College. The just and candid editor of the *Apostolic Times*, J. B. Grubbs, says in noticing the same: "Brother Hocker has done a good work. In seven years there has been sixty graduates; the college has averaged 114 matriculates, and, in the transfer to the Brethren that has now been effected, the name has been changed; with this element in the transaction we are not well pleased; the college should wear the name of its founder as long as there is a brick in the building." Other papers mentioned the matter in similar terms, as well as other candid and liberal people, who were well acquainted and knew the amount of money, skill and energy that had been expended in founding the college. On account of the implied agreement not being complied with, and the transfer not being made at the time he expected, his loss on the college was from $70,000 to $75,000, which was the proceeds of twenty-five years of his life. He is, at present, in business as manager of the Lexington Railroad Omnibus Transfer Company, also mail agent and mail messenger for all railroad mail matter coming in to Lexington. During his long and varied business life he has made many friends, and but few enemies. In transacting his business, he was always very prompt; never, if possible, allowing any one to wait on him. One thing can be truly said of him, he has paid the world to let him live in it. Mr. Hocker has done much in this life to be proud of, and but few, if any, stand better in the community. His son, T. Logan Hocker, was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in 1847. He came to Lexington in 1866, and matriculated in the Transylvania High School, where he remained until 1868, when he left school to assume the duties of teller in the banking house of J. M. Hocker & Co. He filled this position until it was re-organized into the Fayette National Bank, in which he was assistant cashier until 1874, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier in Farmers' and Traders' Bank, which he resigned in 1877, becoming business manager and partner in the firm of Peck, Warner & Co., distillers of Jessamine County until 1880. January 1, 1881, bought an interest in the Transylvania Printing Company, where he holds the position of business manager.

HON. JOHN BOYD HUSTON, lawyer, Lexington, only son of James and Mary (McKee) Huston, was born October 1, 1813, in Nelson County, Ky. His grandfather, James Huston, was a paymaster in the Revolutionary army; his father, a native of Wilmington, Del., was taken in boyhood to Pennsylvania, came to

Kentucky in 1792, and settled, in 1800, near Bloomfield, Nelson County, where he farmed, and died in 1842; his mother, born in Ireland, was a daughter of John McKee, a Covenanter, who early settled in Mifflin County, Penn. John B. Huston was educated at Center College, where he took the valedictory honors of his class in 1833; then he taught school, and was for a time an assistant in Center College, meantime reading law under Judge Daniel Mayes and Joshua F. Bell; attended law lectures at Transylvania University, whence he graduated in 1835; and was one of the three first honor students at the bar. In 1837, he began the practice of the law at Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., and continued, with great progress, till 1864, in which year he removed to Lexington, where he has since resided, engaged in the work of his profession with marked success. He was elected to the Legislature in 1839; re-elected in 1855, in 1857 and in 1861; during his second term was Speaker of the House; was a member of the "Border State Convention," which assembled at Frankfort, St. Louis and Washington, at the initiation of the civil war; has been several times Presidential Elector, and has since 1868 been a Professor in the Law Department of Kentucky University; he received the degree of LL. D. from Center College. He is a citizen of great worth, prominent in some of the popular social organizations of the day; one of the most able lawyers of the State, and in the front rank among the attractive stump speakers of the country. During the war he was a Union man, and was one of the distinguished Kentuckians who first supported the war-policy of the Government; but he has never cast a Republican ballot. He was first a Whig, and cast his maiden vote for Henry Clay, and his first Democratic vote for Gen. McClellan in 1864. He has been twice married—September 21, 1836, to Mary J., daughter of Hon. Chillon Allen, of Clark County, and his first wife dying in 1852, he married, December 21, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel G. Jackson, a farmer, merchant and manufacturer of Fayette County.

JAMES A. HEADLEY, Clerk Circuit Court, Lexington, is a native of Fayette County, born March 16, 1831. In politics, he is a Democrat; was nominated and elected by that party to the office of Clerk of Fayette Circuit Court, and is at present engaged in the discharge of the duties of that office.

WILLIAM J. HOULIHAN, merchant, Lexington, is a son of Edmund Houlihan, who was born in Emly Parish, County Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1829; emigrated to the United States, landing at New York in June, 1847; worked as a laborer in different States; married Bridget Kehoe, in New Orleans, in 1851; soon after moved to Maysville, Ky.; nine months later to Carlisle; and shortly to Lexington, in 1852. He soon found employment with the Lexington Gas Company, for which corporation he manufactured gas for about twenty years; then he started a grocery business, in which he has since been engaged; at present on Main, between Walnut and Dewees streets, where he does a good trade. He has five children, all living in Lexington. His son, William J., born in 1852, at Carlisle, was, at the age of six months, brought by his parents to Lexington, where he has since resided. Educated at private schools till he was fourteen years old; he then began to learn the tinner's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship, and worked for four years as a journeyman. In 1874, he bought a bankrupt stock of stoves and tinware, opened a store on Main street, west of Broadway, and began a successful business, into which his brother, Edward, was admitted a partner in 1878. Their increasing trade at length compelled their removal to larger premises, at No. 26 West Main street, where they have a store and warerooms extending to Water street, 280 feet, and also use the basement and upper stories for stock.

They do a large wholesale trade, represented by a traveling salesman, and in addition to dealing in stoves, tinware, hardware, cutlery, grates, mantels, and all kinds of house-furnishing goods, thus employing from six to ten men as salesmen, they keep seven men at work making and repairing tin and copperware, roofing, guttering, pumps, etc.

HENRY HARDESTY, grocer, Lexington, is the son of Henry Hardesty, who was born in Maryland, 1755, and who came to Kentucky when only fourteen years of age, settling in Bourbon County, near the Fayette County line, when he, with other brave pioneers of this then savage-filled wilderness, tilled the soil in momentary expectation of the twang of an Indian's bow, to be followed by the frightful war-whoop of the red murderers. Such experiences rapidly fitted him for the position of messenger and scout between Bryant's Station and Lexington, and among all the frontiersmen in this then thinly-settled locality, none had a better reputation for bravery or for cunning scouting. When Bryant's Station was attacked by the red marauders, he was one of the first to volunteer assistance to the beleagured fort, bravely distinguishing himself in the battle, and after the defeat of the Indians, he followed them to Blue Licks and took an active part in the fight there, without receiving a wound. Though but a mere youth, he was then known as an active scout and daring Indian fighter. While still a young man, he married a Miss Dykes, who came to Fayette County from Virginia, while quite a child. They had eleven children, eight girls and three boys. His brother, Francis, was in the war of 1812, and was at Dudley's defeat, fortunately escaping capture; took an active part in the many battles of the Northwest, serving with bravery and distinction, and breathed his last at the advanced age of ninety years and one day, in the same house that saw his birth. Henry Hardesty, Jr., was born in Fayette County, near Bryant's Station, September 17, 1817; attended school near his home during his early youth, and working on the farm and in the flouring-mill of his father until his twenty-second year. The following year, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of John L. Shely, an old resident of Fayette County. She bore him eleven children, of whom eight are living—Magdalena, married to W. D. Bryant, of Lexington; John H.; George A.; Cordelia C., wife of R. W. Baker, Lexington; David L., Benjamin F., William F. and James Bruce. After he married, he resided with his wife's family two years, then moved to Lexington and started a grocery store, which he ran for four years; then disposing of it, he started a soap and candle factory, remaining in that business until 1865, when he purchased a farm of 205½ acres near Lexington, and for five years pursued the peaceful occupation of farming and stock-raising. In 1870, he moved back to the city, and, in partnership with J. H. Weathers, was one year in the milling and grocery business. Selling his interest in the mill, he next disposed of his share in the grocery store, and went back to his farm, remaining there three years. In 1877, he purchased his son John's interest in a grocery in Lexington, and the same year took in partnership his son-in-law, W. D. Bryant, the firm being now known as Bryant & Hardesty. In 1871, Mr. Hardesty joined the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. T. HAGYARD, veterinary surgeon, was born in Yorkshire, England, in July, 1821; he was educated in England, and at the age of seventeen years entered Edinburgh Veterinary College, from which he graduated in 1839. He practiced ten years in England, and then went to Toronto, Canada, in 1849, and practiced there until 1876, where he was identified with Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto as Chairman of its Board of Examiners, from 1862 to the spring of 1876. He came to Kentucky in 1876, and for two years practiced his profes-

sion at Winchester, when he came to Lexington in 1878, and established himself in veterinary practice, and in partnership with his son, J. R. Hagyard, who is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, of April, 1875. He was born in the county of Peel, Canada, in 1855, and came to Lexington in 1876, and since that time has been in the active practice of his profession. This gentleman and his son are among the ablest representative of veterinary science in this vicinity, and his calling is one worthy of our consideration. The practice of the healing art, and the study of that branch which has reference to our noble animals, has been a growth commensurate with the efforts of those who have made it a life study, and to this class belongs the subject of these lines. By careful study and scientific research, he has sought to exalt and dignify his profession. Many of the aids afforded the practitioner among the human species are denied him who would heal the dumb sufferers of the brute creation. The diagnosis of these cases must be made by an examination at once scientific and difficult.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL HIGBEE, Lexington, is a grandson of John Higbee, who, born and brought up on a farm near Brunswick, N. J., about three years after his marriage with Margaret Ellison, with his young wife and one child, joined a party of West-bound emigrants, who, crossing the mountains, women as well as men walking part of the way, reached Pittsburgh, Penn. There they built flat-boats on which they loaded their goods, brought thither by pack-horses; and, with the women and a few men to steer the boats floated down the Ohio River, the rest of the company marched along shore to guard against Indian attacks. Thus they reached Limestone, now Maysville, and, reloading their horses, took the trail toward Lexington; but as that place was then deemed insecure, they went to the fort at Harrodsburg, where they remained for more than a year. When peace was effected with the scattered tribes of Indians, he chose a location and built a log hut, to which he brought his wife and two children, and began life as a squatter. Here he managed to till a small patch of ground, though still working at his trade at the town, going home twice a week, and as he went back and forth shooting game for his household, then living three miles from any other white settler. By and by, he earned enough money to buy a lot of land on the South Elkhorn, on which he built a grist-mill, supposed to have been the first in the State, and on or near its site there still stands an old stone structure, the land being now owned in part by a great-great-grandson of the original settler. After the establishment of his grist-mill, Mr. Higbee prospered greatly, and soon built a distillery and a powder-mill, also a large brick hotel, which became a noted place of entertainment. For the products of his mills and distillery, he was presently obliged to seek an outside market; and, building large flat-boats, he placed them on wheels made from sections of large trees, and, with six or eight yokes of oxen, hauled them a distance of fifteen miles to the Kentucky River, where they were launched and loaded, and floated to New Orleans, where, boat and cargo being disposed of, the crew walked back to Kentucky, through forests which were still the realm of various Indian tribes. Mr. Higbee, the pioneer, was of Scotch descent, a man of good education, decided character and great energy, but remarkably kind to his servants. He died in his sixty-fifth year, a member of the Baptist Church, as was also his wife, till she joined the Christian Church, to which she belonged at her death, in 1840, aged eighty-three years. Of their eight children, to each of whom were left 300 acres of land, none are now living. All left children, except one, and one son John, the youngest son and seventh child, born in March, 1796, fell heir to the homestead, and succeeded to the milling business and the care of his aged mother. In

1823, he married Paulina, daughter of George Caldwell, and died in September, 1838, leaving four children, of whom one, a daughter, died in 1879, wife of Thomas M. Field. One son is a farmer at Independence, Mo.; another at Fort Worth, Tex., while the eldest is still in his native county. He, Alexander Campbell Higbee, born July 24, 1829, was educated at Bacon College, Harrodsburg, and attended the Western Military Institute, Georgetown, while Secretary Blaine was a teacher there; left school at the age of nineteen years, and farmed and traded in stock in Fayette till June, 1852, when he married Betty, daughter of Lewis A. Berry, of Woodford, to which county he shortly after removed, and there continued farming till 1855; then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Versailles, till he moved, in 1856, to Lexington, where he has since resided, being in the employ of Bishop Brothers, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. C. HARPHAM, physician, Lexington, was born August 15, 1851, in Batesville, Ark., where he lived until he attained the age of seventeen years, there receiving his preparatory education under private tutors. His father, R. Harpham, was for many years County Clerk of Independence County, Ark., and is now a resident of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kan. Dr. Harpham, in 1869, matriculated in the Sophomore Class of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained two years, at the end of which time, his health failing, he went to Lock Haven, Penn., where he became clerk in a drug store, serving a year and a half, afterward serving in a like situation for the same period of time, at Sedalia, Mo., in the mean time, during his vacations, traveling through the Western States. In 1874, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Wooster (now located at Cleveland, Ohio), there pursuing a three years' course, graduating February 28, 1877, with the degree of M. D. He began practice at Lexington, Ky., in the spring of 1877, and has here ever since been busily engaged in the work of his profession, with marked success, especially in the cure of certain affections, for the diagnosis and treatment of which he studied for nearly five years under Dr. Ira T. Bronson, of Sedalia, Mo., to whose teachings he has added the experience of an extensive practice since his advent in Fayette County. He makes free use of the electric bath, in conjunction with all the appliances known to modern surgery. His office is at the corner of Mill and Short streets. On August 11, 1881, he married Miss Lottie B. Ditsler, of Jefferson County, Ky.

JOHN ODEN HODGES, JR., editor and proprietor *Sunday Observer*, Lexington, whose portrait appears in this work, son of John O. and Eglantine (Miller) Hodges, was born in Cynthiana, Ky., December 17, 1831. His father, born in Annapolis, Md., is still living; and his mother, born in Cynthiana, was a daughter of Col. Isaac Miller, who established the first nail factory and also the first cotton factory in Kentucky. The boy began his education at Harrison Academy, under Prof. J. Henry Smith, a gentleman of fine abilities, and probably the best linguist ever in this State. In his twenty-first year, the young man entered Center College, Danville, whence he graduated in 1855. He married, on February 19, 1857, Miss Mary Messick, of Danville. He read law for four years, not with a view of practicing; moved to Illinois in 1857 and improved a large tract of land in Hancock County, bought by his father in 1831, at Government prices; then, in 1859, to Missouri, where he was when the war broke out. A life-long Democrat, he then acted with the Douglas wing, but sympathizing with the South, took part in the struggle in favor of the Confederacy. In 1863, he moved to Lexington, Ky., where he conducted a dry goods business for twelve years, and was afterward connected with the Lexington *Daily Press*, till 1880, in which year he established

the *Sunday Observer*. He holds the elective position of Superintendent of the city schools; is a stanch Presbyterian, as were his father and grandfather, and has a family consisting of two daughters and one son.

JOHN S. HUTSELL, miller, Lexington, is a true Kentuckian by descent. His paternal grandfather, Matthias Hutsell, was among the early settlers of "the dark and bloody ground," being one of the indomitable German-born colonists who did so much for the opening up and development of the Western wilderness, while his maternal grandfather, John Cleveland, was one of the first white children born in the frontier settlements, which then pertained to Virginia. A son of old Matthias Hutsell, by name Matthias G., born in Bourbon County early in the present century, married Fanny, daughter of John Cleveland, and these became the parents of John S. Hutsell, who was born in the year 1843, and is a native of Clark County. Both parents are still in life, the father being in his seventy-third, the mother in her sixty-fifth year. John S. was brought up in Clark County, enjoying the usual educational advantages offered by the district schools, and, from the associations of his time, developing an inherent spirit of enterprise. At the age of fourteen years, he moved to Lexington, of which city he has since remained a resident. In December, 1864, being then in the first year of his majority, he married Jennie, daughter of John and Rachel (Johnson) Williams. John Williams was born in Ireland and came to this country in the year 1840. His wife was the daughter of a Virginian, who settled in Kentucky about sixty years ago. The year succeeding that in which he was married, or in 1865, Mr. Hutsell began in business for himself on East Main street, Lexington, entering into the grocery trade in a small way, as his means at that time would not permit of his laying in an extensive stock. But, by careful management in the conduct of his business, he steadily increased it during the fifteen years he carried it on, so that when he sold out, in the spring of 1881, he was able to buy the Lexington Mills, on East Winchester street, formerly known as the old Laudeman Mills. These he has since been managing, and he does a large business in the purchase of wheat and corn, and in the manufacture and sale of flour, meal, etc. He is also the owner of a neat and comfortable brick residence on the corner of Winchester and Walnut streets. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a solid citizen.

JAMES O. HARRISON, lawyer, Lexington, is a son of Micajah Harrison, a Virginian, who came to Kentucky in the year 1786; first located in Fayette, but subsequently removed to Montgomery, of which county he was clerk for nearly thirty years; participated in Wayne's Indian campaign, and died in 1842. The son, born April 11, 1804, at Mount Sterling, Ky., was liberally educated, and graduated from both the Literary and Law Departments of Transylvania University before he had attained his majority. In 1825, he began the practice of law in Lexington; two years later, was elected County Attorney of Fayette, and held the office two terms; July 20, 1830, married Margaretta P. Ross, niece of Mrs. Henry Clay; in 1835, declined the secretaryship of the Legation to Spain, moving that year to Vicksburg, Miss., where for five years he had a good practice; returned in 1840 to Lexington, where he did an extensive law business during a continuous period of twenty years. Though a strong Jackson Democrat, he was chosen by Henry Clay as an executor of the latter's estate. In 1857, he was offered by President Pierce the Chief Justiceship of Kansas, but the appointment was not confirmed by the Senate. In 1860, he moved to New Orleans, where he resided for three years, part of the time under the reign of Butler. Failing to take the oath of allegiance, he and his family were banished by order of Gen. Banks, and till the close of

the war lived at Richmond and other places within the Confederate lines. In 1868, greatly reduced in estate, he returned to and resumed practice in Lexington, where he is now the oldest member of the bar, on which he has reflected nothing but credit during his long career, yet ably maintained, as a practitioner. In 1870, he was elected a Professor in the Law Department of Kentucky University. Besides distinction for superior legal attainments, he has gained a reputation as a highly public-spirited citizen, his name being associated with many of the leading interests of Lexington, particularly those of education. As chairman of the board having control of the public schools, he devoted several years to their elevation, and so successfully, that during his management they were patronized by all classes, which is, unfortunately, not now the case. With the weight of nearly fourscore years upon him, his usefulness is not yet gone.

JUDGE J. D. HUNT, lawyer, Lexington, son of Gordon Hunt, was born in Fayette County, Ky., August 14, 1838, and, after receiving the ordinary preparatory instruction, entered Center College, Danville, at the age of sixteen years. Thence, graduating in 1857, he studied law with F. K. Hunt and Judge Robinson, took the regular legal course at University of Louisville, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and at once began to practice in Lexington. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, under Gen. Morgan and served with his troop in the Department of Tennessee as Sergeant Major of the regiment. Being taken prisoner near Buffington Island, Ohio, he was held as a prisoner of war in Camp Douglas till near the close of the internecine struggle. In the fall of 1866, he resumed the practice of the law at Hopkinsville, Ky., but left that place during the following summer and returned to Lexington, where he has since practiced. Soon after his arrival, he was elected to the office of City Attorney, and fulfilled the duties of that position during 1868–69. In December, 1873, he was appointed by Gov. Leslie to fill the unexpired term of Judge C. B. Thomas, of the Tenth Judicial District, and in August of the following year was elected to the position for six years, by general popular consent, there being no opposition to his return.

JAMES W. HART, livery stable, Lexington, was born in September, 1832, in the village of Leesburg, Ky., where he spent his youth and received his education in the neighborhood schools. He began trading in sheep and cattle for the Cincinnati market, which he continued until 1859, when he went to Montgomery, Ala., and was there clerking in a hotel when the State seceded. He came North and assisted in raising a company of volunteers, in which he was elected a Lieutenant, and assigned to Gen. Morgan's Cavalry. The company became so reduced in numbers that it was consolidated, in the winter of 1862–1863, with Capt. Salter's company, and was in all the Kentucky engagements, and on the Ohio raid. Capt. Hart was captured in Ohio, and held a prisoner until the close of the war. When the war ended, he commenced trading in mules, and in 1865 took the first drove of mules South, driving from Leesburg to Montgomery, Ala. He continued the business as a partner of P. Lilly from 1865 to 1871, and was very successful. In 1871, he was married to Miss Bailey, daughter of Lee Bailey, of Scott County, and located in Leesburg, where he engaged in farming and training horses until February, 1880; then removed to Lexington and bought his present livery stable of William Taylor, at No. 44 East Short street, where he has since done business. His stable is 300x33 feet, and has a capacity for 100 horses; he keeps a good supply of teams and roadsters. His father, William Hart, came from Maryland with his parents and settled in Bourbon County, before the war of 1812, and upon attaining his major-

ity, he came to Leesburg and opened a saddler's shop. He worked at his trade and ran a hotel for many years. He died in 1873, at the age of seventy-five years.

G. D. HUNT, teacher, Lexington, was born in the year 1837, about four miles from Lexington. His father was a successful farmer, but lost heavily by becoming surety for others; never sought office; married a Miss Johnson, of an old Virginian family; she died of cholera in 1849; he died about 1871. Our subject was prepared at the common schools for entrance to Georgetown College, whence he graduated in 1859; in 1861, he enlisted under Gen. Morgan, and was with his command through its varied fortunes; was captured near Buffington Island, Ohio, but escaped from Camp Douglas, November 4, 1863, and proceeding South, joined the remnant of the old Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, known as Cluke's regiment, and was with it till the close of the war, being at Lynchburg when Gen. Lee surrendered, with Col. McCreary, and immediately started home, and surrendered at Lexington, holding then the rank of Lieutenant. Immediately after his return home, he began teaching in the public schools, and has ever since been conducting schools in Fayette or adjoining counties. In 1875, he was made Principal of School No. 1, city of Lexington which, under his management, has grown steadily, till the attendance is now twice as great as when he took charge, besides which there has been a proportionate improvement in the character and efficiency of work of the scholars.

JOSEPH HOLLENKAMP, deceased, for about a quarter of a century connected with the business interests of Lexington, Ky., was born in Germany in the year 1833, but came to America when nineteen years of age, at once finding his way to Kentucky. He first worked at the baking and confectionery trade with another man named Hollenkamp, whom he bought out, and carried on the same business on his own responsibility till his death. In 1861, he married Catharine, daughter of Casper Schultz, of Covington, Ky. He did a prosperous business, and owned the business house on Main street, where he carried on trade for about twenty years, beside a neat residence on Constitution street. He also owned the residence now occupied by Capt. C. C. Morgan. He died September 25, 1881, greatly mourned by his family and friends, and highly respected by the whole community for his purity and probity of character. He left in very comfortable circumstances, thanks to his foresight and tender regard for them, his widow and two children, a son and a daughter, named respectively C. A. and Laura. The son, who was born in Lexington in the year 1862, succeeds to his father's business at No. 71 South Main street. He was partly educated in Lexington, and partly at St. Mary's College, Marion County, Ky., at which latter place he finished his course in 1877. In the fall of the same year he entered the Commercial College at Lexington, under Prof. W. R. Smith, where he was thoroughly instructed in book-keeping, meanwhile assisting his father in the store. His education and business training thus fitted him for the position he occupies, and make him a worthy successor to his worthy father.

WILLIAM HARTING, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Quokenbruck, Germany, March 26, 1833; left Bremen October 8, 1854, arriving in New York City November 15, 1854, starting immediately for Cincinnati, Ohio, where he found employment for four years in watch repairing. During the spring of 1858, he returned to Germany with the intention of remaining; but, becoming dissatisfied, returned to the United States the same year; coming to Lexington, Ky., opened a watch and jewelry store at No. 9 Upper street, in Norton's Block, which he carried on successfully up to April, 1875, selling out to Eubank & Son. Previous to this sale, from August, 1865, to February,

1875, he was in partnership with A. Krœsing, in the jewelry business, under the firm name of Harting & Krœsing, on the corner of Main and Upper streets. By mutual consent, business was dissolved, and T. G. Calvert became successor. In the fall of 1873, he went into the malting business, under the name of Luigart & Harting. The malt house is one mile from the court house north of the city, on the Paris pike. They are enjoying the patronage of a liberal public, and doing a prosperous business. In connection with this firm, he is at present President of the City National Bank, of this city, accepting the position in October, 1881. May 12, 1864, he married Miss Jane Hillenmeyer, the oldest daughter of Francis Hillenmeyer, of this county. They have seven children living, five boys and two girls—Frank, George, Viola, Rudolph, Alfred, Willie and Carrie.

MRS. SARAH S. HIGGINS, kindergarten, Lexington, was born in Paris, Ky., daughter of James Short, of the same place; she was educated at the private schools of Paris, and graduated from Oxford Female College, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1865, and soon after began to teach in the public schools of Paris, remaining there four years, after which, September 22, 1872, she was united in marriage to Mr. Wyatt K. Higgins, of Lexington. In 1873, she opened a private school in Lexington, which she continued until the spring of 1876, when her health gave way; in the fall of that year she entered the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia, Penn., and simultaneously began the study of the "Frœbel" system of kindergarten, under the instruction of Miss Ruth R. Burritt, who had charge of the kindergarten exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, with whom she remained one year. In the fall of 1877, she opened a kindergarten in this city, which has been in continuous and successful operation ever since; having also a private school for boys and girls. She employs two assistant teachers, and German is taught to every pupil, beginning with the kindergarten. This, the only kindergarten ever opened in Lexington or this part of the State, began in 1877, with forty pupils enrolled, and has steadily grown, as the beauty and worth of the system have been recognized, until now, 1881, there are enrolled the names of sixty-three pupils. Pupils of these schools can pass from the kindergarten subjects to Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics, the school thus becoming a preparatory institution for those who desire to finish their education at a college or university.

HENRY B. HIGGINS, lawyer and City Attorney, Lexington, is a grandson of A. S. Higgins, who, early in the century, left New Jersey, where he was born, for Kentucky and settled in the Sandersville neighborhood, afterward becoming so prominent as to be elected to represent his county in the Legislature. His son, Wyatt K. Higgins, born in Lexington about the year 1816, was, for some time, an assistant in the post office under Joseph Ficklin, and afterward clerk in the store of Maj. Tilford. He then became the senior partner in the firm of Higgins, Cochran & Co., in the dry goods line, and, in 1838, married Priscilla, daughter of Col. Robert Wilmot and of his wife—a Mansfield, whose sister married Gov. Robinson and was the mother of Gen. James T. Robinson. Selling out his interest, somewhere about 1841, Mr. Higgins gave up the dry goods for the grocery business, and, excepting at intervals, continued in that trade up to the time of his death in 1880. At first a Whig, he had been a Democrat during his later years. Along with genial tendencies and a jovial manner in his intercourse with his fellows, he possessed a thoroughly honorable character, and left behind him the reputation of having been a strictly honest man. But two of his children are living. Henry B. was born in Lexington October 20, 1843, prepared for college in Transylvania High School, graduated from the Law Department of Harvard University in 1866,

and in February of that year was admitted to the bar and began, in Lexington, the practice of his profession, of which he has continued an active member ever since. In 1873, he married Nannie McDowell, daughter of C. B. Ross, of Lexington. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket in 1877, City Attorney of Lexington, re-elected in March, 1881, and continues to bear the honors and fulfill the duties of the position.

LEVIE HERR, stock raiser and breeder, Lexington, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 13, 1816, and is a son of John Herr, a respectable farmer of that county. In 1833, he removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where he died some years later. The subject, in 1844, removed to Paris, Ky. His education was confined to the plain English branches. At an early age, he manifested a love for horses and took great pleasure in the treatment of their ailments. There being no veterinary colleges in this country, he sent to Europe for books and instruments, to enable him to attain the highest proficiency in treating the diseases of animals. His labors were rewarded with success and his services were in constant requisition. In 1852, he purchased 300 acres of land near Lexington, which he named "Forest Park," and where he has ever since resided. Here he has established an excellent breeding and training farm, and makes a specialty of training horses for speed. He has brought out some very celebrated horses, among which may be mentioned Lady Thorn, Roanoke, Mambrino Pilot, Native American, Lady Stout, Mambrino Kate, Kate Patchen, Mambrino Gift and many others. To these may be added Mambrino King, whose portrait appears in this work, and Rothschild, two celebrated horses of Kentucky. He has stabling capacity for seventy five horses and employs twelve hands. His library is well stored with works relating to his profession, and is perhaps the finest of the kind in the State. His fame has reached nearly every part of the Union, and he is in constant receipt of letters asking his advice in regard to matters connected with his profession as veterinary surgeon. Dr. Herr was married to Miss Frances M. Dunning, of New York State. Five children were the result of this marriage, three of whom are living, viz., Charles S., Lee P. and Ethelbert D.

F. K. HUNT, deceased, son of John Wesley and Catharine (Grosh) Hunt, was born on February 20, 1817, and educated at Lexington and at Kenyon College, Ohio. He read law in Kentucky, and began to practice about 1840, in June of which year he married Julia J. Warfield; of this union were born a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, now the wife of Dr. Dudley, of Lexington. Mr. Hunt was a man of excellent mind, above the average in point of clearness of perception and expression; remarkably self-poised, his passions being under the control of his judgment; of a sturdy sense of justice. His career was mostly confined to his professional sphere, for though often solicited to become a candidate for public office, he only once yielded to the importunities of his friends, and was then easily elected. He was industrious and of good habits, and became one of the first lawyers, being so spoken of by the bar and judges in the midst of whom he practiced. He was a man of fine presence, and besides, no man had more of the confidence of the people, for an intelligent estimate of right and wrong. He was for some time one of the professors of the Law College of Kentucky University, and for a number of years devoted a good deal of time to the interests of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, being at the head of the Board of Management of that institution. He was about sixty years of age at the time of his death, which was widely regretted in the community in which he had moved.

DR. JAMES T. HERVEY, dentist, Lexington, born in Jessamine County., Ky., in the

year 1851; was educated in Transylvania University, coming to Lexington in 1866; began the study of dentistry in 1875; entered the New York Dental College in 1876, taking a full course; the following year entered the Philadelphia Dental College, whence he graduated on February 22, 1878; at once began practice in Lexington, Ky., where he married, in 1879, Miss Mattie Crutchfield, and where he has remained doing dental work ever since. He has pushed his own way through the world, and now occupies a comfortable position in life, maintained by his own industry and energy. He has very pleasantly located dental rooms in the Carty building.

W. F. HALL, merchant, Lexington, was born in Woodford County, April 10, 1859, and came to Lexington when about nine years of age. He was educated in the private schools of Lexington, which he left at the age of fifteen to become a clerk in the dry goods store of T. S. Logwood, where he remained for five years. He then became a partner in the firm of W. F. Hall & Co., in the hat and furnishing trade; his partner retired, and the business was continued at the same place with another partner, until December, 1881, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Hall opened an entirely new stock, at No. 59 East Main Street. Sold to Crutcher & Starks, January, 1882.

THOMAS H. IRVINE, stage proprietor and mail contractor, Lexington, was born near Hagerstown, Md., July 14, 1814. His father was a native of Ireland, of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America during 1812, arriving in Baltimore about the time Lord Ross besieged that city, he at once took part in the war against England, after which he lived some years in Frederick County, and ended his days near Hagerstown. His son, Thomas, attended the schools of that neighborhood until he was sixteen years of age, when he removed to Lexington, Ky., and began driving a stage in the counties of Fayette and Bourbon. The first man to run stages in Kentucky was James Johnson, and he was followed by his son, who conducted the business until 1843, carrying the mail from Chillicothe to Maysville, the distributing being near the latter place, at Washington, Ky., then an important center. Mr. Irvine began staging with Johnson, and carried on the business after him, it being an important institution in those days, by far the greater part of the travel between Maysville and Louisville then being by way of Lexington. The bulk of the Southern mail was carried by a line of stages running as far as Bean Station, Tenn., conducted by John G. Childs, upon whose retirement the enterprise was continued by Crozier & Marshall, the latter being a brother of the celebrated "Tom" Marshall, and at one time, 1855, United States Congressman from Ashland District, in the Know-Nothing interest. Mr. Irvine so extended his business that about the year 1853 he had control of nearly all the staging in Eastern Kentucky. At one time he ran all the stages between Cincinnati and Lexington, having more than 100 horses on that route alone. Competition was so brisk for a time that he carried passengers to Cincinnati for twenty-five cents, including tolls and ferriage; charging twenty-five cents also to Paris and Mount Sterling, and but ten cents to Danville. In 1843, he ran in opposition to the first Western railroad, between Lexington and Frankfort, then a mere tramway, consisting of wooden rails topped with strap-iron and fastened to stone sleepers. Irvine's stages, taking the pike, generally made better time than the railway cars. In 1845, iron rails of the "T" pattern were substituted on the "Lexington & Ohio Railroad," but still the stage competition was so sharp that the company owning the railway was fain to compromise with Mr. Irvine by buying his stock off the road and paying him a heavy sum besides. The stages used at this time by Mr. Irvine between Lexington and Frankfort were the first

regular "omnibuses" brought into Kentucky. Staging was the common mode of travel, and Irvine's line often carried as passengers Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Breckinridge, Commodore Stockton and other leading men of the time. At present, Mr. Irvine holds the exclusive control of all the stage lines running out of Lexington, and is known at Washington as the oldest government mail-contractor in the United States, probably in the world. In 1847, he married a Miss Weaver, and of the children born of this union five are living.

MRS. ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY, poetess, was born near Natchez, Miss., where lived her father, John T. Griffith, a gentleman of literary culture and a graceful writer in both prose and verse, some of his Indian tales having attained celebrity on two continents. Her mother, a beautiful and accomplished lady, daughter of Rev. James Abercrombie, Rector of old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, died early of yellow fever, leaving four little children, the youngest, Rosa, being only nine months old. This little one was adopted by a maternal aunt, whose husband, Daniel Vertner, became a second father to the orphan babe. He, too, had lost his mother in infancy; was nursed by an Indian woman, to whom he was devotedly attached, and at one time spoke quite fluently both the Dutch and Choctaw languages, the former being that of his father. He was born in Pittsburgh in the year 1768; was in early manhood a successful man of business in Lexington, Ky.; married a Miss Langhorn, of Maysville, who died leaving him one son; moved to Mississippi, where he became extensively engaged in cotton planting, and married a Mrs. Sparks, a lady distinguished in social life, and referred to in Mrs. Ellitt's "Court Circles of the Republic." Some years after the death of his second wife, Mr. Vertner married Rosa's aunt, then the widow of a Mr. Harding, of Natchez, where she was distinguished in society for beauty, elegance, mind and heart. With two fathers and a mother, of all three of whom she felt justly proud, the young Rosa passed her childhood in the midst of tender affection, luxury and refinement, at "Burlington," Mr. Vertner's beautiful country seat, near Port Gibson, Miss., to which she has paid a loving tribute in her poem, "My Childhood's Home." Beneath the glow of Southern skies, and amid the glory of Southern vegetation, the poetic fire inherited from her gifted father began to burn within her breast and warm her mind to musical pulsations, even in her childhood; for before she could write well enough to give her verses shape on paper, Mrs. Vertner wrote them down; and Mrs. Johnson still treasures one of these childish efforts as a memory of the loving hand that traced the lines. Rosa's education was begun at the South under private tutors, but when she was ten years of age, in the summer of 1836, Mr. Vertner moved to Lexington, Ky., to give her the benefits of further instruction. His home here was noted for its elegant hospitality; and none were more popular than he and his wife. As guardians of several young girls, he filled for them a parent's place, and they all clung to him with touching devotion during his life. Between him and the great statesman, Henry Clay, there existed a warm feeling of friendship. The young Rosa was educated at Bishop Smith's seminary, and, at the age of seventeen, became the wife of Claude M. Johnson, a gentleman of fortune, resident in Louisiana; and for a number of years she spent her summers in Kentucky and her winters in Louisiana. In 1850, she became a contributor to the Louisville *Journal*, and through it the greater number of her poems first appeared, though "Rosa" was also favorably known to the readers of the principal periodicals of the country. In 1853, her father died, and this, with the cares and griefs of motherhood, soon gave to her writings a more spiritual vein, revealing the deep and tender emotions of the

tried, yet hopeful heart. Her poems, first published in book form in 1857, elicited warm encomiums from the press, and gave her at once a high place as an American poet. After the death of her first husband, she lived mostly with Mr. and Mrs. Vertner in Lexington, till her second marriage, by which she became the wife of Alex Jeffrey, a gentleman descended from a noble Scottish family, and possessed of a high order of scientific and literary taste. But the sunshine of this nuptial event was before long clouded by the death of her foster father, in June, 1861, this guardian of her youth, and never-failing counselor of her later years, passing from earth full of years well spent in the service of God and humanity, followed by the affectionate sighs of a bereaved community. For a few years after the war, Mrs. Jeffrey resided in New York State. In 1864, there appeared from her pen a novel entitled "Woodburn," somewhat sensational, but finely descriptive of past social life in the South. Since then, she has written several other tales, and a long narrative poem, "Florence Vale, a Tale of Tuscany," besides occasional shorter lyrics. Of late years, she has lived in Lexington in the quiet retirement of the domestic and friendly circle, admired alike for her genius as a writer and her qualities of true womanhood.

M. C. JOHNSON, lawyer, banker and President of the Law School of Kentucky University, Lexington, was born December 21, 1807, in Scott County, Ky. He is a member of one of the most important and distinguished families of Kentucky; brother of George W. Johnson and son of Maj. William Johnson, who was born in Orange County, Va.; at the age of three years, about 1781, came with his father, Col. Robert Johnson, to this State and settled in what is now Scott County; was a brother to Col. Richard M. Johnson; followed agricultural pursuits; was a Major in the war of 1812, was ordered while rendezvoused at Cincinnati to make a forced march with his battalion to the aid of Gen. Harrison, then besieged at Fort Meigs, reached the fort and fought gallantly with his command, on the arrival of the rest of the brigade, in the sortie that raised the siege. When Gen. Harrison became President, he visited Lexington, and, during his stay in the city, sent for the subject of this sketch and mentioned his great joy at seeing Maj. Johnson emerge from the woods with his command, coming to his relief at the sorest need he had ever felt. Maj. Johnson died in 1814 at his home in Scott County, while still a young man, his eldest son then not being over ten years of age. Madison C. Johnson's mother was Elizabeth Payne, daughter of Henry Payne, one of the early Virginian settlers of Fayette County, who had been a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary army; was first elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1814; was re-elected in 1819, serving two terms and was one of the early Associate Judges of the Court of Sessions. Mr. Johnson was liberally educated, graduating at old Transylvania University in 1823 at the age of fifteen, taking the valedictory honor in a class of thirty-three. In the same year he commenced reading law at Frankfort under Martin D. Hardin, a celebrated lawyer of his day; graduated in law at Transylvania University, and was admitted to the bar in 1825; continued his legal studies until he was of age; in 1828, entered upon the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he has since resided, and earned the reputation of being one of the most able lawyers, and probably the first, now living in Kentucky. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, after which he went into the Whig party, where he remained until its dissolution. He voted for John Bell in 1860, and was a Union man during the great civil war. He has since been identified with the Democratic party, but is not a politician, only twice allowing himself to be drawn into anything like a partisan contest. In 1853, he was elected to the Legislature, and

was again elected in 1857, serving four years in that body; was chosen by the Legislature in 1850 as one of the Commissioners who prepared the present Code of Practice; since 1858 has been President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, having been one of its Directors from 1837, and has been prominently identified as stockholder and director with the Cincinnati, Lexington & Louisville Railroad, and various other corporations for twenty years. Was long connected with the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, and, in 1865, when that famous old institution was merged into Kentucky University, he became President of its law department, and has since continued to fill that position. His life has been one of great activity and industry, and of irreproachable integrity; his personal, social and professional habits have been models of fine deportment; is not only remarkable as a profound jurist, but also as one of the most successful financiers of the State, and is a man of admirable bearing, fine physical stature and great strength of character. Mr. Johnson was married December 23, 1828, to Miss Sallie Ann Clay, daughter of Gen. Green Clay and sister of Hon. Cassius M. Clay. December 23, 1829, she died and he has never married again.

C. M. JOHNSON, merchant and Mayor, Lexington, was born December 1, 1852, in Lexington, Ky., where his father, the owner of a large Southern plantation, had his summer residence. His mother, after being widowed, again married, being at present Mrs. Rosa Vertner Jeffrey, and more particularly noticed in another paragraph. The son was educated partly in Lexington and partly in Rochester, N. Y., where he lived during the war. He was in the drug business in Lexington for about six years, and since the beginning of 1881 has been engaged in the grocery trade. In 1879, he was elected to the City Council for a three years' term; but after serving one year was elected Mayor; re-elected in 1881, and is still the occupant of the civic chair. Soon after he became Mayor, he started an inquiry into the town's financial condition, which movement has developed the fact that considerable discrepancies existed in some of the civic offices, and has been the means of advantageous reforms in the monetary affairs of the city. Mr. Johnson is an active member of the Democratic party. He was married on May 11, 1875, to Annie A., daughter of Alex. J. Morgan, of Lexington, a union blessed with one child.

JOHN FLETCHER JOHNSTON, lawyer, Lexington, was born in King George County, Va.; educated at Bethany College; came to Kentucky at the close of the war, and lived several years in Jefferson County and the city of Louisville, where he studied law; then came to Lexington, where he has been a legal practitioner for ten years. He has been for some two years Chairman of the Railroad Commission of the State of Kentucky; and is interested in the ownership and conduct of the Lexington *Daily Transcript*, in connection with his brother, P. P. Johnston, more fully alluded to in the biographies pertaining to Brier Hill Precinct. He is married and has one child.

ROBERT F. JOHNSON, stock-farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a son of John B. and E. M. (Frost) Johnson, and a native of Fayette, in which county he was born in the year 1838. His father was from New Jersey, and his mother was born in Anne Arundel County, Md. Robert F. has been since his youth engaged in the, to him, congenial occupation of farming and stock-raising, and is to-day one of the leading breeders of race horses and Short-Horn cattle in his native county. He is the owner of 1,300 acres of choice blue-grass land, about three miles north of Lexington, alongside the leading macadamized road between that city and Cynthiana, known as the Russell pike. This beautiful estate is called the Mt. Zoar stock-farm. At the head of his fine herd of pure-bred Durhams is the young bull "Joe Airdrie,"

of the celebrated "Mary" strain. His horses, too, are among the best bred in the country. Though he carries on this extensive farm, he lives in the city, having a fine mansion and grounds on the corner of Limestone and Fifth streets. He also owns five residences and two business houses on Main street; two business houses on the corner of Main and Limestone streets; another, on the last-named street, next to the corner of Main street; a residence on Limestone, near Maxwell street, three more on East Short street, and four cottages on Fifth, near Limestone street. He has been married since 1863, when he led to the altar as his bride Miss Mildred A. Randall, of a leading Kentucky family. They have seven children—M. Blanche, M. Eva, Lucy May, Moiselle T., Jennie R., John B. and Roberta T. The family is one of the first in the city of Lexington.

DAN VERTNER JOHNSON, Secretary Gas Company, Lexington, was born in the year 1848, in the city wherein he now resides. At the age of thirteen years, he went to the North, and was clerk and Receiver in a street railway company's office in Rochester, N. Y.; afterward clerk in New York Central Railroad Company's office at Niagara Falls till 1866, when he went to New York City, and acted as clerk in Robinson & Ogden's Bank for one year. In 1867, he returned to Lexington, and was in the employ of the Gas Company, as Assistant Secretary, till 1869, in which year he went to Mississippi; was for a time First Clerk of the steamboat Virginia, running on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, between Louisville and New Orleans; then, in the latter part of 1870, became manager of his mother's cotton plantation, in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, fulfilling that duty till 1872, since which time he has been Secretary of the Lexington Gas Company.

ALEX JEFFREY, Lexington, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1815, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when he came to the United States. He came to Lexington in 1853, where he built the present gas works in partnership with his brother John, the firm being known as John Jeffrey & Co. The partnership was formed in 1849, and that year they built the gas works of Cleveland, after which quickly followed those of Nashville, Memphis and Covington. After the works here were finished, Mr. Alex Jeffrey was elected President and Manager and has held those positions ever since. The furnaces have never been out since they were started, and the flow of gas has been without interruption since the establishment of the works in 1853. They employ thirteen operatives, and manufacture about thirteen million feet of gas per year, the greatest amount ever manufactured in one day being 46,300 feet. In connection therewith are about twenty-one miles of pipe, about six hundred families have meters, and the city has 219 lamps. The amount of coal consumed is about forty-two thousand bushels. Take it altogether, our subject is much to be congratulated upon his success with the works under his management.

W. E. JOHNS, photographer, Lexington, was born in the year 1843, in the city in which he has since lived, and where he began the photographic business in 1870. Six years later, he opened his present gallery, occupying the second and third stories over Thompson & Boyd's store, 56 East Main street, where he conducts a large and prosperous business, including portrait and landscape photography in all its branches, and employing six workmen, among them being F. E. Johns, printer and operator; W. E. Hunleigh, portrait painter, and James Faught, operator.

JUDGE W. B. KINKEAD, lawyer, Lexington, born in Woodford County., Ky., December 31, 1809, was in his youth a pupil of "Dominie" Thompson, and later, of Dr. Lewis Marshall, at Buck Pond, under whom he was a fellow pupil with Humphrey Marshall, who

distinguished himself on the field of Buena Vista, and afterward as a Confederate General. The young Kinkead passed directly from Dr. Marshall's school into the Junior Class at Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1830, and at once began his legal studies with which he combined an extensive course of reading in history, He attended the law lectures of Judge Mayes at Transylvania University, and finished as a student with Judge Boyle, of Mercer County, being admitted to the bar in 1832. Opening practice at Versailles, he soon established a reputation, and was elected in 1842, to represent Mercer County in the Legislature. In the summer of 1843, he removed to Lexington, and two years later, was appointed Circuit Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, a position he held till 1850, when he resigned it to go to Covington, where he associated himself in practice with Mortimer M. Benton and John W. Stevenson, and later with G. Carlisle, who studied with them. In 1860, he returned to Fayette County, and for some years lived on a farm, which, however, he sold and again took up the exclusive work of his profession in Lexington, and being elected County Judge in 1878, has since retained that office. Politically a Whig, he cast his first ballot for Judge R. A. Buckner, as Governor, and his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay. As an upholder of the Union, he was opposed to the war, and resisted the secession of Kentucky. His views were identical with those of Senator Crittenden and Haratio Seymour, and, believing that the course of the Southern wing would perpetuate the dominion of the Radical party North, they organized a third party styled the Union Democracy, and at a large convention, presided over by Judge Underwood, at Louisville, in 1867, Judge Kinkead was nominated as the candidate of the Union Democrats for Governor, but in the midst of such popular excitement and tenacity of opinion as then existed, the new party and its candidate met with inevitable defeat. Judge Kinkead is conscientious and upright, an able lawyer and a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has for years held official position. In 1835, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe, but two years afterward she died, and in 1843, he took for his second wife, Elizabeth Shelby, a grand-daughter of the Governor of that name.

GEORGE BLACKBURN KINKEAD, lawyer and City Recorder, Lexington, is a son of William Berry and Elizabeth (Shelby) Kinkead, and was born in Fayette County, Ky., on February 10, 1849, his father being at that time Circuit Court Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District. After attendance at the public schools, he was prepared under Prof. Patterson, of Lexington, and, at the age of seventeen years, entered Princeton College, N. J., from which well-known institution he graduated in 1870. On his return to Lexington, he took up the study of the law in the office of his father, having still for fellow-student his former classmate at Princeton, J. T. Shelby. Admitted as a practitioner at the bar on February 29, 1872, he at once entered into partnership with his father, with whom he has since been associated in an extensive practice. In 1876, he was chosen by Lexington City Council as Judge of the Recorder's Court, and, in 1879, was returned to the same position, which he still holds.

CAPT. PHILIP C. KIDD, auctioneer, Lexington, is descended from early pioneer families of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, from whom he takes his first baptismal name, emigrated from near Three Brothers, from Caroline, King and Queen Co., Va., during the early days of colonization in Kentucky, and settled in Fayette County, where he farmed till his death, when his son Samuel A., the father of our subject, was but a lad. The boy thus orphaned had only limited opportu-

nity for securing an education, and having been raised on a farm, his first efforts were turned to agriculture. He next became a stock-dealer, buying mules, cattle, horses and sheep, which he sold at the South, usually driving them overland, though sometimes shipping by river. He married Martha, daughter of Enoch Clark, who came to Lexington with David Sayre; was a carriage-trimmer, and built up a large manufacturing interest. Mr. Kidd lived in Woodford County from 1850 to 1854, and the great drought of the latter year causing the failure of his principal debtors, he lost very heavily by his stock speculations. He gave up his property, paid dollar for dollar of his indebtedness, returned to Fayette County and settled some three miles from Lexington, where he died in the year 1866. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Lexington, in which he was a Deacon for many years. Of his children, ten are living—Philip C., of Lexington; Samuel A., of Covington; John B., Clark, William, Frank, Joseph, Anna, Fannie and Lizzie. One son, Augustus C., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of typhoid pneumonia, aged sixteen years, while a member of Col. Cluke's Regiment of Morgan's Brigade. Philip C. Kidd was born in the vicinity of Lexington, June 16, 1843; received his early education at the schools of Woodford County, completing his studies at the Versailles High School. He was a member of Col. Cluke's Regiment, under Gen. John A. Morgan. He began to read medicine, but at the death of his father, abandoned it for want of means, the cares of the family falling upon him and his brother Samuel. About the year 1866, he began to cry sales, first in a small way, being in the meantime engaged in farming. Some time about 1868, his ability as an auctioneer was recognized by A. B. Bolling, who gave him the disposal of a fine herd of blooded cattle on the public square at Winchester, Ky., and that sale made for him such a reputation that he has since had a constantly increasing business, which has so extended over the Western, Southern and Eastern States to New Jersey, as to have given him a national fame as a stock auctioneer. In 1875, he married Lena Major, of Sedalia, Mo., a descendant of the old Major family of Kentucky. His success in his own peculiar line has been unprecedented. At a sale of short horns of B. B. Groom, pronounced by the press the best ever made in the world, Capt. Kidd sold sixty-four females for $109,445, and nine bulls for $14,015, disposing on an average of one animal every two minutes; and he made a better average of time at a sale for B. F. Vanmeter, where sixteen female Rose of Sharons brought $42,700; eleven Young Mary females, $10,210; four Rose of Sharon bulls, $1,640; and three Mary bulls, $1,224. He has for years conducted the sales of the most extensive breeders in ten different States of the Union, with satisfaction to sellers and buyers, and he claims to have sold the highest priced horses disposed of at public competition in America; made the best average of Short-Horns west of the Alleghany Mountains, and sold farms for more money than any other auctioneer; also that since the war one-half to three-fourths of all the thoroughbred and trotting horses catalogued and sold west of the Alleghanies have gone under his hammer. Since 1879, he has held catalogue sales of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., semi-annually at Lexington, and stock-raisers in all parts of the country strive to enter their animals in his catalogue for disposal at these half-yearly private fairs. Capt. Kidd, during his unique career, has got together a valable library relating to stock interests, one of the largest of the kind in existence.

DR. J. B. KIDD, dentist, Lexington, son of Samuel A. and Martha (Clark) Kidd, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in August, 1853. Our subject, who is the sixth son, when about eight years of age, removed, as a member of the family, from Woodford County to Lexington, where he went to the city schools and Ken-

tucky University till he had attained his seventeenth year, when he began the study of dentistry. Remaining in Lexington some time he next became the student of B. Oscar Doyle, of Louisville, with whom he remained during the years 1871–72; then began the practice of his calling before he was of age, at Versailles, Ky. In 1875, he began attendance at lectures at the Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in the following year with the degree of D. D. S., but instead of going back to Versailles, he permanently located in Lexington, where he has since had his office and dental rooms on East Main street, and maintained an active practice. He is a member of the Kentucky Dental Association, of which body he was the delegate to the Convention of the American Dental Association at Chicago, in 1876; and in 1879 he was elected Censor of the State Association.

MOSES KAUFMAN, Lexington, was born near Kissingen, Bavaria, in 1843, and spent his boyhood, from six to fourteen years of age, in going to school in his native country, after which he came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as a clerk for four years in the clothing house of I. P. Strauss & Bros. He went to Ripley, Ohio, in 1861, where he opened a clothing house as a partner in the firm of Strauss & Kaufman, and continued there till 1865, with great success. In that year (1865) the firm opened a house in Cincinnati, Ohio, continuing until 1867, when they came to Lexington and opened another clothing house under the same firm name, continuing thus until 1878, and building up a first-class business. In that year Mr. Strauss retired, when J. N. Wilson, book-keeper, and F. W. Berkley, salesman, became partners, the firm becoming known as Kaufman, Berkley & Wilson, and located in their present place of business, No. 53 East Main street, where they have a large stock of clothing and furnishing goods. Their store is known as the "One Price Clothing House," and that is the principle on which their business is conducted. They employ six hands, carry $40,000 worth of stock, and are doing a business of $75,000 per year. Mr. Kaufman was elected to the City Council from Ward No. 1, in 1879, by a large Democratic majority, and he is also a member of the School Board.

DR. T. D. KELLEY, dentist, Lexington, was born September 26, 1842, and is a native of Lexington, where he now resides. His grandparents on both sides were from Hanover Court House, Va., and settled in Kentucky nearly one hundred years ago; the maternal grandfather, Capt. Thomas Langdon, resided in Woodford County, and during the war of 1812, raised a company for the aid of Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans; the name of his maternal grandmother was Annie Christian, who died in 1860, at the age of ninety years. His ancestors on his father's side were of the colony that came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore; his father was a native of Easton, Talbot Co., Md., and emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1838. Dr. Kelley attended Transylvania University, and in 1860 commenced the study of dentistry, after completing which he began active practice, and has since continued it. He was married October 15, 1868, to Miss Ella Elbert, a daughter of John Elbert. They have three children, viz., Mattie, Elbert and T. D., Jr.

JOHN W. KENT, Lexington, was born in Kenton County, Ky., in 1847, but came to Lexington to reside when he was but eight years of age. He received his education in the public schools of this city, and at the age of fourteen years entered the cigar factory of J. D. Trapp, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the tobacco and cigar business. After serving his employer faithfully for three years, and obtaining complete knowledge of his trade, he began as salesman in the same concern, remaining with Mr. Trapp until 1869, when he started on his own account a retail cigar and

tobacco store on Main street, where he did a very successful business, both as manufacturer and dealer, until 1880, and in November of that year he removed to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he keeps a full stock of all goods in his line, his cigars having a reputation far and near. The father of our subject was also a native of Kentucky, was a railroad employe until his death, which occurred in 1858.

JOE M. KIMBROUGH, distiller, Lexington, was born, June 10, 1851, in Harrison County, Ky., and was educated at private schools in that part of the State until he attained the age of fifteen years, when he became book-keeper in the dry goods establishment of T. J. Megibben & Co., at Cynthiana, and there he remained for eleven years, constantly employed in attending to the accounts of the firm. In 1876, he married Mattie, daughter of Hon. T. J. Megibben, and, in 1878, moved to Lexington, where he first became book-keeper and then, September 1, 1879, was admitted as a partner with William Tarr & Co., being now manager of the extensive distillery business carried on by the firm and a respected resident of the city of Lexington.

REV. JAMES KEHOE, priest, Lexington, was born at Newport, Ky., in the year 1855; as a boy attended St. Xavier's College, and was further educated, for four years, at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he passed, in 1876, to enter upon a course of theological study at St. Viator's College, Kankakee, Ill., where he remained four years. Being ordained to the priesthood, on March 21, 1880, he was first sent to Lexington, Ky., where he arrived on April 7 of that year, and has since that time been fulfilling the duties of his holy calling, his most public offices being in assisting at the services in the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul.

PRESIDENT CHARLES LOUIS LOOS, of Kentucky University, Lexington, was born in the Valley of the Rhine, in the town of Wœrth-sur-Sauer, in the department of the Lower Rhine (Lower Alsace), in France, on December 22, 1823. His grandfather (after whom he was named) was a magistrate and in good circumstances. At the breaking-out of the French Revolution, he became an ardent Republican—a conviction and devotion inherited by all his descendants. He allied himself to the Girondists, and consequently brought upon himself, as a public man, the vengeance of the Robespierre or Jacobin faction. During the reign of terror, he fled across the Rhine for safety. In his absence, his property was confiscated. After the fall of Robespierre he returned, regained his former social position, but through the intrigues of his political foes his property was never restored, and the family were obliged to live in reduced circumstances. He died soon afterward. Jacques G. Loos, the father of Charles Louis, was drafted into the army of Napoleon during the last years of the Emperor's reign. An unmarried brother of his father, Guillaume Loos, a prosperous merchant, took charge of his nephew's education, intending to give him the opportunity of the admirable educational institutions of the Alsace, among the best in France. Charles Louis, in his boyhood, attended the excellent school in his native town, in which he attended the German and French classes, till the year 1834, when his father, who had emigrated to the United States in advance of his family, sent for them to join him at New Franklin, in Eastern Ohio, where he had established himself in his trade. The family found the husband and father prostrated by a fatal disease that raged like a pestilence in the neighborhood, and in three weeks they followed him to his grave. The boy, although but twelve years of age, had for his age enjoyed the best opportunities for education in the German and French languages. He now entered the common school of the village to learn English, and to gather

what could be gained from this school, year after year. His knowledge of German and French at once opened to him the secrets of the English tongue. At the age of sixteen, he passed a satisfactory examination as a teacher of common schools, and taught for two years in Stark and Columbiana Counties. He had been brought up piously in the Lutheran Church, was always religiously inclined and very familiar with the Bible. In October, of 1838, he united with the Christian Church at Minerva, in Stark County. In September, 1842, he entered Bethany College, Va., where he was a room-mate of Robert Graham, now President of the Bible College at Lexington, and where he had for classmates a large number of young men from Kentucky—many from the Blue Grass Region. He graduated in 1846, with several young men yet living in Lexington and the neighborhood. For the next three years he taught in Bethany College. In 1848, he was married at Bethany to Rosetta E. Kerr, daughter of Rev. John Kerr, a Presbyterian Minister in Newry, Ireland. In 1849, he removed to Wellsburg, the county seat of Brooke County, in which the college is located, to preach for the church there, and also to conduct a private school. In the same year he was ordained to the ministry at Bethany, by A. Campbell and others, although he had been preaching more or less by consent of the church, from his seventeenth year. In 1850, he removed to Somerset, a county town in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, to preach to the church in that place. During his stay there, he often preached in German to the Pennsylvania German population of the county; for two years he also conducted an academy in Somerset, and for the same period published a monthly religious journal called *The Disciple*, and for one year was co-editor of *The Sower*, a weekly religious paper published at Pittsburgh. In 1856, he removed to Cincinnati to preach for the First Christian Church there (corner Walnut and Eighth), now the Central Christian Church, and to aid in editing the *Christian Age*, then the leading religious weekly of the Disciples. In January, of 1857, he took charge of Eureka College, Illinois, as President, and preached for the church at Eureka until the fall of 1858, when he returned to Bethany College to occupy the Chair of Ancient Languages. Here he remained till June, 1880, when he accepted the Presidency of the Kentucky University. Besides his labors as professor and preacher, he has for many years been almost constantly engaged in writing for the religious papers of the Disciples. He was co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger*, while Prof. Pendleton was the chief editor—from 1864 to 1871. He contributed to the *Christian Quarterly*, and wrote for it the notices of foreign literature; and has also been a constant writer for the *Christian Standard* from its foundation to the present—a period of many years.

H. & L. LOEVENHART, clothiers, Lexington, is a firm composed of two brothers, Henry and Lee, born respectively in 1841 and 1844, at Wolfenhausen, Nassau, Germany, where their father, a merchant, died in 1848 from disease contracted during six years' service in the regular army. The widow, left with three small children, by the advice of a relative, emigrated to the United States in 1851, and died soon after her arrival at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the boys, in care of an uncle, remained only a few months, and spent the next five years in Tennessee, going to school a part of each year, and thus obtaining a knowledge of the English language. Returning to Cincinnati in 1857, Henry went to learn the watch-making business in Lexington, Ky., serving an apprenticeship of three years. Meanwhile, Lee was engaged in selling jewelry through Mississippi, afterward working at Columbus and White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, as errand boy and clerk for a couple of years; in August, 1860, he came to Lexington, worked for

a short time in the clothing-house of a Mr. G. Goldsmith ; traveled for a year for several houses in Cincinnati ; then, with his old employer, carried on a clothing business in Memphis, Tenn., till December, 1863, when he returned to Lexington. During this time, Henry worked as a journeyman in Covington, Danville, Ill., and Lexington ; opened a shop at Nicholasville, Ky. ; sold out and went to Knoxville, Tenn., whither Lee went to join him, riding all the way on horseback, in midwinter, and carrying his provisions, as small-pox was raging along the route he traveled. Through cold, bad roads and icy rivers, he made the journey in eight days, and his horse, bought in Kentucky, died in a few days from the exposure of the trip. He and his uncle, Solomon Loevenhart, then sold jewelry for Henry, who repaired watches for, and sold goods to, the soldiers within the Union lines, carrying several loads of goods from Lexington in wagons, summer and winter, paying 10 per cent on all stock passed within the lines. In the fall of 1864, the brothers conducted a joint jewelry and clothing store in Nashville, where they remained till the siege. Next, at Indianapolis, they tried a jewelry store and then a clothing establishment ; removed to Ottumwa, Iowa. Henry was married in February, 1867, to Jennie Goldsmith, of Lexington, whither he removed in June to locate permanently, Lee remaining a little longer to close out the business at Ottumwa. In Lexington, they opened a small clothing store, but the business not requiring both of them, Lee went to Cincinnati, where he worked as a clerk in several houses, till 1870, when he returned to join his brother, and the business greatly increasing, he was readmitted to a partnership in 1873. Steady progress continued till 1878, when they were forced to move into larger premises, and chose their present location, No. 3 East Main street, where they have a roomy store, fully stocked with clothing and furnishing goods, to which they have given the name of the Mammoth Clothing House. A brief description of the room in which this extensive business is conducted is appropriate in this connection. It has thirty feet front and a depth of 120 feet, thus giving the salesroom an area of 3,600 feet. It is neatly supplied with all the modern conveniences for the trade. A comprehensive and varied stock of furnishing goods on the right. The stock of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing well deserves the term mammoth, and is exhibited to the purchaser by means of twenty-five large tables and an extensive base and bracket-shelf on the left. The purchases of the house are made direct from Eastern manufacturers, for cash, giving the proprietors large discounts, which are shared with their patrons.

DAVID A. LOUD, woolen manufacturer, Lexington, is a son of Richard Loud, who, when quite a young man, left his native city of Philadelphia, Penn., where he had learned the business of woolen manufacturing, to settle in Lexington, Ky., where he built a carding and cloth mill on the site now occupied by the Curd House, with Richard Curd as a partner ; he ran this establishment for a few years ; then sold out, and, in conjunction with P. Scott, started a woolen mill about four miles from the city, where it yet stands, on the Frankfort pike This was run with good success till 1844, when Mr. Loud returned to the city and built mills on the site occupied by those at present run by his sons. In 1852, his property was burned, involving a loss of about $25,000, on which there was no insurance ; but he at once rebuilt his establishment, and ran it successfully till 1862, when the war stopped operations for lack of material. In those days he made nothing but white jeans and linseys for Southern plantations, and of these he had a large stock on hand when Gen. Kirby Smith came with his army, took the whole supply and departed, leaving Confederate scrip in payment. David

A. Loud, born in Lexington in the year 1834, worked during his youth and early manhood with his father in the woolen-mill. His mother had been, before marriage, a Miss Hodges, of Rhode Island; and the family consisted of seven children, of whom five are yet living. In 1862, David A. enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming one of Capt. John B. Castleman's company in Duke's Regiment, of Morgan's command, and serving with the famous "Morgan men" through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, till the close of the war. In 1866, his father died, leaving the mills and business to two of his sons, who conduct them under the firm name of D. A. & G. W. Loud, our subject being the senior member. Since the mills came into their hands, they have run them constantly, barring a cessation caused by the burning of the buildings in 1876; but they were restored the same year, on the same site, corner of East Water street and Ayres alley. Here the brothers now employ thirty hands; and, besides a considerable custom business in carding and spinning, they manufacture yarns, jeans and hosiery, and buy and ship large quantities of wool. As was their father, they are Democrats.

GEORGE LANCASTER, merchant, Lexington, born in Ackworth, Sullivan Co., N. H.; spent the years of his childhood and youth on a farm, receiving a careful primary and academic education. At the age of twenty years, he came to Kentucky and began teaching school at Covington, at which occupation and place he remained till 1853, when he entered the dry goods house of Zimmerman, Appleton & Co., of Lexington, as clerk and salesman. After working two years with this firm, he bought on credit their retail business, and he subsequently became the employer of each of his former employers, they having, meantime, disposed of their wholesale trade also. Appreciating the position in which his business venture placed him, he exercised all due energy and economy, whereby he cleared at the end of the first year $2,000. He invested largely in dry goods during the war, and did a good trade for the times. When the Government wanted to send guns to Camp Nelson, Mr. Lancaster, who was a member of Capt. S. D. Bruce's company of Chasseurs, had in his store a clerk named John Ennis, one of Morgan's riflemen. At the call of their respective commands, merchant and clerk went forth to fight in different directions, and when their service was done both came in, put up their guns in the store and slept together. Mr. Lancaster carried on business by himself till 1865. Thirty days before Lee's surrender, he sold out his entire stock, and, during the fall, formed a partnership and entered into business, wholesale and retail, with his old employer, J. W. Appleton, who has remained connected with him ever since. In 1870, F. D. Bell was taken in as a partner, and, in the following year, the present junior partner, Mr. Duff, was added to the firm. Mr. Bell died in 1876, since which time the business has been carried on under the style of Appleton, Lancaster & Duff. They occupy large premises, three stories and basement of 11 and 15 Main street, access to the upper floors being obtained by an elevator. They employ about fifteen hands, and the volume of their trade amounts to about $400,000 per year.

JOHN WILLIAM LELL, confectioner, etc., Lexington, was born in 1835, at Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, where his youthful years were passed. In common with many of his countrymen, the ardent desire to emigrate to the great and free republic of the West took possession of him, and he accordingly came to the United States in 1854. He learned the baker and confectioner's trade in Nashville, Tenn., where he first located, and where he remained till after the outbreak of the civil war. When hostilities began between the North and the South, he, having joined the Montgomery Home Guard, of the city of Montgomery, Ala.,

was, by command of Gov. Shorter, placed with his comrades on guard duty, in which service he was engaged about eighteen months. Having three brothers in the Federal army, and disliking the idea that he might be called on to shoot one of them, or *vice versa*, he concluded to get upon their side of the line of hostilities. Acting on this resolution, he reached Washington, D. C., in September, 1862, with the sum of nothing in his pockets, the proceeds of his Confederate scrip, sold at 19 cents on the dollar, having scarce taken him through his journey. He spent a year in the National Capital; then moved to St. Louis, where he ran a hotel for some years with such financial results that he was able, in 1867, to spend six months on a trip to Europe, during which he visited the Paris Exposition. In the following year, he was burned out; left St. Louis, and, in May, became a silent partner with Mr. Rothenhofer in the confectionery trade at Lexington, Ky. In 1869, he bought the Bevis House, corner Court and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; kept that hotel for three years; then, leaving it in charge of a partner, he returned to Lexington, and opened a confectionery business at 46 Main street, giving it his personal attention. In spite of losses by two fires, in 1871 and 1881, he has prospered, his business steadily increasing till it now amounts to $100,000 per year; and, since 1875, he has had an average of fifty hands constantly in his employ. He is to-day the owner of two considerable confectionery establishments, a grocery, a notion store, a saloon, and the St. Nicholas Hotel.

D. D. LAUDEMAN, grain-dealer, Lexington, though born in Harrison County Ky., in 1829, is of a family connected with the progress of Fayette County at a much earlier date, his paternal grandfather, Jacob, having been an early settler about three miles from Lexington, in the section of country now traversed by the Newtown turnpike road. His father, who was named Frederick, was born in Fayette, in which county he lived till his removal to Harrison. After returning to Fayette he died of cholera in 1833. The son, who was thus left fatherless at the age of four years, was educated in the schools of his native county, at one time being a pupil of him who became Judge Stevenson, and remained on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a carpenter's apprentice. After regularly closing his indentures, he worked at his trade for five years; then began the manufacture of hempen goods, four miles from Lexington, in South Elkhorn Precinct; three years later, moved to the city and ran a grocery in connection with his hemp business, his store being on Limestone and his factory on Winchester street, thus continuing for twelve years, when he, in 1867, opened the Lexington Mills, which he conducted some six years, still keeping up the manufacture of hemp. In all these transactions, he had, as an active partner, his brother, James H., who in 1872 was caught and crushed by the machinery of the mill, and received such severe injuries that he died soon after the accident. The mill and factory were then sold, and Mr. Laudeman ceased to be a manufacturer. For the past seven years, he has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping all kinds of grain, and in this way has been of great benefit in sustaining a good farmers' market. In 1852, Mr. Laudeman married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Montague, an early pioneer from Virginia. Of the children born of this union, four are living—William H., Logan H., Harvey B. and Mamie E.

SISTER LUCY, Superior St. Catharine's Academy, Lexington, was born in Nashville, Tenn., and educated at Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, Ky. At the age of sixteen years, she became one of the Sisters of Nazareth; and, after graduating, in 1846, she was was assigned to the work of teaching in the junior department of the academy, where she remained six years longer, in a useful capacity.

Then the Sisters established a boarding and day school at Owensburg, Ky. There Sister Lucy was instructor in music, etc., for three years, and assisted in building up the school, which is still in successful operation. For some years she was teacher and Superior at St. Vincent's Academy, in Union County, Ky.; then taught in La Salette Academy, Covington, till her health failed, and she went home to Nazareth and stayed one year. She was then sent to Lexington to assume the duties of her present position. When she came, in 1864, the building was in great part ruined from a recent fire, but, under her energetic supervision, it was reconstructed, and the school has since been in a flourishing condition. She has been its Superior all this time, excepting for one year, during which she was inaugurating the work of the Shakespeare-Caldwell's Hospital for the poor. Under the care of herself and twelve assistants, there are at present 110 pupils.

EVAN LILLY, grocer, Lexington, was born January 14, 1816, in Baltimore, Md.; learned bricklaying, and worked at it for a time before coming, in 1844, to Lexington, Ky., where he became a contractor, as such employing from fifty to sixty hands for sixteen years, and making the brick which he put into buildings erected by him, among them being the Main Street Christian Church, First Presbyterian Church, and Baptist College; he also building, with John C. Young, the Broadway Christian Church. For more than two years, he and George Woolley carried on the manufacture of woolen goods, where Hayman's flour-mill now stands; but, becoming involved as surety for a friend, he gave up his property and returned to bricklaying, which he followed for about three years, till the war interfered with business. For five or six years after the close of the war, he dealt in coal on Short street, and afterward opened his present grocery at No. 132 North Broadway. He was married in his native city, Baltimore, Md., in January, 1843, to Miss Margaret A. McCarter, and of this union six children have been born, all of whom are living.

THOMAS S. LOGWOOD was born in Lexington, March 31, 1840, and received his education in the Lexington schools. In 1861, he enlisted in Gen. Morgan's command, and followed its fortunes until his capture, after being wounded, at Lebanon, Ky. He was brought to Lexington and treated for about two months, when he was removed to Louisville, Camp Morton and Chicago, being a prisoner nineteen months, when he was paroled and sent South at the close of the war, arriving in Lexington without a dollar. He began clerking for J. H. Werts, with whom he remained one and a half years, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Price, under the firm name of Price & Logwood, in the boot and shoe trade, which lasted two years. In 1870, he opened a dry goods store, where he has since remained, No. 27 West Main street, where he keeps a full stock of goods in his line. Mr. Logwood has been a member of the School Board for some years. His father, Thomas S. Logwood, was born in Richmond, Va., October 29, 1810, coming to Lexington in 1833, where he engaged in carriage making, which he followed until 1855. He married, September 19, 1836, Susan P. Randall, of this city, and died in 1881, within a few minutes of the exact time of his marriage, forty-five years before.

GEORGE W. LANCASTER, sewing machine agent, Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1843, moved with his parents to Henry County when a child, and was there educated; returned to Lexington about the year 1865, and engaged in carpentering and building for about two years. In 1868, he took the agency for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, for Fayette and Scott Counties, and in about a year took the Howe Machine, and, under the firm of Peters & Lancaster, estab-

lished a local agency, which controlled several counties of Central Kentucky, continuing about a year. He then laid aside the Howe, and, in 1871, engaged with the Singer Manufacturing Company as canvasser. His sales as such were so large during the first year, that he was promoted to the position of Supervising Agent for Central Kentucky, controlling some twenty-eight counties. Continuing five years, he, with from fifteen to eighteen men, sold from 500 to 650 machines per year. In 1877, the agency was discontinued, and Mr. Lancaster and B. M. Mefford, under the firm of G. W. Lancaster & Co., bought the stock, fixtures, etc., of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and the new firm controlled Fayette and the adjoining counties. This firm continued business until April, 1881, at which time they sold out to the Singer Manufacturing Company, and were appointed Managers for Fayette and adjoining counties. The agency runs twelve wagons and is selling at the rate of 125 machines per month. The office for several years has been located at No. 68 East Main street, as also the warerooms of the company, and the entire force, including mechanics and salesmen, amounts to about twenty-five persons. They do a general repairing business and keep on hand everything pertaining to all the different machines in the market.

MAJ. H. B. McCLELLAN, Principal of Sayre Female Institute, Lexington, is descended from an old Connecticut family, his grandfather serving with renown in the war of the Revolution; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 17, 1840, and there passed his boyhood, being prepared under Prof. Samuel Wiley Crawford, and entering Williams College at the age of thirteen years. Thence he graduated in 1858, and though he was only seventeen years of age, he immediately began teaching, which vocation he followed in Cumberland County, Va., till the outbreak of the war. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Cumberland troop of cavalry, attached to the Third Virginia Regiment, of which, before the close of the year, he was made Adjutant. He served on the Peninsula under Gen. Magruder. During the battle of Chancellorsville, he was promoted to the rank of Major, with the position of Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Stuart, and acted in that capacity until Gen. Stuart's death, after which he served for three months, during the campaign of 1864, on Gen. Lee's staff, with noticeable zeal and intelligence; then was given the same position with Gen. Wade Hampton as he had held with Gen. Stuart, and so served until the close of the war. After residing three years more in Cumberland County, Va., he came to Lexington as assistant teacher in Sayre Female Institute, of which, in the following year, he became Principal —a position he has since held with great benefit to the school. When he assumed the chair, there were but sixty pupils in attendance, but so rapid and great was the increase that in a few years the buildings had to be enlarged to accommodate the pupils; and during the fall term of 1880–81, the roll of students numbered 200 names. In spite of the close application demanded by the duties of his position, Maj. McClellan has been able to produce some valuable military papers, particularly in relation to cavalry operations in the late war, and he was called on to deliver the address at the re-union of the Army of Northern Virginia, held at Richmond on October 27, 1880. He has been married since December 31, 1863, on which day he was united to Catharine, daughter of George H. Matthews, of Buckingham County, Va. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living.

ELDER J. W. McGARVEY, Christian minister, Lexington, was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., in the year 1829; at ten years of age went to Tazewell County, Ill., where he remained till 1847, when he entered Bethany College; graduated in 1850; in the year previous, his step-

father's family moved to Fayette, Mo., where, while teaching a private school, he began preaching in the Christian Church, in 1851. Three years later he moved to Dover, Lafayette Co., Mo., and while there married Miss Hix. In a nine years' ministry at Dover, he built up one of the largest churches in the State, but the war having greatly disturbed society in Missouri, he was called to Lexington, Ky., and given the charge of the Main Street Christian congregation, then the only one in the city. During a pastorate of five years, he doubled the membership of the church, and then resigned, to better fulfill his duties as Professor of Sacred History in the College of the Bible, a department of Kentucky University, which position he had already filled for two years, in addition to his pastoral work. For three years he preached to country congregations. In 1870, the overflowing Main street congregation bought a church building on Broadway, and here Elder McGarvey began preaching to a second congregation, which was in 1871 regularly organized as a church, of which he became pastor, and so remained till his resignation, in 1881; the membership in these ten years having increased from 128 to 420. Outside of his pulpit and college work, Elder McGarvey has attained considerable celebrity as an author. In 1863, he published a Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, which had a large circulation; and his Commentary on Matthew and Mark, issued in 1875, was also well received. In March, 1879, he crossed the Atlantic, and passing through France, Italy and Egypt, visiting the principal places of note in these countries, he made one of the most extensive tours of Palestine ever performed by an American; studied many of of the most interesting localities of Asia Minor, and, returning through Constantinople, Greece, Venice, Northern Italy, France and England, he reached home in September. During the next two years he was constantly invited to deliver lectures upon the places he had visited, these addresses meeting with much popular favor. In the fall of 1880, he issued a 600-page octavo volume entitled "Lands of the Bible;" and, the first edition of 10,000 copies soon being exhausted, a second of 5,000 was published, and this has been followed by a third edition in 1881. Elder McGarvey was one of the founders, and for seven years editor, of the *Apostolic Times*, the journalistic mouthpiece of the Christian Church in Kentucky.

BENJAMIN McMURTRY, Chief of Police, Lexington, is the son of parents who moved from Maryland into Kentucky, in the early part of the present century. His father, a soldier of the war 1812, an Old-Line Whig, and a successful farmer, died in the year 1844, when Benjamin was only twelve years of age, he having been born August 4, 1832, in Fayette County, five and one-half miles from Lexington. He remained on the farm until he had reached the age of eighteen years, then went to Louisville and learned the machinist's trade, working for two years in the shops of the Curry manufactory of steamboat engines, and with Peter Tallon, of New Albany, Ind., for two years longer, by which time he had finished his apprenticeship. In 1854, he returned home to Fayette, where he stayed two years, then ran on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers as engineer on steamboats, till 1858; returned again to Lexington, where he dealt in liquors till the war broke out. In 1867, he was elected Marshal of the city of Lexington to fill the unexpired term of Charles Sheppard deceased; was in 1869 re-elected for two years, and in 1871, under the new charter, he was elected Chief of Police, which position he has held since; when he first became Marshal in 1867, he had but seven policemen under him, now he has the management of a force of seventeen men in all. He was married on July 16, 1880, to Miss Eva F. Worden, of Decatur, Ind.

HENRY PRICE McGRATH, deceased, Lexington, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., January 13, 1814, at which place, on the farm of his father, he spent his youth, and attended the neighborhood schools, receiving, what for the time was, a fair education. Very early in life he went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he established a clothing store, continuing, with a steadily increasing business and great pecuniary success, for many years. It was during his stay there that he met and became the intimate friend of Sargent S. Prentiss and Gov. McNutt, from whom he obtained his extensive knowledge of politics, and who, together with many other prominent literary men, attracted by the many superior personal charms and mental qualities of our subject, made his store their headquarters whenever paying a visit to the city. Before the war, he went to New Orleans, where, assisted by his partner, Henry Perritt, he equipped a regiment for the Confederate service, both gentlemen entertaining strong Southern sympathies. Here he remained until the city was taken by the soldiers under Gen. Butler's command. Loving the sport of the turf, he soon relinquished his business, and devoted himself to that occupation which has rendered his name far-famed. While at New Orleans, he originated the present system of pool-selling. The first race-horse he ever owned was Endorser, by Wagner, which he bought at Lexington, Ky., in 1857. In his chosen occupation, he was interested in connection with John Harper and Col. Zeb Ward. From 1863 to 1865, he was in New York City, and in the latter he came back to his native State, and bought 420 acres of land, situated two and a half miles from Lexington, on the Newtown pike. This was then one of the most attractive spots in the county, and, beautified as it has been by princely improvements, costing about $100,000, it is now a place of unsurpassed loveliness. He named his chosen home "McGrathiana," and by his friends was called "the Laird of McGrathiana," or, "the Irish King." He evinced much pride as to his Irish origin, by his habit of giving to his favorite horses, as to his beautiful home, Irish names. From his farm at McGrathiana, he bred over thirty horses, which have won eminent distinction on turf, and a host of others of less distinction, but of considerable value. He met with continued and marked success during that period, running from 1873 to 1876, with his race-horses, Tom Bowling and Aristides, who won almost every race for him; these horses gained for themselves wide fame, and for him a fortune. For his means, he was one of the best turfmen in all America, and ever evinced a willingness to support everything in the interests of the turf. An honorable man, he left his name and escutcheon untarnished through a career extending over thirty years. By his strict integrity, he set the racing world a good example. His talents were of the highest order, his judgment sound, his memory remarkably retentive, and his mind clear and grasping. He had ever in store a rich fund of anecdotes, appropriate to all occasions and circumstances, and his genial good nature and warm-hearted, generous impulses, made him a general favorite. He gained a wide reputation for the hospitality extended at his home. He was engaged in the manufacture of hemp and bagging for a period of about fifteen years, being the partner of Calvin C. Morgan. In this occupation he was interested up to the time of his death, which occurred July 5, 1881, at Long Branch, whither he had gone in search of his health. He never married. His father, Terrence McGrath, was the son of Bryan McGrath, who was a Scotch-Irish Protestant. He (Bryan) came to the United States, first settling in Virginia, and finally emigrating to Kentucky, being one of the earliest settlers. He settled in Jessamine County, and was one of the first of the Methodist preachers in the State. His son Terrence, a farmer in moderate circumstances,

served with Col. Henry Price in the war of 1812, and was such a sincere admirer of his, that he named his youngest son, the subject of this sketch, for him. Terrence McGrath married Miss Elizabeth Moore, daughter of a Baptist minister, and a descendant of a prominent Virginia family.

WILLIAM S. McCHESNEY, grain dealer, Lexington, was born in Louisville, Ky., in the year 1826, but from the age of seven years was brought up and educated in Harrison County. On the opening of the Kentucky Central Railway, he became agent of that line at Cynthiana, and there he married, in 1851, Martha, daughter of Judge J. R. Curry. In 1856, he was transferred from the agency at Cynthiana to that at Lexington, where he remained in the service of the Kentucky Central Railway until 1861, when he leased a warehouse and went into the grain and commission business, in which he continued till the close of the war; was next in the firm of Hutchison, McChesney & Co. for five years; then became associated in the grain trade with Shropshire, Berkley & Cassell, under the style of McChesney & Co., doing a large business for two years. In 1874, he bought a site on Broadway, between Water and Vine streets, and erected a large elevator and warehouse, fire-proof buildings, with engine-house detached. Here he has since done a large business in grain and wool, with his partner, Thomas L. Martin, the firm name being McChesney & Martin. In 1881, they built a three-story addition, with floors of 4,400 square feet, and now have an aggregate storage capacity of 250,000 bushels. They employ four men constantly about the buildings, and handle about half a million bushels of grain annually. The Short Line Railroad track runs close by their building.

WILLIAM McCRACKEN, horseman, Lexington, is a native of the city of Lexington, Ky., where he was born in the year 1819. His parents, John and Emily (Watt) McCracken, were both born in County Derry, Ireland. His father emigrated to America in 1801, and settled in Lexington in 1811, where he died in 1864; his widow surviving him only till the succeeding year. Their son William, as early as his sixteenth year, engaged in the horse and stable business, and the care and teaching of the noblest of quadrupeds, has been so congenial an occupation, that he has ever since remained in some way connected with the handling of horses. He has kept a livery stable in Lexington for twenty-eight years, and now has a commission and sale stable on Short street, a business for which he is admirably adapted, as even in Kentucky, where every man, woman and child knows something of horseflesh, there are none better, and very few so good at detecting the points of a horse than William McCracken. As might be then expected, he has bought and sold on commission, and continues to so deal in some of the very finest horses in Kentucky, which is equivalent to saying the best in the world. He also buys and sells on his own account, and knows the value of a horse to a half dollar. In 1852, he married Miss Kate Shivel, and has six children—Katie, Ella, John, William, Anna and Maggie. His wife and several of the children belong to the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington.

ASA McCONATHY, grain commission and agricultural implements, Lexington, was born in this county September 7, 1836, and educated in the neighborhood schools; he lived on the farm of his father until the war broke out. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Gen. Morgan's Command at Chattanooga, Tenn., in Company A, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Gen. Duke. He served in that regiment until the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Kirby Smith, when he was transferred to the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Cluke. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company B, of that regiment, which company he assisted to raise. He was in active service until taken

prisoner with Gen. Morgan on the Ohio raid; was confined for eighteen months, and only released a few weeks before Lee's surrender. Soon after his return, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under W. W. Dowden, in which position he served for three years. He was elected Circuit Clerk of Fayette County, and served for six years. He has since been in the commission and grain business in Lexington, buying and selling, and dealer in agricultural implements.

ROBERT McELHINNY, merchant tailor, Lexington, dates his connection with the mercantile interests of Lexington back to the year 1837. He is of Irish descent, his grandfather being a native of Ireland and a tailor by trade. He emigrated to America, settled in Pittsburgh, and there retired from active business. His father was also a native of Ireland, but spent most of his life in Pittsburgh. Mr. McElhinny learned the trade of a tailor in Pittsburgh by serving seven years' apprenticeship. Before locating at Lexington, he spent several years in travel and at "jour" work in different cities. Adrian, Mich., Akron, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., being the principal cities where he was in business. His business house is on Main street, near Limestone, where he has long been established. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, devoted to his business. He has given much time to reading and study, and, though not in the least given to egotism, he is one of Lexington's best read merchants.

ROBERT J. McCARDY, merchant, Lexington, was born in Fairfield, Rockbridge County, Va., in the year 1846, but came a boy to Kentucky in 1858; lived in Fleming County several years; then came to Lexington and shortly after became a clerk in the dry goods house of John W. Karrick, where he remained till his employer sold out in 1866; was clerk in the dry goods establishment of R. McMichael for ten years, during which time, in 1870, he married Miss Kate White, of Lexington. In 1876, he bought an interest in Mr. McMichael's business, retaining it till February, 1878. The following month, he opened a store on Upper street in which he did a dry goods business for a year, then sold a half interest to J. P. Smith, and removed to No. 27 West Main street, the present location of the business of R. J. McCardy & Co.

GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN, deceased. The noted cavalry leader of the Confederacy, was born June 1, 1825, at Huntsville, Ala., and was a son of Calvin C. Morgan, a native Virginian and a distant relative of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, who in early life emigrated to Alabama, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1823, he married a daughter of John W. Hunt, of Lexington. He removed to Kentucky when his son John was but four years of age, and settled upon a farm which he had purchased near Lexington, and upon which he resided until a short time before his death. The subject of this sketch lived in Lexington from his eighteenth year until the fall of 1861, when he joined the Confederate army. When war was declared with Mexico, though but nineteen years old, he enlisted, and served for eighteen months. He was elected First Lieutenant in Capt. Beard's company, in Col. Marshall's regiment of cavalry, and took an active part in the battle of Buena Vista. After his return home he married Miss Bruce, of Lexington, who was a confirmed invalid almost from her wedding day. He entered energetically into business pursuits after his marriage, and when the war broke out, was conducting successfully two large manufacturing establishments in Lexington. Every speculation and business enterprise in which he engaged succeeded, and he accumulated a handsome property. He left all his property when he entered the service, and it was "soon disposed of," to use the words of his biographer, "with the aid of the catch-rebel attachment law." To attempt a sketch of Gen. Morgan's brilliant career during the late war, would be to undertake a task our limited space would not admit of, and after all,

could be nothing more than what has already been written. For his military career, therefore the reader will find it ably written in Gen. Duke's "History of Morgan's Cavalry," and to that excellent work he is referred. Gen. Morgan was killed at Greenville, Tenn., in 1864, and with the following extract from the work referred to above (Gen. Duke's) we will close this sketch: "Thus, on the 4th of September, 1864, in this little village of East Tennessee, fell the greatest partisan leader the world ever saw, unless it were the Irishman, Sarsfield. But not only was the light of genius extinguished then, and a heroic spirit lost to earth—as kind and as noble a heart as was ever warmed by the constant presence of generous emotions, was stilled by a ruffian's bullet."

JOSEPH MILWARD, farmer and retired merchant, P. O. Lexington, is of English parentage, the only and posthumous son of a respectable merchant of Baltimore, Md., near which city he was born, August 22, 1803. His grandmother became the second wife of Luke Usher, who carried on the lumber business in Lexington, where he built a theater, at least as early as the year 1810. While Joseph was yet a child, Mrs. Milward removed to Lexington, where she remarried, her second husband being a man named Marsh, and there continued to reside until the day of her death. The lad assisted about the theater and attended the common schools of the town, at which he obtained a knowledge of the most useful English branches. Obliged to leave school at the age of sixteen years, to commence the battle of life, he was bound to Thomas B. Megowan as an apprentice in the furniture business. After mastering his trade, he left Lexington, to follow it as journeyman in other places. He worked at Cincinnati some time, then went to Richmond, Ky., where he remained some two years, then found his way back again to Lexington. With the small capital of $30, he resolved to embark in business for himself, and accordingly opened a furniture shop on Broadway. Here he struggled along, encountering numerous obstacles and meeting with many discouragements, until about the years 1836 and 1837—that period of universal bankruptcy among merchants throughout the country, when he found himself about $3,000 in debt, a heavy load to carry in the then depressed condition of trade. But, instead of being discouraged, he diligently set himself to the task of redeeming all his obligations. In this he was eminently successful, for in ten years' time he had not only paid every dollar of his indebtedness, but had accumulated $10,000 clear profit by his industry. With this increase of capital, he began to enlarge and extend his business which increased with every year. He moved to Main street, where he found better accommodations for his increasing trade. When the war commenced, his sympathies were with the Union cause, and and three of his five sons entered the Federal army; one of them, Charles, a Major in Gen. Leonidas Metcalfe's command, being killed in the defense of his country, at the battle of Richmond, Ky. In 1865, after an active business life of nearly half a century, Mr. Milward purchased a farm near Lexington, and decided to retire from business, leaving it in the hands of his sons, preferring the quiet and repose of a country life. Politically, he was a member of the old Whig party, up to the time of its disbandment, when, at the organization of the Republican party, he became an active supporter of that cause. He married in January, 1826, Miss Eliza A. Young, who bore him eleven children, of whom seven reached the age of maturity, and five are living, honored members of society. He was married in 1858, to Mrs. Keturah H. Gruelle, daughter of Gov. Metcalfe. Two of his sons, Joseph and William, in partnership with a cousin, Joshua P. Shaw, are engaged in carrying on the origi-

nal furniture business of their father in Lexington. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lexington, having joined it in 1834, and has always given his influence to the advancement and moral improvement of the community. His path through life, though strewn with many difficulties, has been made by his indefatigable industry and unbending determination, a career upon which, in his declining years, he may look back with pride, knowing it to be a shining example of what sterling integrity and perseverance may achieve, unaided by any brilliant, inherent qualities or auspicious surroundings. He is a man of firm convictions and sound judgment ; devoted to principle, he has always been found on the side of justice.

COL. H. K. MILWARD, Postmaster, Lexington, was born in Lexington November 23, 1835 ; attended, for a time, Transylvania University, and, when a youth of seventeen years, became a harness-maker's apprentice, working at the trade some years. He then read law for one year, during 1860–61, his study being interrupted by the breaking-out of the war. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and Gen. Nelson appointed him a drill-master at Camp Dick Robinson, from which position he was transferred, the following month, to Col. Metcalfe's regiment of infantry, with the rank of Major. During the fall of 1861, he served in Eastern Kentucky till the regiment was consolidated with others, two companies going to the Eighteenth Kentucky, into which Maj. Milward was mustered as Adjutant and First Lieutenant, but was promoted from the adjutancy to be Major in January, 1863 ; the following month, raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and, in December of the same year, advanced to that of Colonel, so serving till mustered out at Louisville July 18, 1865. The Eighteenth belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, and the first battle in which it was engaged was that of Richmond, Ky. It was in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, was the only Kentucky regiment of infantry on the celebrated "March to the Sea," was present at the siege of Savannah, and took part in the fighting at Bentonville. At the close of his military career, Col. Milward became editor and proprietor of the *Kentucky Standard*, published at Lexington, and so continued till January, 1867, when he accepted the position of business manager of the *Kentucky Statesman*, acting in that capacity till the summer of 1868. The following year he went to Louisville, and assisted in the establishment of the *Daily Commercial* newspaper in that city, of which journal he had the business management until failing health warned him to resign, which he did in the fall of 1871. He then returned to Lexington, and entered the firm of Milward & Co. In 1873, he married Kate, daughter of Capt. George M. Adams, of Lexington, and remained in business until March, 1876, when he received, from President Grant, the appointment of Postmaster of Lexington, to which office he was reappointed in 1880, and now holds.

J. U. MILWARD (of Milward & Co.), furniture dealers and manufacturers, Lexington, was born October 19, 1828, in Lexington ; he learned the cabinet business with his father, serving an apprenticeship of four years—beginning at the age of sixteen years, and becoming a member of the firm in 1853 (Milward & Son), which continued until 1866, when it was Milward & Milward for about one year. In 1867, the style of the firm changed to Milward & Co., and has so remained to the present time, consisting of J. U. Milward (the subject), J. P. Shaw and W. R. Milward. Their establishment is on Main street, between Broadway and Mill streets, and stands on one of the original lots upon which the old fort and block-house stood a hundred years ago, and the spring which furnished water to the dwellers in the

fort is in the cellar of their storehouse. Their building is 34x165 feet, four stories high, and twelve men are employed. All styles and qualities of furniture and undertaking goods are kept on hand, and both a retail and wholesale business is carried on.

WILLIAM R. MILWARD (of Milward & Co.), Lexington, was born in 1842, and educated in Lexington; he was for a time a clerk in the furniture house of his father. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry (Federal) as a private, in Company A, Capt. W. W. Dowden; at organization, he was elected First Lieutenant of his company; was commissioned as Captain in November, 1862, serving in the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland. In January, 1865, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first, and served until January, 1866—his regiment being next to the last mustered out of the service, and came out with about 350 men. It was at Stone River, on the Atlanta campaign, and participated in a number of other battles. When Sherman mustered out the other Kentucky regiments, at Louisville, in June, 1865, the Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh were sent to Texas, and served in the Department of the Gulf, until January, 1866. After leaving the service, Col. Milward returned to Lexington and went into the furniture business—the firm being Milward & Milward, which, in 1867, changed to Milward & Co. Mr. Milward has charge of the undertaking department of the business.

JAMES P. METCALFE, retired, Lexington, was born at Carlisle, Nicholas Co., Ky., December 17, 1822, where he resided until 1851. When six years old, by the death of his father, who was Clerk of the County Court, he was left an orphan. At the age of thirteen, he became Deputy Clerk of the County Court. He subsequently studied law, which he practiced, chiefly in his native county, and at Frankfort, the capital of the State, where he resided for several years. In October, 1845, he received a certificate from the Judges of the Court of Appeals, that he was qualified to discharge the duties of clerk to any County Court, Circuit Court, or court of equal dignity in the commonwealth. And, in April, 1846, he was licensed by the same Judges, to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in any of the courts of the State. In February, 1848, he was commissioned by Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, President of the Board of Education, as Commissioner of Common Schools for the County of Nicholas. In 1849, he was elected to represent that county in the Legislature of the State; and was re-elected, without opposition, in 1850; his first term being the last session under the old constitution, and his second, the first session under the new, or present one. At this latter session, which continued about five months, he received the complimentary vote of his party, then in the minority, for Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the Legislature he was a member of several important committees—the Judiciary, Federal Relations, Code of Practice, etc. At the commencement of Gov. Powell's administration, in 1851, Mr. Metcalfe became Assistant Secretary of State. He was afterward appointed by the Governor as Secretary of State, which office he held about two years, when he resigned it. He served two terms as reporter of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, and published four volumes of its decisions. Besides his residence at Carlisle and Frankfort, he spent several years in Mason County, Ky., and in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the fall of 1865, he removed to a farm in the vicinity of Lexington. For the last six years he has lived in that city. Upon the separation of the State College from Kentucky University in 1878, he was appointed by Gov. McCreary Chairman of its Board of Managers. After its organization and successful operation as an independent institution, for a year, Mr. M. resigned the position, having accepted it with

that condition. For more than two years he was President of the National Exchange Bank of Lexington, and declined a re-election in January, 1881. In the earlier portion of his life he took a lively interest in politics, and during his residence at Frankfort, was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Although never indifferent to the public welfare, he has for many years shunned, rather than sought, public station. Devoted to the profession of the law, when he practiced it, faithful in the discharge of the duties of the public positions which he has filled, and attentive to his private pursuits, he has still found his highest enjoyment in the more quiet walks of domestic life. While not a professional writer, he has occasionally employed his pen and his fancy upon fugitive productions, in prose or verse, for the press or his own diversion. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Christian Church.

CAPT. CHARLTON H. MORGAN, Steward Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, was born at Lexington, Ky., in the year 1839, and was educated in the schools of his native city, graduating after a three years' course from Transylvania University in 1858. The following year he was appointed by President Buchanan United States Consul to Messina, Sicily, where he was treasurer of the Garibaldi Fund; was personally associated with the great Italian liberator, and was the first to recognize his *de facto* government. Resigning his consulship in 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Southern Commission, composed of A. Dudley Mann, William L. Yancey and Judge Rost, with headquarters at London, England. In a short time, he was sent with dispatches to Secretary of State Toombs, and, retiring from the diplomatic service, he entered the army and was made Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Arnold Elzey at the first battle of Manassas. He was wounded and captured at Shiloh, being taken to Huntsville, Ala., but was exchanged for Maj. Gen. Mitchell's son, who had been captured in 1862 by his brother, Gen. John Hunt Morgan, to whose command he was transferred with the rank of Captain on the staff. On the Ohio raid, he was again taken prisoner at Buffington Island, and held in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus, in solitary confinement, and at Fort Delaware till March, 1865, when his special exchange was effected through the personal intercession of Archbishop Wood, of Pennsylvania, with Secretary Stanton. About this time, he married Ellen Key Howard, a granddaughter of Gov. John Eager Howard, of Cowpen's fame, and of Francis S. Key, and the adopted daughter of Mrs. Pendleton. He returned to military service, reporting at Lynchburg, Va., with Col. McCreary, afterward Governor of Kentucky, and resumed his position under Gen. Duke, who had succeeded his brother; was with the last remnant of the army after Gen. Johnston's surrender, Duke's being one of the five brigades composing the escort of President Davis and his cabinet to Washington, Ga. Capt. Morgan was one of the committee of five appointed to pay out half of the $500,000 distributed to the troops on the Savannah River, the last gold and bullion disbursed on account of the Confederacy. At the close of the war, he returned to Lexington; in 1878 and 1879, was clerk of Beck's Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea; was then appointed to the position of tobacco weigher at Louisville, which post he held till 1871, and has since been Steward of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

COL. RICHARD CURD MORGAN, hemp manufacturer, Lexington, was born September 13, 1836, in the city of Lexington, where he was partly educated, finishing at the military institute at Frankfort. He became a civil engineer on the Lexington & Danville Rail-

road, and afterward on the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, remaining for three years. In 1857, he engaged in the manufacture of jeans and linsey with his brother, Gen. Morgan, for the Southern market, which he followed until the breaking-out of the war. In September, 1861, he went to Richmond, Va., to carry dispatches from the Confederate Commissioners in England to President Davis, and, while in Richmond, the blockade was enforced, and Mr. Morgan entered the service as volunteer aid on the staff of Gen. Breckinridge, in which capacity he served until the battle of Shiloh, at which time he was ordered to report to Gen. A. P. Hill as his Adjutant General. He served as such until the army went into winter quarters at Fredericksburg, when he was sent West to join his brother, Gen. Morgan, and took command of a regiment of cavalry, with the rank of Colonel. In the Ohio raid, he was captured at Buffington, and held a prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary for eight months, when he changed cells with Gen. Morgan, who made his escape, and subject was taken to Fort Delaware, and with forty-five field officers, and five general officers, were ordered to be placed under the guns of Fort Sumter, but was soon released at Charleston, S. C., and (subject) resumed duty under Gen. Duke. He was captured again at Kingsport, Tenn., by the forces under Gen. Gillem, and taken to Fort Delaware, where he remained a prisoner until the close of the war. Since the war, Col. Morgan has been engaged in the hemp business in Lexington.

S. J. MORGAN, Manager Blue Grass Cooper Shops, Lexington, was born in Kenton County, Ky., August 14, 1841, and lived there during his youth. He learned the trade of cooper with his father, and worked as a journeyman at the business in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the First Indiana Cavalry, and served in the Southwest under Gen. Steele until September, 1864; on special scout duty from May, 1863, for ten months. He afterward engaged in farming for two years. He traveled as a journeyman until 1874, when he located at Harrodsburg, Ky., and opened a cooper-shop, of which he was proprietor until the summer of 1880, when he accepted the position of Superintendent for Hon. Philip P. Thompson, Jr., and came to Lexington in March, 1881, to establish a cooper-shop for Mr. Thompson. They bought the lot on which the shop now stands on Hill street, and erected a building 26x170 feet, and have since done a large business, employing forty-five hands, and turning out over one hundred barrels per day. Mr. Morgan also has supervision of the Harrodsburg shops, which employ twenty men.

CAPT. W. H. MAY, merchant, Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1842. His father, William C. May, was from Virginia; settled in Fayette County, Ky., in 1833, and opened a grocery store on the corner of Broadway and Maxwell street, Lexington, in 1853. His son, therefore, spent the later years of his boyhood in the city, where he was educated; and when not in school, he was always about his father's store, learning useful ideas on matters of business. In August, 1861, young May left Lexington with Colonel, afterward General, Forrest, to join the Confederate forces. He was the first man enrolled in Forrest's command, and served with that gallant leader till the close of the war, during the continuance of which he was never at home. He was Captain of Company C, in Woodward's battalion, and for the last six months was with Col. Breckinridge, to whom his company had been transferred. Capt. May was captured by Union troops, at Fort Donelson, but succeeded in effecting his escape. After the war-worn soldier had returned to home and friends, he took for his wife, in 1865, Miss Victoria Cunningham, of Alabama, and, in 1867, he bought out the

business of his father, who had begun to feel the burden of age pressing upon him, and who died three years later. In 1868, Capt. May, who is an active Democrat, was elected by his party to the City Council, and served one year, and again, in 1878, he was elected to the same body, and is still serving as a member. He belongs to the First Baptist Church of Lexington. Of the four children born to him, one, a daughter named Virginia, died. Those living are Charles Huston, Leslie and John W.

WILLIAM WINDER MONROE, freight and passenger agent C. & O. R. R., Lexington, comes of a Scotch-Irish family, representatives of which came to America in 1621, and settled in Virginia, where was born, in 1792, his grandfather, Thomas B. Monroe, who was brought a child to Scott County, Ky., but afterward removed to Barren County ; married a daughter of Gov. John Adair, under whom he was Secretary of State, in 1824 ; was, by appointment of President Jackson, Judge for Kentucky from 1833 to 1861, and died at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1865, leaving five sons and five daughters ; one of the sons, Victor Monroe, became an attorney ; was, in 1853, appointed by President Pierce, Judge of Washington Territory ; married a daughter of William Winder Polk, who was a captain in the Revenue Service, and of the Winder family of Maryland, of which so many figured in the Confederate service, and died at Olympia, W. T., in 1855, leaving three children. William Winder Monroe, the eldest of these, was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1841 ; but removing, when young, to Lexington, he was educated at Transylvania University. When the war broke out, he was a student at the Kentucky Military Institute, and enlisted in Morgan's first company, a part of the "Lexington Rifles," with which corps he had been connected from its organization. He was with Morgan's cavalry through all its dashing movements till his capture at Buffington, Ohio, on July 19, 1863 ; was held a prisoner till March, 1865, on the 10th of which month he reported at Richmond ; but was captured again with the Davis escort, near Irvinville, and held till August, 1865. Returning to Lexington, he was engaged for a time as clerk in the Louisville Hotel ; kept books for two years for A. D. Hines' distillery, and at the same time acted as contracting agent at Lexington for the Pennsylvania Railway ; took, in 1870, the same position on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, which he held till 1871, when he became the local agent of that road at Lexington, and so continued for ten years, less one, 1878, in which he was pool agent for the three lines running to Lexington. In December, 1881, he resigned his connection with the Short Line Road and became freight and passenger agent for the Lexington Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in which capacity he is now serving.

JOHN T. MILLER, hardware merchant, Lexington. Prominent among Lexington's business men stands the hardware merchant, John T. Miller, who was born in Georgetown, Ky., February 8, 1825, and who, at the age of one year, was brought by his father to Lexington, where he was given a good common school education. At the age of fourteen, he entered the tin store of his father, assisted in various ways, being book-keeper, etc., and, on attaining his majority, became his partner, continuing about four years. In 1852, he engaged in the hardware business, his experience with his father having prepared him for the new occupation to which he has since given his attention, except during the years 1875–76. During the years 1862–63, he was an efficient member of the City Council, and from 1866 to 1871 was a director in the City National Bank. In 1871, he became a partner in the firm of J. B. Wilgus & Co., continuing three years. In 1877, he formed a partnership with R. J. Gough, of Lexington, which continues at No. 22 West Main

street. The firm conduct an extensive business in hardware, mantels, grates, iron, steel, etc. They occupy two stories, their business rooms being 25x145 feet, and well adapted, as to size, locality and modern arrangements, to the wide business controlled therein. His father, Joseph F. Miller, of German descent, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1801, and came with his parents to Kentucky in 1803, settling in Lexington. Because of the limited means of his parents, it was necessary for him to *earn* whatever of wealth he might in future hold, and by a life of earnest labor, he became well-to-do. He was a skillful mechanic, and a man of great industry. In politics, he was a Whig and Republican, being a thorough Union man. In religious faith he was a Baptist. He married Matilda Tudor, of English descent. Their union was established in Lexington in 1822. She bore him nine children, five of whom are living. He died in January, 1879. The subject of this sketch married Miss Mary H. Shely, of Jessamine County. Nine children were born of this union, two of whom are living and reside in Lexington.

REV. CHARLES W. MILLER, minister, Lexington, was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., June 22, 1837. He was educated at Newport and Danville, Ky. He joined the church, in 1850, at Danville, and entered the ministry in 1857, under the auspices of the M. E. Church South, preaching first in his native county on the Salvisa circuit, having four charges during the two years—1858–59. He was next stationed at Lancaster, and was ordained at Georgetown, Ky., in 1859. He was then stationed at Perryville for one year (1860), and in 1861 was elected to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in Harmonia College, and was there for one year, when the work of the school was interrupted by the civil strife. After which, he was appointed by his church, a missionary among the soldiers of the Confederate army, and as such followed the fortunes of Gen. Bragg's army until the cessation of hostilities, being connected with troops from Kentucky most of the time. He returned to Kentucky in 1865, and was stationed at Millersburg, whence he was transferred to Parkersburg, Va., in 1866, which appointment he held two years, and in the fall of 1868 was Presiding Elder of the Covington District for one year, and, in 1869, was stationed at Cynthiana for three years. In 1872, he was made agent for the Kentucky Wesleyan College for one year, returning, in 1873, to the Presiding Eldership of Covington District for another year. In 1874, he was appointed to Scott Street Church, Covington, for four years, and in 1878 was stationed at Frankfort for two years, coming, in September, 1880, to the pastorate of Hill Street M. E. Church, Lexington. In 1871, he received the degree of A. M. from Kentucky Wesleyan College, and, in 1876, the degree of D. D. from Emery College, Georgia. For sixteen years he has been chosen Delegate to the General Conference of his church, and in June, 1881, was appointed, by the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, as Delegate to the Ecumenical Council held in London, England, and while away made the tour of Europe. He is an author of note among his brethren, having published the following works: "Points of Controversy," "Infant Baptism," "Apostolical Succession" and others, and has been associate editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* for two years and is now associate editor of the *Quarterly Review* of the M. E. Church South. In his pastoral work he has been very successful wherever he was stationed, having had thirteen public discussions with various persons, on each occasion he being the challenged party. In May, 1863, he married Miss Virginia Markham, of Demopolis, Marengo Co., Ala.

JAMES MULLEN, photographer, Lexington, was born February 4, 1834, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the schools of which city he received

his youthful education, graduating from the High School at the age of eighteen years; he entered the daguerreotype gallery of E. C. Hawkins, of Cincinnati, where he remained as a student and workman for more than two years. He was next employed by Thomas Faris, of Cincinnati, afterward his partner, who taught him the art of photography, then being introduced. They operated galleries in Cincinnati and New York for three years; then Mr. Mullen was for two years operator for Mr. Porter, of Cincinnati, and next, photographer for Eaton & Webber till 1862, in the fall of which year he was employed by Gen. Rosecrans as photographer in the Engineer Corps, being chiefly employed in duplicating maps for the use of the army of Tennessee, till May 1864, when he located in Lexington, Ky., where he has since resided and conducted a photographic business with good success, in both portraits and landscape pictures. He was employed by the State Geological Survey to take more than fifty views throughout the State for display at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and was also in the service of the Engineers of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. In his gallery, which occupies the second and third stories of Wilgus' Block, No. 5 Main street, he employs seven hands in turning out all styles of photographs, and portraits in India ink, crayon and water-colors. He has an excellent reputation as an artist.

THOMAS L. MARTIN, grain-dealer, Lexington, born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1852, is the youngest child of twelve born to Lewis Y. and Ann B. (Shreve) Martin. The parents are both dead; but ten of the children are still living. The father, born almost with the century in Jessamine County, Ky., was of Irish descent; the mother was of Dutch ancestry. Lewis Martin was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, dealing largely in mules for the Southern markets. He was a passenger on the steamboat Eliza Battle when that vessel caught fire on the Tombigbee River, and he was drowned while trying to escape to the shore, March 26, 1856. His youngest child subsequently got an education in Kentucky University, and, at the age of twenty-one years, went to Carlinsville, Ill., and was there engaged in the pork-packing business for a year, and the same year married a daughter of W. S. McChesney; in 1874, returned to Lexington and formed the partnership since existing under the style of McChesney & Martin, which firm does a good business in the purchase and shipment of grain, and owns a large warehouse on Broadway, between Vine and Water streets.

JEREMIAH R. MORTON, lawyer, Lexington, was born in Clark County, Ky., February 10, 1842. His father, John Morton, was a minister of the Christian Church, and one of six brothers, of whom four were preachers of the Gospel. His mother, Elizabeth Rogers, descended from pioneers of that name who in the latter part of last century settled near Boonesborough, where the ashes of three generations are mingled with the dust. Jeremiah, after attending the common schools in his native county, spent some time in the high school; and, at the age of seventeen years, began teaching, following that occupation till the outbreak of the civil war. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, of Col. Cluke's regiment, Morgan's command. Made prisoner and confined at Camp Douglas, he made his escape and reached Canada in the depth of winter. By way of Halifax and Bermuda Islands, he reached Wilmington, N. C., six months later, and there, in June, 1864, joined his old command. He was in the artillery under Gens. Morgan and Duke until recaptured in East Tennessee; was exchanged at Camp Chase, February, 1864, and, rejoining his command in West Virginia, served in Gen. Duke's brigade until its final dissolution. He then came to Lexington, took the law course in Kentucky University, was admitted to the bar in February, 1867, and has been in

active practice ever since. In 1869, he was elected City Attorney of Lexington, and, in the following year, the Democrats of Fayette County made him their candidate for County Attorney, and elected him to that position. On November 19, 1879, he was united in marriage to Mary C., eldest daughter of H. H. Gratz, of Lexington.

A. W. MARSHALL, lawyer, Lexington, was born December 5, 1848, brought up and educated in the schools of Fayette, in which county he "taught the young idea how to shoot" for seven years; took his academic course at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in 1868, 1869 and 1870, and graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1879, and the same year was admitted to the bar at Lexington, Ky., where he has since actively pursued the work of his profession. In 1880, he married Miss Sarah B. West, of Fayette County, Ky., a grand-daughter of Mrs. Sarah Hughes, who gained a noble name through her labors in the Southern hospitals and prisons during the war of secession.

T. D. MITCHELL, Lexington, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1837, where he was educated and resided until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Lexington and entered the employ of L. Taylor as clerk in his dry goods establishment, where he remained for nine years. In 1863, he started a grocery store, in which business he continued two years, and, in 1865, formed a partnership with W. M. Taylor, and again embarked in the dry goods trade at 19 and 21 South Upper street, which partnership lasted for about thirteen years. In 1878, the firm moved to No. 29 East Main street, when Mr. Mitchell bought Taylor's interest and took W. A. Cannon into partnership, where, under the firm name of T. D. Mitchell & Co., they have conducted business quite successfully, keeping always a fine stock of foreign and domestic dry goods and notions. They have a business room of 24x130 feet, with upper stories devoted to the storage of surplus stock, and they employ six men and one lady. Mr. Mitchell was married in 1865 to Miss Virginia Taylor, of Lexington, Ky.

THOMAS W. MOORE, of the firm of T. W. Moore & Bro., merchants, Lexington, was born in 1857 in Fayette County, and was educated in Kentucky University, completing a commercial college course at St. Louis in 1876. He became the partner, in 1878, of A. M. Harrison in the queensware business in this city, and after one year, bought out Mr. Harrison, and now has one of the largest stores of the kind in the city, located at the old Goodloe corner. In October, 1880, he admitted his brother, Charles W., into partnership, the firm becoming Thomas W. Moore & Bro., which title it still bears. His grandfather, Capt. John Moore, settled at Old Point Comfort in this county, where he owned a large tract of land. His oldest son, William G. Moore, was the father of subject, and was born in 1818. He was well educated, and was very successful in business; he died in 1859. His wife was Sarah B. McConnell, daughter of one of the pioneers of the county. Of this family there are three sons and a daughter still living, viz: Dr. W. G. Moore, a practicing physician in St. Louis; Thomas W. (subject), Charles W., and Mrs. Hart Boswell, of this county. Subject's grandmother was a niece of Daniel Boone.

WILLIAM MELLENEY, grocer, Lexington, was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to America, arriving on April 26, 1847. The following month he was united in marriage to Eliza Feeny, also a native of Ireland. After remaining in Dutchess County, N. Y., for three years, he left that rich dairying country for newer and wider fields of labor in the blue grass lands of Kentucky. Upon his arrival in Lexington, he went into the dairy and ice business, which he continued for fifteen years;

for three years he was with William Warfield as manager of that gentleman's fine herd of Short-Horn cattle; then went into business as a grocer on the corner of Winchester and Dewees streets, where he continues to do an active trade. His property, valued at about $7,000, has been all acquired by the hard work of his hands, guided by a sagacious head. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. His daughter has, since 1880, been the wife of Paul Conlon, of whom particular mention will be found in a former paragraph.

GEORGE A. MOSSMAN, butcher, Lexington, was born in Germany in 1853, son of Andrew and Sophie (Craft) Mossman, he (Andrew) dying in Germany, in 1855, and his wife in 1858. Our subject came to this country in in 1869, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he remained six or seven years, and from there he went to Oil City, Penn., and afterward to Cincinnati, coming to Lexington in 1875, where he began butchering with Charles Blank, with whom he stayed three years, being in the meantime in partnership with B. Bents. He then opened a place on Main street, near Broadway, where he is running a butcher and general provision store. Is a member of the Lexington Liederkranz, a single man and indifferent in politics, always voting for the best man.

GEORGE W. NORTON, retired, Lexington, whose portrait appears in this work, is the son of George Norton, who left his native county, Lancaster, Penn., in the year 1798, and came to Lexington, Ky. In 1801, he started a nail factory in the young city, from which not only Cincinnati, but the whole Western country was supplied, purchasers often riding on horseback a distance of 200 miles, and carrying nails away in saddle-bags. Ten-penny nails then sold for 1s. 4d. per pound, and six-penny nails for 1s. 6d. per pound. In 1803, he was married to a Miss Adams of Georgetown, Ky. He began life on a small capital, but prospered so well that in a few years he was enabled to open a dry goods store in Lexington, and a branch at Danville, the latter at that time being a rather prominent place, and a good business point. In going to Eastern cities to buy goods, Mr. Norton always made the trip on horseback, and usually took with him a couple of negroes to carry the money (which was in silver) with which to pay for his purchases. It was customary at that time for a number of merchants to travel together to and from the Eastern markets for the greater security against Indians, and white plunderers and highwaymen. He died at the house of his son George (the subject), at the age of eighty-one years. He was a Presbyterian, and a member of the "McChord Church," so called in honor of the gifted James McChord, who for a time was its Pastor. His descendants follow in his footsteps in the matter of religious faith, as also in political opinion—he being an Old-Line Whig, and they Republican. George W., the subject, was born in January, 1811, and after the regular primary introduction, partly with Prof. Aldrich, who taught on the "Lancastrian System," he was sent to Transylvania University, which, however, he left when only thirteen years of age, to become a clerk in the drug store of his uncle, John Norton, at "Norton's Corners." He remained in the employ of his uncle until 1833, and in 1835 bought the stock of drugs and began business for himself. His cash capital at the time was $800, which he had saved while clerking for nine years in in the store of his uncle. He now became manager of the business, and one of the most enterprising and successful business men Lexington has known. In 1849, he bought the site of his store on the corner of Main and Upper streets, upon which he erected the building which still graces it. He continued in business on the same corner for fifty-seven years, retiring January 1, 1881. By his honorable and upright dealing with his fellow-

men, and his close application to business, he has amassed a sufficient fortune to retire from trade and spend the remainder of his life amid the comforts and luxuries of a pleasant home. During his whole business career, he never loaned money for interest, but kept it in circulation where it would do the most good. Upon his retirement from business, he was one of the oldest, if not the oldest merchant living in Lexington. In 1835, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, a grand-daughter of Wm. Huston.

CAPT. W. D. NICHOLAS, County Sheriff, Lexington, was born in Clark County, Ky., and is a descendant of an Old Virginia family, his grandfather having migrated from that State to Kentucky about the first of the present century, and located in Shelby County first, and subsequently removed to Clark County. The Captain's early life was spent on his father's farm. Receiving the rudiments of an education in the country schools, he subsequently finished his literary education at Center College, Danville, Ky. He then began reading law with Messrs. Huston and Downey, of Winchester, Ky., who afterward became members of the Fayette County bar. Being admitted to practice in the courts of Kentucky, he applied himself to his profession until the breaking-out of the war. He entered the service under the command of the famous Gen. John H. Morgan, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Captain, of Company E, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Col. Roy S. Cluke. Returning from the army, he again began the practice of law at Winchester. He was elected County Attorney of Clark County, and remained there until 1867, when he removed to Fayette County and engaged in farming. He continued quietly interested in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under B. G. Thomas; served in this capacity until 1879, and then was elected by the Democratic party to the office of Sheriff of the county, to which office he was re-elected, and is now serving his second term. Though much of his time and attention has been given to political affairs, the Captain has yet had time to take a part in social circles; he is a member of Webb Commandery of Knights Templar, and is a gentleman whose word and honor are undisputed.

CAPT. WILLIAM LEWIS NEALE, Deputy Revenue Collector, Lexington, was born in Lexington, Ky., October 5, 1818; educated at Transylvania College, where his preceptor in mathematics was Hon. George W. Johnson, of Confederate fame. In 1840–1845, he was editor and publisher of a Whig newspaper in Richmond, Ky.; and, in the latter year, in conjunction with Gen. C. M. Clay, he published the *True American*, an anti-slavery paper, which was destroyed by a a mob. Returning to Madison County, Capt. N. engaged in farming; was elected a Representative to the Kentucky Legislature in 1859, and again in 1863, doing everything in his power to prevent his native State from secession. Whilst in the Legislature, he received the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Federal army (his commission signed by President Lincoln), and was honorably mustered out of the service at the close of the war, in 1865. Soon thereafter he was nominated by the Union party for State Treasurer, made an active canvass, but failed of a majority by 105 votes. Col. Garrard, his successful and worthy opponent, died within a week after the election, when Capt. Neale was appointed by Gov. Bramlette, and became Treasurer. Since that time, he has engaged in various business pursuits in his native city, and is now Deputy Collector and Cashier in the United States Internal Revenue Office at Lexington.

ABNER OLDHAM, merchant, Lexington, was born October 12, 1843, in Madison County, Ky. His father, David D. Oldham, was also a native of Madison, having been born near Boonesborough; but later in life was a resident of Fayette County, and a magistrate of Athens Precinct for two terms. But two of D. D. Oldham's children are living, Anna, now Mrs. Wallace, and Abner. The latter began his college course in 1863, at Harrodsburg, where he remained one year; returned home in 1864; and on September 12, 1865, led to the hymeneal altar Telitha Evans, born in Fayette County April 4, 1847, daughter of Silas Evans. In 1867, Mr. Oldham returned to Kentucky University, then located in Lexington, and finished his course in four years, graduating from the Arts College in 1871, and also completing his course in the Bible College, with the exception of two studies. He has led a life of great usefulness. For eight years he was Principal of Public School No. 3, of the City of Lexington; for about five years had the pastoral charge of the Christian Church at Athens, and is now financial agent of the mission work of that denomination throughout Kentucky. He owns a productive farm of 122½ acres within six miles of the city, along the Richmond Turnpike road, and is a member of the firm of Ballard, Williamson & Co., dealing in drugs, chemicals, etc., at the corner of Upper and Main streets, Lexington. His family consists of five children, whose names are Susie, Mary, Abner, Silas and Telitha.

THE PAYNE FAMILY—Coat of arms, two lions *passant*, on a silver ground. Motto, "*Malo mori quam fœdari.*" The motto on the crest of the Payne family, when fighting against the Duke of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings, was "Ready, ah! ready." When James I, of Scotland wished to invade England, all of his nobles refused to follow him except Sir John Scott, of Thirlestan, who declared he was ready to follow wherever the King would lead. In memory of his fidelity, the King granted a charter of arms, entitling the family to bear a border of fleurs-de-lis, similar to the Royal arms, with a bundle of spears for a crest, and for a motto, "Ready, ah, ready." Lord Napier bears it now, and the Paynes are connected with his family.

Sir Stephen Payne, of St. Christophers, (Bart.) of an ancient Devonshire family, was a member of Council in that Island, and supporter of Charles I; during the civil war fled from England, after the battle of Worcester, and settled in the Island of St. Christopher. He had two sons.

Abraham, who was ancestor of Lord Lavington and Sir William Payne, created Baronet in 1712, when he took the name of Galloway.

Charles was Knight of St. Christopher, and Major General of the Leeward Isles, created Baronet in 1737.

Sir Giles Payne, Second Baronet, and High Sheriff of Bedford County, in 1771, died in 1808. The family are still living there, and another seat of the family called Tully Hall, in Northampton, England.

Sir Charles Gillias Payne, of St. Christopher, was born 1793; married Mary Elizabeth Salisbury, of Stamoen, Monmouth County, died in 1843.

There is a colonial record that Sir Robert Payne came to America, but no family. His name is recorded as trustee in the Church of Essex, Gloucester County, Va. There is an old church in Fairfax County called Payne's Church, and one of the streets in Alexandria, Va., is called Payne street. Sir Robert Payne had two sons, William and John, who emigrated to America in the year 1620. They were knighted by James I, and specially mentioned in the first land charter granted to a company May 23, 1609.

The Paynes were a powerful family in Wales, one branch of which were never willing to submit to the King of England. James I, to con-

ciliate them, granted them a special grant of land, twelve miles square, about fifteen miles from Alexandria, Va., called Payne's Manor.

Sir William Payne settled in Maryland, near Leonardtown.

Sir John Payne settled in Fairfax County, Va., on the Manorial estate.

Sir William Payne, son of Sir John, was born August 10, 1671; married Alicia [illegible], who died October 31, 1760. At the age of eighty-five, he married for his second wife Ann Jennings, and their children were Edward, William and Sanford.

Sir Edward married Lady Ann Holland Congers, who was related to Lord Holland (Henry Fox) the Duke of Richmond. Their children were Henry Payne, who was born January 26, 1753; married Annie Lane March 5, 1775, who was born August —, 1753, and died October 12, 1822, he surviving his wife six years. William married for his first wife Miss —— Grimes; second, Miss G——; third, Miss Mildred Harrison. Daniel McCarty, Edward, Jilson, James Theodosia and Elizabeth.

Gen. William Johnson married Ann, a daughter of Jilson Payne.

William Payne, second son of Sir William, was born July 31, 1724; married Susannah Clark February 3, 1748, who was born December 17, 1721, and died February 22, 1771; he died July 12, 1782. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was the custom of the gentry to assemble and nominate a candidate to the House of Burgesses. It was also understood that if the day was unfavorable, they would defer the meeting to the first suitable day. The morning appointed for the meeting was cloudy, but not raining. General, then Colonel, Washington, Lord Fairfax and others did not attend. William and Edward Payne and others met and nominated Col. William Elzy. This caused great dissatisfaction with Gen. Washington and his party, who met afterward and nominated Lord Fairfax. Party feeling ran very high, and the day of the election Gen. Washington, William Payne, Capt. Spencer and others were standing together talking. They were very much excited, and about noon it became evident that Lord Fairfax would be defeated. Gen. Washington and William Payne became engaged in a warm controversy, during which some reflections were made on Mr. Payne's integrity, and an altercation ensued in which Payne knocked Washington down. Great excitement prevailed, as Payne was known to be firm, and stood high, and Washington was beloved by all. A night's reflection, however, satisfied Washington that he was the aggressor, and in the wrong. The next day Washington sent Payne a note requesting a meeting at the Eagle Tavern, Alexandria, Va., at a certain hour. Mr. Payne went with the expectation of fighting a duel. Gen. Washington met him at the door, and like a true and magnanimous hero, extended his hand and said: "Mr. Payne, I insulted you yesterday wrongfully, and I wish to be right to-day. You had some little satisfaction; if you are content with it, I should like to bury the past over a bottle of wine with you."

Some years afterward, during the Revolutionary war, while Washington was on a visit to his family, he invited Mr. Payne and his son, Duvall, to make him a visit. Washington met him some distance from the house, took him by the hand and led him into the presence of his wife, to whom he introduced Mr. Payne as follows: "My dear, here is the little man whom you have so frequently heard me speak of, who once had the courage to knock me down in the court house yard in Alexandria, *big as I am.*" (See Collins' Historical Sketches of Kentucky, Vol. I, page 443.)

The children of William and Susannah Payne: Alicia, born December 17, 1749, married Giles Cooke November 3, 1775, and died February 27, 1837; William was born February 19, 1751, married Polly Robinson, of Prince Edward

County, Va., July 25, 1777, and died September 23, 1813; Mary was born February 23, 1753, married Pearce Bayley February 23, 1772, and died ——; Benjamin Clark was born December 28, 1755, married Jane Campbell, daughter of Edward Campbell, of Scotland, first cousin to Duke of Argyle, December 24, 1778, and died April 25, 1789; Penelope was born December 7, 1757, married Capt. George West January 8, 17—, and died August 2, 1789; Duvall was born January 3, 1764, married to Hannah Brent December 15, 1785; Leah Payne married —— Fitzhugh, she was the grandmother of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Sanford Payne, third son of William and Alicia, settled near Richmond, Va. He was the father of Dorothea Payne, who first married —— Todd, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who soon died and left her with one daughter, Dolly, who married James Madison, President of the United States, September 15, 1794. Another daughter of Sanford Payne married John G. Jackson, from whom descended Stonewall Jackson, the famous Confederate General. It was also a daughter of Sanford Payne who married Steptoe Washington.

William Payne, second son of Sir Edward and Lady Congers, married the third time Mildred Harrison, whose children were: John Newton; Buckner Harrison; Maria; Dulcemia, who married Maj. Ryan; Clarissa, who married —— Bowine; Ann Morton, who married —— Norris; Lucilla, who married —— Hewitt.

Gen. William Johnson married Nancy, daughter of Henry Payne, and their children were: Col. Jilson, Albert, Mrs. Dudley Lewis, Mrs. —— Coleman.

Green Clay, father of Cassius M. Clay, married Sally Lewis, daughter of Betsy Payne and Thomas Lewis. Jeptha Dudley married Green Clay's widow.

Sir William Payne, Sr., at quite an advanced age, married Ann Jennings; had one son, John, who married Miss —— Johnson, a sister of Col. Richard M. Johnson, and had fifteen children—Asa; Robert; Jack; Jefferson; Frank; Hugh; Nancy, who married Z. Offutt; Elizabeth, who married —— Sebree; Sallie, who married —— Thompson; Emaline, who married —— Peak.

Duvall Payne, third son of William and Susannah, married Hannah Brent, December 25, 1775, at Fairfax County, Va. They emigrated to Kentucky in 1789; had thirteen children—Penelope, John, Mary (married John Morris), Margaret, James Brent, Hugh Brent, William Pierce, Elizabeth Baxter, Susan Clark, Thomas, Duvall, Benjamin, Alicia.

Henry Payne, the eldest son of Sir Edward and Lady Ann Holland Congers, was the manorial estate in Virginia. He sold it in 1785, moved to Kentucky the same year and settled on Town Fork, four miles from Lexington, located 2,000 acres of land, and having married Annie Lane March 5, 1775, there reared the following family: Nathan, Henry Congers, Nancy, Betsy, Lydia, Theodosia, Annie.

Nathan Payne was born July 17, 1781, married Catharine Hale January 29, 1806, who died March 8, 1836. He died August 23, 1860, leaving the following children: Mary, born ——, married Nat. Offutt, died ——; Sallie, born ——, married Lewis Payne, died ——; Theodosia, born December 26, 1822, married James W. Cochran October 25, 1838; William S., born February 21, 1827, married Mary Jane Newcomb July 1, 1852; Eddie (daughter by second wife, Mary Scott), married Jefferson Garth.

The children of Sallie and Lewis Payne were Lewis and John. John married —— Davis, second wife Fanny Holly, and had one son (Marion), who died ——; Lewis died single ——, 1880.

The children of Theodosia and James W. Cochran were John, born October 30, 1839; Nathan P., born August 3, 1842, married Kate Wallingford, of Maysville, Ky., November 10,

1869; Kate, born September 5, 1846, married J. William Cochran January 14, 1868; Mary, born September 17, 1852, married J. L. Stephens.

The children of Nathan P. and Kate W. Cochran are Ashby Wallingford, born March 5, 1873.

The children of Kate and J. William Cochran are Clara, born October 26, 1868; James W., born February 7, 1870.

The children of Mary and J. L. Stephens are Rebekah, born ——, 1876; James C., born ——, 1879.

The children of William S. Payne and Mary Jane Newcomb are—Sallie, born July 14, 1855, married Thomas J. Cassell, October 17, 1877.

Henry Congers Payne was born December 19, 1787, married Kitty Lewis August 10, 1808, who died August 30, 1828; he died June 5, 1856, leaving the following children: Romulus, born July 29, 1809, died single; Remus, born July 3, 1811, married Mary Talbott; Lewis D., born May 11, 1813, married Elizabeth Keene; Eliza, born May 3, 1815, married Col. Rodes Estill; Anne Maria, born April 21, 1817, married Dr. John Jackson; Thomas H., born November 1, 1819; married Maria Viley; Lydia, born February 29, 1822, married B. B. Taylor; Sallie, born March 1, 1824; Benjamin, born February 22, 1826; Kitty, born March 23, 1828.

The children of Remus and Mary Talbott were John C., born June 30, 1837, married (Embry), (Offutt); Charlotte, born December 4, 1833, married Abrm. Duke; Kitty, born May 28, 1836, married James McConnell and Dr. Powell; Henry C., born August 11, 1838, married Laura Prewitt; Lewis D., born March 11, 1840, married L. Johnson; Robert T., born March 3, 1842, killed in Confederate army; Mary, born September 4, 1843.

Lewis D. Payne married Elizabeth Johnson, and their children were Lizzie, died in infancy; Eliza Payne, married Col. Rodes Estill.

The children of Annie and Dr. John Jackson were John C., born ——; Eliza, born ——.

The children of Col. Thomas H. and Maria Viley were Henry C., born September 23, 1855, married Elizabeth Bell; Romulus, born April 22, 1859; Sallie, born July 30, 1861; Bettie, born November 30, 1863; Katie, born October 27, 1867.

Nancy Payne was born ——, married James Johnson ——, died ——, leaving children, Edward P., married Betsy Ward; William, married Helen Buford; Ann Holland Congers; Mrs. Harmon; Mrs. Clayton.

Betsy Payne was born May 27, 1785, married William Johnson December 23, 1801; their children were Alfred P., born February 4, 1803; Euclid Lane, born December 3, 1804, married Miss —— Warren; Madison C., born September 21, 1806, married —— December 23, 1828; Thomas P., born October 12, 1808, died February 4, 1827; George W., born May 27, 1811, married Ann E. Viley; William Henry, born September 27, 1813, married Miss Woolfolk; Miss Miller.

William Johnson, died April 25, 1814, and his widow, Betsy P., married John Allen, June 9, 1819; their children were John, born July 7, 1820, bachelor; James L., born December 31, 1821, married Sallie McCaw, and for his second wife Mary Bell, of Danville, Ky.; Albert, born October 12, 1824, married Ann Offutt.

Lydia Payne, born July 19, 1791, married John Allen, November 23, 1808; their children were Henry, born October 15, 1809, and died July 15, 1824; Richard, born May 27, 1811, married Helen Foster; Ann Eliza, born Febru-1, 1814, married Marcus Downing; Edward, born August 1, 1816, married Mary Bryan; Lydia, born May 7, 1818, died September, 1818; Betsy, wife of William Johnson, Sr., died August 11, 1838; Lydia, wife of John Allen, Sr., died May 18, 1818.

Theodosia Payne was born ——, married Benjamin Taylor, and their children were Mary

Jane, born ——, married —— Cable ; Annie, born ——, married James Johnson, and for second husband Isaac Worthington ; Lydia, born ——, married Lycurgus Johnson.

Annie Payne, born ——, married Samuel Chew, and their children were Dr. Samuel, born ——, married Emily Higbee ; Mary, born ——, married Aleck Brand.

GEN. WILLIAM PRESTON, retired lawyer, Lexington, whose portrait appears in this work, is a great-grandson of John Preston, who emigrated from Derry, Ireland, and settled in Augusta County, Va., about 1739, and left an only son, William, his grandfather, who became a Colonel in the Revolutionary army ; planned with his son-in-law, Col. McDowell, and others, the battle of King's Mountain ; was wounded at Guilford, and died during the war for independence. He had controlled as Royal Surveyor, the surveys of the Western part of Virginia and the entire region now comprised in the State of Kentucky, and had received a military grant of 1,000 acres of land, near the Falls of the Ohio, a part of which is now occupied by the city of Louisville. This he left to his third son, William, who served with credit under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and in the defense of the West ; subsequently married Caroline, daughter of Col. George Hancock, a Revolutionary officer and a Member of Congress from Virginia ; in 1815 he moved to Kentucky, settled on his patrimonial estate ; and died in 1821. His son, William was then only five years of age, having been born on his father's plantation, now within the city of Louisville, on October 16, 1816. The boy lived with Hon. B. Hardin, of Bardstown, Ky., was educated by the Jesuits of that place, and at other colleges, attending Yale, and taking the degree of LL. B. in the Harvard Class of 1838 ; was admitted to the bar at Louisville, where he began to practice in 1840, having as partner Hon. William J. Graves. In the same year, he married Margaret, daughter of Hon. Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Ky., and continued to divide his attention between legal work and the interests of his large estate till the war with Mexico began. Two Kentucky regiments were at once raised. Mr. Preston took up a subscription of $50,000, which sum he placed in bank to the credit of the State Government, to be used in forwarding troops ; and the Bank of Kentucky tendered $25,000 for the same purpose. On August 13, 1846, a requisition was made on Kentucky for two more regiments, which were organized in about five weeks. Mr. Preston volunteered as a private, but was soon afterward made Lieutenant Colonel, in the Fourth Regiment, which was attached to Scott's column, and remained in the City of Mexico till the treaty of peace in 1848. After his return from the Mexican campaign, Col. Preston was chosen joint member with Hon. James Guthrie, to represent Louisville at the convention which discussed and formed the present constitution of Kentucky ; took a leading part in the politics of the time, and led the opposition to G. Davis in the Know-Nothing Anti-Catholic movement ; returned in 1851 as Whig Representative of Louisville in the House of Representatives; he advocated reform in the code of legal practice, which reform was then strongly opposed by the profession, and he was Chairman of the first committee to consider the revision and the formation of the code which is now in existence, and carried it through. In 1852, he was chosen Whig Elector, and at the succeeding election was sent to Congress, from Louisville District, by a great majority ; was again re-elected in 1854 ; served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and took an active part in the sectional discussions of that period. On coming forward for re-election, he was defeated by Gen. Humphrey Marshall, candidate of the Know-Nothing party, after a violent contest, in which many Roman Catholics and foreigners lost their lives, on the day known in Louisville as Bloody Monday,

August 6, 1855. In the midst of the riotous proceedings, Hon. Mr. Preston was conspicuous in his efforts to stay the fury of the mob at imminent personal risk. In 1858, he united with the Democracy, was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, and made a speech nominating Mr. Breckinridge, of whose candidacy he was a warm advocate. President Buchanan desired, as one of the main objects of his administration, the purchase of Cuba, from Spain, asked an appropriation of $30,000,000 from Congress to carry out his plan, and nominated Hon. Mr. Preston as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, without reference. The relations between the two countries were then very delicate. This and the subsequent violent division of parties, and the rupture of the Democracy into Breckinridge and Douglas wings, prevented the passage of the $30,000,000 bill, so that the plan for the purchase of Cuba was frustrated. Minister Preston succeeded in negotiating a treaty with Spain for the settlement of American claims, which task many previous ambassadors had failed to accomplish. This treaty acknowledged the Amistad claims, whereby there was recognized a property in slaves, which had been previously admitted by several Presidents of the United States, and never denied; but the irrepressible war of parties prevented the securing of the two-thirds majority of the Senate, necessary to the ratification of the treaty—Minister Preston asked to be recalled, which request was granted at the close of the Buchanan Administration; but he delayed his departure from Spain for a short time to enter a protest, in the name of the United States, against the seizure by Spain, of the Bay of Samana, in violation of the Monroe doctrine. He arrived at Washington just after the battle of Manassas, and quickly hurried home to Kentucky. In several public addresses he advised the people to take up arms in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and urged Breckinridge to the same course. Orders having been issued for the arrest of Preston, Breckinridge, Gov. Morehead and many others, the two first named left the same night and made their escape to Virginia. Joining Gen. Buckner at Bowling Green, Col. Preston was made Colonel on Gen. A. S. Johnson's staff, when that officer assumed command. By the convention of Kentucky delegates, which agreed to a provisional government and constitution, for the State, in 1861, Col. Preston was chosen one of the delegates to negotiate for the admission of Kentucky into the Confederacy. He served during the Kentucky campaign, at Bowling Green and Nashville; was at the fall of Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth and the battle of Shiloh, where Gen. Johnson, falling mortally wounded, in the thickest of the fight, died in his arms, at the moment of supposed victory. Col. Preston led the escort which took the body of his late heroic commander to New Orleans for interment, and upon his return, a week after, he was made a Brigadier General, next in rank to Gen. Breckinridge, who was made General of Division. Corinth having been evacuated, the Confederate army withdrew to Tupelo; Gen. Breckinridge went to Louisiana, and Gen. Bragg detached Gen. Preston to guard the line of the Tallahatchie, and cover Grenada and Oxford, where the stores were deposited. Farragut and Porter having threatened Vicksburg with a heavy naval and considerable land force, Gen. Vandorn asked assistance, and Gen. Preston, masking the Tallahatchie with the troops of Gen. Ville Pigne and local forces, took Gen. Breckinridge's Division of 10,000 men, and marched rapidly to Vicksburg, where some 1,500 troops were posted and fortifications thrown up. The enemy bombarded the city, throwing many thousand shells, but made no descent on the place, and after a six week's attack, raised the first siege of Vicksburg,

during which Gen. Breckinridge returned, assumed command, and after the evacuation, moved on Baton Rouge, leaving Gen. Preston so ill with fever at Vicksburg, that he was reported dead. After the battle of Baton Rouge, Gen. Breckinridge moved his command to Jackson, Miss., at the time Gen. Bragg was entering upon his Kentucky campaign, for which Gen. Breckinridge requested Gen. Preston to reorganize the division, while he (Breckinridge) went to Cooper's well. The re-organization was rapidly effected; but an unfortunate plan for the re-capture of Corinth having been entered into by Gens. Van Dorn and Price, the former persuaded or commanded Gen. Breckinridge to co-operate with them, Gen. Preston urged an instant departure to Kentucky, and, chafing at delay, asked to be relieved of his command, and withdrew with his Staff only to join Gen. Bragg. On reaching Knoxville, he was informed by Maj. Gen. Jones that Gen. Bragg was expecting Breckinridge's Divison for the impending battle with Buell. Preston and Jones telegraphed the facts to President Davis, who at once ordered Breckinridge to join Bragg; but it was then too late, as the battle of Perryville was fought when the troops under Breckinridge were but two or three days on the march; so they were ordered back and Bragg continued his retreat, re-organized his army at Murfreesboro, and went into winter-quarters there. Gen. Preston, accompanied by a small escort, by forced marches had joined Gen. Bragg at Danville, in time for the battle of Perryville, after which he was assigned to the command of Wood's Alabama brigade for a short time; then ordered by the War Department to take command of Breckinridge's old brigade, but at the solicitation of the latter officer the order was modified so that Hanson took Breckinridge's former brigade while Preston was given a brigade of Florida and Tennessee troops. At the close of the year, in midwinter and over frozen roads, Gen. Rosecrans advanced with a large force to attack Bragg at Murfreesboro. Contrary to expectations, Bragg stood fast and awaited the onset, his right wing being Hardee's corps, consisting of Breckinridge's and Cleburne's Divisions, Breckinridge commanding on the right, and Preston on the extreme right, the front of the line resting on the Lebanon Turnpike. Bragg, anticipating the enemy's advance through a cedar wood at daylight, sent Hardee to the left with the divisions of McCown and Cleburne, made a furious attack on Rosecrans' right wing, which was driven back in confusion. Had the attack been promptly followed up, a splendid victory would have been quickly won; but Breckinridge's Division was kept on the right by Gen. Bragg's order, to guard against heavy masses of the enemy which were reported as menacing the right flank, where Preston was posted. This report proved untrue, and Gen. Bragg, in his official report, censured Gen. Breckinridge for having made a false or mistaken report which caused the services of the fine brigades of Preston, Hanson and Palmer to be lost at a critical moment of the battle. Though Bragg had been greatly dissatisfied that Breckinridge did not come to his aid for the battle of Perryville, this censure was the beginning of the open rupture between these two officers. Breckinridge was not ordered into action till about 2 o'clock, when he crossed Stone River, at the fork, and, with the brigades of Jackson and Dan Adams, continued the attack made in the morning; but, by this time, the enemy had regained their spirit, and, posted behind the railway embankment and in a cedar wood north of Cowen House, they repulsed the gallant attack of the two brigades, which lost heavily and fell back to the intrenchments from which they had sallied. Breckinridge then ordered up the brigades of Preston and Palmer, then about two miles distant, to attack the enemy in the cedar wood, and Preston on the right and Palmer on the left, they advanced under a heavy enfilading fire of artillery from behind the railway embank-

ment. No reply was made by musketry fire, but, rushing on, the attacking brigades carried the cedar wood and drove the enemy across the embankment. The wood was held by Preston, with his brigade and Colonel, now Senator, Gibson's command, throughout the night of the 31st December. During this action, Gen. Preston's cap was struck by a shell, one of his staff-officers, Ewing, was killed by his side, and another, Whitfield, had his skull fractured and fell across his horse covering his leader with blood, so that Gen. Preston was reported killed by the Northern papers, though he was not even wounded. Next day Bragg's army, flushed with success, fully believed that Rosecrans was about to retreat, and the instant he began to retire the troops in the wood were ready to attack in the rear and put his army to rout, and the Confederates felt certain that if Bragg pushed on toward Nashville the whole of the opposing army would be captured or put to flight. It is now known officially that Rosecrans had actually ordered a retreat; but, believing that it could be effected without ruin at midnight, he countermanded the order. Meantime, Gen. Preston remained in action, holding the cedar wood with his and Adams' brigades; and such was the disposition on the 2d of January, when Gen. Bragg ordered Breckinridge to withdraw the brigades of Preston and Gibson from the extreme left to the extreme right, and to himself attack the enemy's left. The moment the signal was given, Breckinridge's Division swept away that of Van Cleve, which was south of Stone River, thus giving to the Confederates the hill, the ridge and the fields. Perceiving that Breckinridge had no support, the Federal Gen. Crittenden massed a heavy force, with fifty-eight pieces of artillery, in a commanding position north of the river, and opened a tremendous cannonade at short range on the lately successful Southerners, so that the whole line, elated by their victorious charge, now crumbled under the devastating fire. Gen. Hanson was killed, and more than 1,500 of the 5,000 men composing the division perished in less than an hour. Gen. Preston was the first to reform his shattered command, in a ravine, and, with Harrison's Texas regiment sent him by Gen. Wharton, he established a new line of battle on which the remains of Breckinridge's Division rallied and re-opened their fire on the advancing enemy, and Gen. Patton Anderson's Division being ordered to the support of this line, the enemy was held in check. Gen. Preston was honorably mentioned in the report for his services, and remained in command of his brigade and of Gen. Breckinridge's Division during the absence of the latter officer at Tullahoma, in the winter of 1862–63. In the ensuing spring, President Davis, anxious to effectually guard the Alleghany passes between Bristol, Tenn., and the north line of Virginia, Cumberland Gap, the rich country about Abingdon and the salt-works, from threatening attacks of Federal cavalry, and being dissatisfied with the condition of the department under Gen. Humphrey Marshall, ordered Gen. Preston to take charge, to re-organize the troops, numbering some 5,000, and to take the necessary steps to protect from invasion that frontier of about 200 miles. This order was promptly obeyed, several Federal raids were repulsed, and counter attacks were organized, one of which, under Capt. Everett accompanied by Gen. Preston's Aides—Capts. Joe Blackburn and Harris Johnston—swept the whole country from the Virginia line to the Ohio River, and taking Mount Sterling and Maysville, Ky.; so that the enemy instead of attempting any important movement, was forced to maintain a defensive attitude. Such was Gen. Preston's position when, in August, 1863, Gen. Rosecrans, with 70,000 or 80,000 men, advanced from Nashville against Gen. Bragg, who fell back to the vicinity of Chattanooga, and called on Buckner for all the troops he could detach from the Knoxville Department. At Buckner's order for all the force that could

be spared from the Abingdon Sub-Department, Preston in three days, with the brigades of Gracie and Trigg, and Hodge's cavalry, about 4,500, reported to Buckner, having left the mountain-passes to the care of a few regular troops and some local militia. In the hastily formed force, known as Buckner's corps, Preston received the command of a division consisting of three brigades—Gracie's, composed of Tennessee and Alabama troops; Trigg's, of Florida and Virginia soldiers, and Kelly's, of regiments from Bath and Montgomery Counties, Ky., North Carolina and Georgia. After much marching and countermarching, Bragg led Rosecrans to think that he was retreating; but, having some 45,000 men, he suddenly determined to attack. Buckner commanded two divisions on the left, Stuart and Preston being within about two miles of the army of Rosecrans. Preston, having on Saturday afternoon skirmished for the position with Kelly's Division, on an order from Buckner, threw his division at midnight across the stream at Hunt's or Dalton's Ford, near Gordon's Mills, and obtained possession of what then became the extreme left of Bragg's line of battle. At dawn, the division was heavily cannonaded by the enemy massed in force in front at Lee and Gordon's Mills, with batteries about three-quarters of a mile distant; but made no reply, and protected by the undulations of the ground suffered no serious loss, and the other divisions coming up between daylight and sunrise, the Confederate line was quickly formed for the battle. Bragg opened the attack heavily on his right when Hood and Polk were in command, and the losses were so heavy that Preston was ordered to move about half a mile from his first position to support Hood. The enemy from Lee and Gordon's Mills advanced rapidly through some corn-fields, and fell upon Robinson's brigade, of Hood's command, which bravely contested the ground, and Preston immediately throwing forward Trigg's brigade, the attack was repulsed so quickly that the Federals had barely time to save their batteries from Colonel, afterward General, Findlay, who charged with great gallantry, and this closed the first day of the battle of Chickamauga. That night Gen. Longstreet arrived with Pickett's division from Gen. Lee's army, and was given the command of Hood's and Buckner's corps on the left wing. It being thought that this would be the decisive battle of the West, Bragg opened the attack on Sunday by a series of fierce assaults on Rosecran's left wing, which were obstinately resisted. Early in the afternoon, Hood's division had driven in the enemy, routing Gen. Lytle, who was killed, and Hood fell mortally wounded, as he himself supposed, in the charge. Meanwhile at the north, a wooded ridge held by the Federal Gen. Thomas with fifteen or twenty thousand men offered the greatest resistance to the Confederateat tack. This was the key of the battle. If that position could be carried victory was assured, and all Gen. Longstreet's efforts were directed to the storming of it. The divisions of Patton Anderson and Hyndman had been here repulsed. At this juncture Buckner's division was ordered forward to support the left and continue the attack. while on the other side, Gordon Granger's corps came up to re-enforce Thomas. Buckner advanced Stuart's division; but was unable to carry the ridge, owing to the stout opposition of the fresh division of Gen. Stedman, whose command behaved with distinguished courage, in the defense of the most critical part of the Federal formation. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, Buckner ordered Preston to the support of Hyndman's division. Construing the order as giving him the right to attack, Preston dashed forward with his whole force, pushing two brigades from the rear to force the line, he made a direct onslaught on Stedman's front, and having found out from Dyre, his guide, the farmer who owned the land, that an obscure ravine severed the Federal line, he, in person, ran

Trigg's brigade at the double, up this gully, and, halting and fronting his men, surprised the enemy by an attack in flank, under which the Federals broke in confusion. He captured several flags, and Cols. Carlton and Lefevre, who were commanding brigades; also took many prisoners of the Twenty-second Michigan, and Twenty-first and Eighty-ninth Ohio Regiments, and over 2,000 stand of arms. In this desperate attack, Preston's command fired the last volley of the battle, about 8 o'clock at night, and remained in possession of the ridge from which Thomas had been driven. They went in 4,078 strong, one regiment having been detached to guard artillery, and lost in all fourteen officers, and 184 men killed on the field; sixty-three officers and 1,014 were wounded, with sixty-one missing in battle; or a total loss of 1,236, nearly a third of the command. The London *Times'* correspondent states that Gen. Longstreet said if another division could be spared he could make excellent use of it, and that Gen. Bragg replied, "Our troops have been disastrously repulsed on the right; even if you had any of them you could get no further fight out of them." The divisions of Cleburne and Breckinridge had driven the enemy on the right; but had been in turn repulsed, and Gen. Hardin Helm killed. Capt. C. C. Chesney, Professor of Military History at Woolwich, now the first military critic of England, says in his scientific history of these campaigns: "Moving rapidly down the rear of the line as directed by Thomas, he (Stedman) gained the needful time to post his troops in support of Brannan and Wood, and to receive the first charge of Longstreet at the head of the troops of McLaws. Even these veterans recoiled before the fire of Stedman, and the strength of the ground he held enabled him to repulse their attack and a second one attempted by Hyndman. Gen. Preston's Division, however, was more successful, and about five P. M., their charge, as gallant as any ever witnessed in war, carried the line held by Stedman, and forced the right held by Thomas completely back." Gen. Buckner, in his official report, says of Gen. Preston: "His opportune arrival at the right point, where other troops had been repulsed, and the gallant manner in which he conducted his division to the assault, contributed in a manner second to none to the winning of the key-point of the field, and thus deciding the fate of the day." Gen. Longstreet, who planned the attack, spoke in the following terms: "Gen Preston has command of a division at present. His distinguished conduct and ability on the field on the 20th ult., whilst in command of this division, entitles him to the rank of Division Commander. My acquaintance with him is limited; but I have entire confidence in his skill as an officer. His general attainments are too great to admit of recommendation from these headquarters." After the battle, on reviewing the position held by Thomas, in thanking Preston's Division, Gen. Longstreet said: "If the troops who carried these heights had defended them, they never could have been taken." This was a critical point in the history of the Army of the West, in the greatest battle it ever fought. Here Gen. Thomas achieved his reputation, and Gen. Garfield his highest distinction as a soldier, for which he was promoted from the rank of Brigadier to that of Major General. After the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Preston returned to his department at Abingdon, whence he was called to go as Ambassador to Mexico to try and secure the recognition of the Confederate States by Maximilian, then reigning there, supported by the power of Napoleon, while Messrs. Mason and Slidell were sent on like missions to France and England. All the ports were blockaded; but Gen. Preston escaped capture and reached Havana, where he remained awaiting the Emperor's arrival in Mexico. Affairs at London and Paris were so complicated by the diplomacy of Mr. Seward, who created complications which prevented the

recognition in Europe of the Confederate States, and thereby baffled the policy of Maximilian. Gen. Preston having visited Europe and conferred with Mason and Slidell, reported the condition of negotiations, and at his own request, was recalled. After vain attempts to run the blockade by way of Bermuda and Havana, he went to Matamoras, Mexico, thence crossed the Rio Grande, reported to Gen. Kirby Smith, and was promoted to the rank of Major General, being assigned to the command of Prince Polignac's Division, which had gained great reputation at the battle of Mansfield. The evacuation of Richmond by Gen. Lee, and the surrender at Appomattox ruined the hopes of the Confederacy; but as there were fifty or sixty thousand men in Texas, Gen. Preston urged Gen. Kirby Smith to continue a partisan war till better terms could be obtained than had been granted Gen. Lee by Gen. Grant, and at a council held by the Governors of Louisiana, Texas and Missouri, and addressed by Gen. Preston, his views were approved, and Gen. Kirby Smith refused to surrender. But the capitulation of Gen. Johnston destroyed the last hope, and the Trans-Mississippi Department was yielded on May 26 by Gen. Kirby Smith, six weeks after Gen. Lee's surrender. Gen. Preston's property, consisting of a large tract of land and some railway stock, had been confiscated and sold by auction at Charlestown, Ind., for the account of the United States Government, and he refused to give his parole in accordance with the stipulated terms of the surrender, but went with five or six friends to Mexico, where he was offered, and declined, a lucrative post. Proceeding to Havana, he went to Europe with Mr. Benjamin, and nearly lost his life by the burning of the steamer on which he had taken passage. He subsequently went to Canada, where he was re-united to his family, also banished by order of the United States Government. His wife, son and daughter had arrived from Halifax at Boston on Christmas Eve, 1864, but were refused landing, even to go by rail to Montreal, and were forced to return on the steamer by which they came. In Canada, too, after a long separation, he found his friend Breckinridge. President Johnson having at the beginning of the year 1866 changed his policy of proscription, Gen. Preston, while advising Breckinridge not to do so, as he was more obnoxious to the Federal Government, resolved to return, so Breckinridge went to France and the Holy Land, and Preston to Washington, where he was courteously treated by Gen. Grant, to whom he gave his parole, and soon left for his native State. He has lived in comparative retirement, holding, with the exception of a seat in the Legislature in 1867, no public position, and devoting his time to superintending an estate which he owns near Lexington, with some land in Bath County and elsewhere. He was a Delegate to the National Convention of the Democratic party, and Delegate at Large and Chairman of the Kentucky Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Gen. Hancock for the Presidency. In addition to his great reputation as a lawyer, statesman, diplomatist and soldier, Gen. Preston is known as an accomplished scholar. He is a man of exceptionally fine personal appearance, which adds to his great power of mind and dignity of manner.

PRESIDENT J. T. PATTERSON, of Hamilton Female College, Lexington, Ky., is of Scotch and French descent. His grandparents emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about the opening of the present century, those of the paternal line settling in Madison County, and those of the maternal in Montgomery. Each of the grandfathers was a pioneer farmer in the first settling of the State, and each raised a large family of children. The subject of this sketch was born in Clark County in December, 1826, his father having moved from Madison County to the town of Winchester. Here the father remained but a short time, moving to Mount Sterling shortly after the birth of his

eldest child, whose sketch we write. In this place, the son was well prepared in the private schools to enter upon a more extended course of study, which he did, and completed a course in Latin, Greek and higher mathematics under Prof. Bishop, the son of a former President of Oxford College. At the age of nineteen, President Patterson went from the school-room as a pupil into the school-room as a teacher, having accepted a position in a private school in the county, and won his first laurels in teaching a class of students many of whom were older than himself. In 1850, he was united in marriage to Louisa, eldest daughter of William Ragan, a successful farmer of Montgomery, and, shortly thereafter, opened and taught a school in Mount Sterling. This he did at the instance of warm, personal friends, who wanted to show him their appreciation of his efforts, and although there were two flourishing schools in the place at the time, within one week from the time of his opening his school numbered more pupils than both the others combined, and only left the place for want of a room large enough to accommodate his pupils. In 1853, he went to North Middletown, and having taught one year as Principal of Clay Seminary, then founded and built the Patterson Female Institute, and was its President for twenty-three years. This institution he made a success, having matriculates, during one school year, numbering 220. In 1876, President Patterson, having been elected by a unanimous vote of the Trustees to the Presidency of Hamilton Female College, at Lexington, took charge of the same, and has made of that a decided success. He has among his pupils young ladies from nearly half the States in the Union, and, during the session of 1880–81, there were enrolled 107 young lady boarders—the largest number in any Protestant boarding-school in the State, and the largest ever opened in the city of Lexington. Few men have labored more earnestly in the educational field than he who is the subject of this brief notice. Of a robust constitution, he has given the full power of an active mind and the energies of a resolute nature to the making of his calling a success, and has performed the duties of his very responsible vocation for about one-third of a century—a greater number of consecutive years than has been filled by any other man in the State, perhaps, as the President of a female boarding school.

PROF. JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON, President Kentucky A. and M. College, Lexington, was born March 26, 1833, in Glasgow, Scotland, in the history of which country his family figured prominently, the flag being still in existence which some of his ancestors carried and fought under in the battle of Bothwell Brig. When James was in his tenth year, he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Bartholomew County, Ind., then comparatively wild and sparsely settled. The lad helped his father on the farm till 1849, meanwhile keeping up his reading in grammar and general history, being greatly aided by free access to the library of an Englishman, who had settled in the neighborhood. In 1849, he entered a private school at Madison, Ind., known as the Lower Seminary, and taught by Robert French, and remained a student of that institution till the spring of 1850, when he became a teacher in the public schools. After teaching one year, he entered Hanover College, near Madison, Ind., and, by teaching at intervals, mainly supported himself as a student there till 1856, when he graduated, went to Western Kentucky, and became Principal of the Presbyterian Academy at Greenville, where, associated with his brother, he built up a good school. In 1859, he was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of Stewart College at Clarksville, Tenn., and the following year Professor of Latin and Greek

in the same institution, which, suspending in 1861 on account of the war, he was given the position of Principal of the Transylvania High School, which, under his management, aided by his brothers, William and Andrew, continued to flourish in spite of the war, till 1865, when it was merged into Kentucky University, the Principal of the High School becoming, on the recommendation of the old Trustees, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the College of Arts and Historical Professor in the Agricultural College, positions he retained with great distinction till 1869, when he was made President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, to which was added the Morrison Professorship of Metaphysics and Civil History. When the Agricultural and Mechanical College became an independent State institution, Prof. Patterson was re-elected President, and has since retained that truly important position. In 1879, when the location of the school was in doubt, it was mainly through his influence that the city of Lexington, in addition to fifty-two acres of land for a site, gave $30,000 for the erection of buildings, and he, too, it was who induced the County of Fayette to give $20,000 to the same good work, and by his labors with the Legislature in 1879 and 1880, that body was led to increase the endowment of the college from $10,000 to $25,000 per year. Prof. Patterson's scholastic honors have been many and varied. His degree of B. A. from Hanover College, in 1856, was supplemented three years later by that of M. A., and, in 1875, by that of Ph.D. In the same year, on the appointment of Gov. Leslie, he attended the second meeting of the International Geographical Congress in Paris, France, as the Representative of Kentucky, and on his return made to the Legislature a report, of which 9,000 copies were distributed by the State. He thus became a member of the Societie Internationale des Sciences Geographiques. For years he has devoted his leisure hours to the study of Sanskrit, Hebrew, Gothic, old Anglo-Saxon and High German, modern French and German and ethnology, and, in 1880, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London, England; of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, of Scotland, and of the English Topographical Society. His erudition is undoubted, his skill as a teacher almost exceptional, his ability as a writer, first-class, his manners simple and dignified, his character eminently Christian, and his life an example for the aim of scholars and gentlemen. His wife, who before marriage was Miss Lucelia Wing, is a daughter of Capt. Charles F. Wing, of Greenville, Ky., a lady of fine literary tastes and one of the most elegant writers of English in the State. They have one living child—William Andrew Patterson, born in 1868.

JUDGE JOHN S. PHELPS, attorney, Lexington, is descended from ancestors who entered Kentucky from Virginia shortly after the Revolutionary war, and settled in what is now Madison County, where his father, William, was born, and bred, and married, to Margaret Poindexter, and whence he moved to Bath County, where he lived as a well-to-do farmer, and died respected. John S. is the second son in a family of nine children, and was born December 2, 1840, in Bath County, where, as a youth, he worked on the farm in the summer and attended the country school during the winter months, till he reached the age of twenty, he began teaching. While engaged as a teacher he was also a student of Kentucky University, which he entered in 1862, before its removal from Harrodsburg to Lexington. In the spring of 1866, he began the study of the law with Hon. Belvard J. Peters, Appellate Judge at Mount Sterling, and in the fall of the same year entered the Law

College of Kentucky University, and was a graduate of the first class, in February, 1867. He began his practice at the bar in Lexington, and married September 17, 1868, Jennie, daughter of the late John G. James, of Fayette County. In 1870, he removed to Boone County, and followed farming, the occupation of his youth, for a number of years. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and in 1874 was elected County Judge of Boone, serving in that capacity till 1878, when he moved to Fayette County and resumed the practice of the law in Lexington. In 1881, he was elected Representative without opposition.

JOHN A. PRALL, lawyer, Lexington, born in Woodford County, Ky., January 13, 1827, is the only son of his father, who migrated with his parents to Kentucky from New Jersey, about the year 1791; married Charlotte, daughter of Andrew Anderson, also from New Jersey, and became one of the most prosperous farmers of his district. The son, who was given good educational advantages, after coming to the age of manhood, studied law with George B. Kinkead and T. F. Hagge; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice at Versailles, where he remained two years. He married a daughter of Hon. George W. Williams, with whom he entered into partnership in 1856, at Paris, where he maintained an active professional career for twelve years. He was elected by the Democrats of Bath and Bourbon District as State Senator, and threw his influence into the scale in favor of keeping Kentucky in the Union, to which he proved a strong friend during the whole period of civil dissension. In 1863, he was re-elected to the Senate by the Union party, without opposition. In 1868, he removed to Lexington, and in April of the following year was appointed Revenue Assessor for the Seventh District, which office he held for four years. In August, 1873, he was chosen by vote of the electors of Fayette to represent the county in the State Legislature for a two years' term. The following year he was appointed Pension Agent under Gen. Grant, having jurisdiction over a large portion of the State, and retained the position till its abolition, some four years later. Since then he has devoted himself diligently and successfully to the work of his profession.

WILLIAM PURNELL, bookseller, Lexington, was born in 1833, at Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., where his father, who came from his native county of Worcester, Md., about the year 1828, carried on business as a merchant, and where he died while William, his second son, was yet an infant. The boy came to Fayette County in 1843 with his mother and step-father; received a common school education; spent four years in Maryland and four years more in Pennsylvania, at West Chester, learning the printer's trade, at which he afterward worked in Philadelphia. In 1853, he returned to Lexington, and became a clerk in a dry goods store, an occupation he followed till 1856, in which year he married Mary Gilmore. After two years at Keokuk, Iowa, he again appeared in Lexington, and in 1858 took the agency of the Kentucky Central Railroad and stage line, a position he held for ten years. In 1866, he bought a job printing office, with book and stationery store in connection, and two years later, in partnership with Levi Rodes, regularly entered upon the book trade, they having bought out a stock and established trade. In 1873, Mr. Purnell became sole owner of the business, but subsequently formed a partnership, with B. P. Carpenter, and F. A. Atkins. In 1875, he disposed of his interest to his partner, and went to Cincinnati, but returned the same year, and for two years dealt in fancy goods. In January, 1877, he re-entered the old house, buying Mr. Atkin's interest, and has since been in the book trade at 25 E. Main street, where he carries a large stock of miscellaneous, college, school and blank books, sta-

tionery, etc., and runs a regularly appointed job printing office.

JAMES E. PEPPER, distiller, Lexington, is a descendant of the family which gave its name to Culpepper County, Va., whence his grandfather moved to Kentucky, and dropped the first syllable from the surname, thus becoming Elijah Pepper. This was about the time the State was admitted into the Union; and Elijah Pepper is said to have built the first distillery in Kentucky, near Glen's Creek, in Woodford County. He married into the O'Bannon family, celebrated for pioneer effort and public enterprise in many counties of Eastern Kentucky, and known as a hardy and heroic race. Elijah Pepper was succeeded in the distillery on Glen's Creek by his third son, Oscar, who was born in Woodford County, and who married a Miss Edwards, of another Old Virginia family. Three sons and three daughters of this marriage are living. James E. being the eldest of the surviving family. He was born and brought up in Woodford County, and educated there and at Frankfort, the State capital where he was the school-fellow of B. B. Sayre. At the age of sixteen years, he succeeded to his father's business in the "Old Crow" distillery, of which he took the entire management, and retained it until 1870. He then left the business in the hands of a manager, went to New York City and engaged in the wholesale liquor trade. In 1874, he had his old distillery buildings in Woodford County removed, and replaced by new ones, and the improved establishment continued in his possession till 1878, when he disposed of the property. Two years later, he quit the liquor trade in New York, returned to Kentucky, and built the present distillery of James E. Pepper & Co., a detailed description of which will be found in the historical portion of this work.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE PAYNE, Lexington, is a son of the late Daniel McCarty Payne, who was born in November, 1794, on his father' estate in Fayette County, Ky., near the Versailles pike, about five miles from Lexington. He was educated at the county schools and at Transylvania University; studied law with Robert Wickliffe, who married his aunt, and with whom he lived; was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Fayette and other counties till his death. He married, in November, 1826, Zelinda A., daughter of Dr. John Smith, of Harrison County; in 1828, permanently settled in Lexington; he died October 17, 1865. Through a large and extensive practice, he acquired a large landed estate, and owned eighty colored servants, who were greatly devoted to him, because he never allowed his overseer to treat them unkindly. He took no part in politics. Of his eleven children, seven grew up and five are still living. These are John B., of Lexington; Walter S., farmer, of Fayette County; Wellington, grocer, Lexington; Richard, farmer, Kenton County; and Mary P., wife of Prof. J. H. Neville, of the State University. John Breckinridge was born November 29, 1830, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, but was brought up and educated in Fayette County. He graduated from Transylvania University in 1849, and from the law school in 1851, and immediately became a partner with his father. At the resignation of Thomas B. Monroe, he was elected interim Mayor of Lexington, having shown a lively interest in municipal affairs. On June 25, 1861, he married Ellen D., daughter of the late Aaron K. Woolley, of Lexington. About two years after his father's death, he retired from regular practice, on account of failing health, and has since been enjoying the retirement earned by his former labors.

E. C. PIATT, of Piatt & Innes, merchants, Lexington, was born in Boone County, Ky., in 1856, and is a son of J. Wykoff Piatt, a somewhat noted lawyer of Cincinnati, who had a

summer residence in Kentucky. The subject was educated in St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, completing his education at St. Louis University, Mo., graduating from that institution in 1874. He then went into a hardware establishment in Cincinnati as a clerk, remaining four years. In 1879, he went to Sherman, Tex., where he opened a hardware store, and conducted business there for one year. In April, 1880, he formed a partnership with Henry E. Innes, of this county, and opened a carpet store at No. 11 West Main street. They employ seven men and do a large business in carpets, wall-paper, curtains, window-shades, etc.

Henry E. Innes, the partner of Mr. Piatt, was born in this county, and is a son of C. W. Innes. He was educated by a private teacher until prepared to enter Kentucky Military Institute, where he spent two years. He then engaged in farming until 1880, when he formed the partnership, described above, with Mr. Piatt, which is still successfully maintained.

REV. JAMES G. PERKINS, minister of the Gospel, Lexington, was born October 12, 1848, in Washington, Ky., where he lived until twelve years old, when his parents removed to Lexington. He attended the city schools for some time, and, at the age of nineteen, entered the Kentucky University, where he continued until the senior year, when, in the middle of it, he was taken sick, from which he did not entirely recover until the close of the year. In 1869, he commenced preaching, and, in 1876, began laboring as evangelist for the State Missionary Board, continuing for three years, organizing several new churches, and raising funds for the extension of the State missionary work. In 1879, he went to La Grange, Ky., and was one year Pastor of the Christian Church at that place. He was Principal of the Moorefield Academy in Nicholas County, in 1875, where he preached for different churches. January 1, 1880, he resumed his labors for the State Missionary Board, which he still continues, with great success. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Talbott, of Shelby County. She died in October, 1875. Two daughters were born of this marriage. November 28, 1878, he married Miss Eva Merrill. of Lexington.

ALBIN PILKINGTON, carriage-builder, Lexington, son of John and Jane (Rule) Pilkington, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on January 4, 1844, but when only in the seventh year of his age, he was brought to Kentucky by his father, who located in Perryville, Boyle County. Here the young Albin was educated till he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he began to work with Rule & Bro., of Lexington, with whom he served his apprenticeship. He began the carriage-building business on his own account in 1864, and has since continued in the same industrial line. He married, November 22, 1866, Hannah C. Webb, of Hardy County, W. Va. In 1876, he moved his business to his present quarters, where he has since, as before, done an increasing trade, and earning his reputation as an honest and reliable manufacturer. He belongs to the A. O. of U. W.; is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lexington, and is a Democrat. He has three children living—Charles Rule, Alice and Grace.

JAMES F. ROBINSON, JR., Lexington, is the great-great-grandson of an English dissenter, who, for peace and conscience' sake, located in Ireland, and there had a son, who married a Scotch lady, emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, about the middle of the seventeenth century; was an ardent Whig, and a volunteer soldier in the Revolutionary war, as was also his son, Jonathan, who held the commission of Captain, and served all through the struggle. Jonathan Robinson, a Pennsylvanian born, married a daughter of Capt. John Black, and began farming on land given him by his father and father-in-law. In 1785, he bought 600 acres

of land in what is now Scott County, Ky., and the following year removed his family from Pennsylvania to their new, backswoods home, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died at the age of eighty-six years. His father, who had meanwhile also moved to Kentucky, died on the adjoining farm, aged eighty-seven years. His son, James Fisher, who afterward became prominent in the affairs of the commonwealth, was born October 4, 1800; was educated by private teachers at home, by Rev. Robert Marshall, at Forest Hill Academy, under Samuel Wilson, and at Transylvania University, whence he graduated in 1818; studied law under Hon. William T. Barry, obtained license, and began practice at Georgetown, where he continued the labors of his profession, barring short intervals of political activity. In 1851, he was elected, without opposition, to the Kentucky Senate, and re-elected in 1861, narrowly defeating James B. Beck, the issues discussed being those which led to secession and civil war. On the resignation of Gov. Magoffin, in 1862, Hon. Mr. Robinson was elected Speaker of the Senate, and became Acting Governor of the State for the unexpired term, and, amid all the difficulties of that exciting epoch, he acted in thorough accord with the National administration, and with such dignity and conscientious justice as won him universal respect. He usually declined all importunities that he should accept public office, and was best known as an able lawyer, being retained in some of the most celebrated cases of the State. He was also a farmer, and lived on 300 acres of land near Georgetown, calling his estate "Cardome." He was thrice married, and has five living children—James Fisher Robinson, Jr., our subject being one of them. He was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., November 25, 1832. His life, till his majority, was passed at "Cardome," and though he was not employed in actual farm labor, while receiving his education he also learned the various matters pertaining to farm management. He graduated from Georgetown College in 1853, and two years later went to Iowa, speculated in Western lands, and was successful. The next two or three years were spent at home arranging his private affairs. In 1859, he married Miss Mary Wheeler, of Winchester, Ky. He received the appointment of Quartermaster General of Kentucky, but after fulfilling the duties of the position for a short time, resigned, moved to Lexington, and engaged in trade, also furnishing supplies to the Government till the close of the war; then became one of the owners of the "Phœnix," the leading hotel in Lexington. He has been a Democrat since 1858; was a strong Union man during the war; has for years been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State and county, and was elected to, and now holds, the office of City Collector. He followed Gen. Breckinridge as President of the Kentucky Association, having held the Vice Presidency for several years. He is a Knight Templar, and has been a Mason for more than a quarter of a century. He is one of Lexington's leading men, both in business and benevolence.

DR. M. P. ROBINSON, physician, etc., Lexington, son of Dr. John and Mary (Magee) Robinson, was born in Fayette County, Ky., on March 4, 1847. An early pioneer, named John Robinson, located in Fleming County, where was born, in 1813, that John Robinson who afterward became a physician, and practiced the healing art in Fayette County for twenty years, and then let his mantle fall on the shoulders of his son, whose mother was a daughter of that John Magee, an Irishman, who established the frontier station called from him "Magee's Fort," near Comb's Ferry, who raised the first crop of corn within the present con-

fines of Clark County, and who married Mary Bledsoe, a cousin of the Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, the eloquent United States Senator, lawyer and preacher. Such an ancestry almost guaranteed success in life to the lad. M. P. Robinson, even before he had finished his general educational course at the University of Virginia, made up his mind to devote the energies of his growing manhood to his father's profession, pursued his medical studies in Louisville and Cincinnati, and took the degree of M. D. He has a private practice in Lexington and is County Physician of Fayette, a position he has held for eight years. Nor does he confine himself to powders and pills, to his pharmacopæia and surgical case. He owns and conducts the Beech Spring Distillery, in Madison County, the water for the operation of which is obtained from one of the finest springs in Kentucky. From this establishment he turns out quantities of the old-fashioned, hand-made, sour-mash whisky, than which none other manufactured in the State has so good a reputation. He is, besides, the owner of 172 acres of fine land in Fayette and Madison Counties. His wife, who before her marriage, on September 30, 1873, was Miss Mary Barclay, of Jessamine County, is a member of the Christian Church and has an excellent reputation as a teacher.

SAMUEL RITCHEY, Sr., was born near Fincastle, Va., February 4, 1777. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. At the age of five years his parents, with their family, set out with a wagon and two pack horses, on a long journey over the mountains, to the land that Boone and other adventurous spirits made famous. His father first located south of the Kentucky River on Dick's River, not far from where Harrodsburg now stands. Three years after, his father moved north of the river, and located on a tract of land on South Elkhorn Creek, six or seven miles west of Lexington. At this time, all of James Ritchey's children were born, nine in number! Here his father and mother lived and died at a very advanced age, and it was on the banks of this famous old creek that Samuel Ritchey commenced the battle of life in earnest. Comforts such as we now enjoy were unknown to them. Scant provisions within doors, and real dangers without. These old pioneers were necessarily busy people. They had no idle days, free from care and anxiety. The writer of this has heard him tell of his adventures with the deer and elk and the bear and wolf. The early settlers of Kentucky had startling adventures not only with the wild beasts, but also with the more dangerous and wily Indian. His parents were interred in the old family graveyard, for whom he had cared in the infirmities of old age. He married in the fall of 1808, Miss Jean Irwin, who was born in Pennsylvania. Nine children were born of this happy union, five of whom yet live. The youngest of his family was twenty-five when he died. Saw all of his children provided for and comfortable in life. He lived seventy years on the farm he helped to open in the canebrake; was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, living faithful to his profession—the earnest Christian life. He was kind yet stern in the government of his family. Thus ended the life of an honest and honorable citizen of the county that has passed its centennial year.

WILLIAM S. RULE, lumber dealer, Lexington, was born in Middlesex County, N. J., in the year 1834, and was there educated in the common schools; came to Kentucky in 1850, and at the age of seventeen years, was apprenticed to Enoch Clark & Son, to learn carriage painting; served three years, and worked as a journeyman for some time longer; from 1857 to 1861, in company with his brother, did a profitable carriage-making business; from 1861 to 1864, was engaged in the shoe trade; afterward, as a member of the firm of Clark, Rule & Co., conducted a carriage

manufactory till 1869; then for four years he was interested in the manufacture of cigars. In 1873, he bought the interest of his brother, P. S. Rule, in a lumber business, on the corner of Limestone and Barr streets, taking as a partner, F. B. Whitmore, and the firm of Rule, Whitmore & Co., has since carried on a live business, their stock largely brought from the Kentucky forests, principally from Pulaski and Casey Counties, consisting of poplar, oak, chestnut and other lumber, with fine shingles from the North, reaching 2,000,000 of feet per year, representing a trade of about $40,000. They employ at their yard an average of three teams and six men.

LEVI ROYALTY, lawyer and merchant, Lexington, born August 7, 1838, in Washington County, Ky.; is the second son, and one of seven children of John and Margaret (Higdon) Royalty. His father was a native Kentuckian, and in early life followed the trade of a millwright. When Levi was yet a little child, his parents moved to Warrick County, Ind., where the boy spent his youth on a farm, and was educated at the public schools. His father dying when he was only eleven years old, the lad assisted in the support of the family, working hard on the farm in summer, and studying hard in school in winter. At the age of twenty-one years, he began teaching, and taught near home till the war broke out. In 1863, he moved to Lexington, where he married a daughter of John Gilbert, a hemp manufacturer, and at the close of the war engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued several years. Having during the previous year, read law with Judge Gibbons, in 1872, he entered the law department of Kentucky University, from which he graduated in February, 1873, and entered upon, and has continued practice in Lexington ever since, besides carrying on a flourishing business in general merchandise in a store which he opened on Short street in the fall of 1873. In 1874, he was elected to the magistracy in the city, and re-elected in 1878, so that he is now serving.

DR. A. O. RAWLS, dentist, Lexington, was born at Wilmington, Ohio, December 8, 1841. He began the study of dental surgery with Dr. John Doughty, of Connersville, Ind., in 1858, continuing two years, after which he studied a short time, and then went into service with the Third Indiana Artillery in June, 1861; here he served three years, then went to Missouri with Fremont and Hunter; was in Banks' Red River campaign with A. J. Smith, and went, early in 1864, with Sherman to Meridian and Selma, Ala., to destroy the railroad. He returned the same year to Connersville, Ind., and there resumed the practice of dentistry, remaining until 1872. In 1870, he received from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery the degree D. D. S. Seven years later, he began teaching in that college, occupying the chair of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics ever since. During 1872, he practiced in San Francisco and Chicago. In January, 1873, he moved to Lexington, Ky., where he has since practiced with excellent success. His office is in Jordan's Row.

H. L. ROWE, Lexington, was born in Genoa, Italy, but his parents removed to the United States, and located in Chicago, Ill., in 1846. He lived there till ten years of age, when he was sent to Stuttgart, Germany, where he entered upon a course of study in engineering and architecture in the polytechnic schools of that city, graduating in 1868, and receiving the rank of Government Architect; returned at once to the United States, and located in Chicago, where he remained, engaged in his profession, until 1876, when he went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he followed his profession three years, during which time he was employed on the new State House, furnishing the principal designs. He assisted the architects of Nashville, Tenn., during their Centennial of 1880; came to Lexington same year to super-

intend the construction of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of this place, and assisted the architects to furnish working plans. Resigned his position as Superintendent in May, 1881, and opened his present office, over 19 West Main street, where he is engaged actively in his profession.

JAMES RUMSEY, wagon-maker, Lexington, born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1833, is a son of Philip and Emeline (Rucker) Rumsey. His father was one of those Virginian families who, at an early day, formed settlements in Fayette, and his maternal grandfather, William Henry Rucker, was among the first pioneers of Jessamine County, and a Colonel in the war of 1812–15. The boyhood of James Rumsey was very like that of any other Kentucky lad of the same period. His father died when the son was ten years of age, and from that time he learned the bitter, but beneficent lesson of self-dependence, and soon took up the business of life in manly earnest. Apprenticed to a wagon-maker, he learned the trade, and presently went into it on his own account on Bar street, Lexington; a couple of years after, he married, his bride being Miss Mary J. Hawkins, of Lexington; remained some four years longer on Bar street, then moved, in 1866, to Short street; two years later moved along next to Gormley's carriage shop, where he was burned out May 22, 1876, when he opened shop, July 1, opposite Treacy's old training stables, where he has since done a good business, employing a large force in the manufacture of wagons and all kinds of woodwork. He is an active Democrat, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They have had two children, but both died in infancy.

BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS, deceased, was born in Garrard County, Ky., August 7, 1847, and when quite young his parents moved to Shelby County, living also during his youth in Mercer County. He was educated at Eminence College, principally, and began his mercantile life in Harrodsburg with Davis & Kellar as book-keeper, when about seventeen years of age, and with whom he remained until 1870, when he started in the grocery business at Medway, Ky., after which he became partner of Oscar Taylor in the firm of Taylor & Roberts for five years, doing business with good success. In 1871, he was married to Miss Mary S., daughter of Higgins Lewis, of Fayette County. In 1875, he came to Lexington and purchased the wholesale grocery establishment of Joseph Clark on West Main street, and, as the firm of Pearson, Roberts & Co., conducted business with marked success until his death, which occurred July 10, 1881, aged thirty-four years. He was a member of the Christian Church, and a warm-hearted intelligent, honorable gentleman, who was much respected in life, and whose early death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

JAMES M. ROCHE, plumber and gas fitter, Lexington, was born in Fayette County in 1858, and is a son of Morris Roche, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, who came to this county about 1852, with two brothers. He was a contractor, and as such built several of the turnpikes leading into Lexington; he died about 1865, leaving three children—John, James M. (the subject), and Mary. The subject of this sketch, James M., was educated in Transylvania University, and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He was in the employ of John A. Geary, plumber and gas fitter, as book-keeper and manager for about eight years, when, in July 1881, he bought Mr. Geary's entire stock and fixtures, and has since conducted the business very successfully, employing from four to six

skilled workmen at No. 16 Mill street, where he keeps in stock all kinds of plumbing supplies. Mr. Roche was married in 1881 to Miss Alice George, of Fayette County.

PROF. EPHRAIM WALDO SMITH, Principal of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. The subject of our present sketch was born at Haddam, Conn., near the native homes of the Fields, Shermans, Waites, on July 24, 1820. His ancestors in, the person of George Smith, settled at the above-named place in the year 1628, and died a few years following; a tombstone marks their last resting-place in the old village burying ground. George Smith left a family, most of whom were sea-faring men. His son William (the grandfather of Prof. Smith), participated in the war of the Revolution, and was a part of the guard of honor of Gen. Washington on his trip from Boston to New Haven. His father, William Smith, was in the war of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Hubbard, of the family from which the present Governor of Connecticut, by that name, is a descendant. At an early age, he left his father's farm home to learn the mercantile business, by entering the employ of Gideon Brainerd and Oliver P. Smith, where he continued for several years, receiving private instruction at intervals from graduates of Yale. He boarded the steamer Gov. Ellsworth, at the wharf of his native home on September 5, 1838, with $300, bound for Cheneyville, La., via New York, having had the South fully portrayed to him as presenting a larger field for usefulness by his cousin, a merchant and dealer in cotton at that place. His route from New York was to Harrisburg, Penn., on the then only existing railroad, and from there to Pittsburgh, by canal passage; thus far was eleven days spent, the time required by our present system of railroads to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. He now takes the steamer Pioneer at Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Louisville, Ky., and, upon being informed of the prevailing state of the yellow fever epidemic in the South, entered in the employ of Loeb & Co., at this place, at the rate of $800 per year. The South being his fixed destination, he moved on, and arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., and clerked for a Mr. Everett, a commission merchant, and while still being deterred from going to Cheneyville on account of the fever, yet reached Natchez, where he took sick and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and being informed by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, then Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, that his cousin, Rev. Mr. Brainerd, whom he now sought, lived forty miles above that place, he visited him and was persuaded to take charge of a school, which he conducted for some time. About this time, he unites with the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, under Rev. Mr. Brainerd. His business education, although previously shown as acting a good part as an introductory into business houses, which also enabled him to hold the position until relinquished by his own will, now brings solicitations from many, although at this time only nineteen years of age. He accepts an offer from W. W. Clark, a merchant and miller at Lewis, Ohio, opposite Augusta, Ky., for $600 per year and board. He increased the sales from the year previous to his entering, of $5,000, to near $20,000 the first year. He now enters into the employ of Phillips & Eaton, the largest wholesale grocery house at that time in Cincinnati, Ohio, as book-keeper for $1,200 per year salary. Wishing to have at his command all knowledge pertaining to book-keeping and business, and by the advantages afforded, he entered the then college of R. M. Bartlett, the founder of business colleges in America, and there also completed the course at Gundry's College about the year 1840. He now fulfills his promise made on leaving home, that he would return in three years, which he does to the very day, and after recounting his history of his trials and triumphs, his old preceptor,

Brainerd, enters into an agreement with him as a partner for ten years, to do general merchandising in Brown County, Ohio, the scene of his previous business career. He returns with $7,000 in goods, and opens up business at Higginsport, Ohio. At this time, he meets Miss Margaret Love, a farmer's daughter, whom he weds, a union of forty years, which terminates by the death of Mrs. Smith, of late. By Mr. Brainerd's death, the partnership existing between them terminates, after two years' successful operation, after which he goes into business for himself at the last-named place, continuing until about 1850, during which time he is connected also with other enterprises, among which is a Female Academy, which he established in 1842, continuing to 1844, securing teachers of the best abilities and accomplishments as instructors, the principal being Miss Jasper, of Ipswich, Mass., now the wife of Bishop Rose (Methodist) of California. Had a large saw-mill at this same place with his store, also a store at Georgetown, Ohio, store and cotton gin at Louisa, Ky., besides being a prominent speculator and shipper of produce by flat-boats down the Mississippi River occupied his attention. During this period he was Mayor of Higginsport, Ohio, and Councilman, and read law under G. W. King, and had much practice; was a warm friend and political admirer of Gen. Harner, of Mexican war fame, having met him when quite young by a letter of introduction from Hon. Samuel Ingram, of Connecticut, an associate of Gen. Harner in Congress. About 1848, he was chosen to go to Thibodeaux, La., to fix up a set of books for B. F. Holden. Returning, he opened his Smith's Business College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, where theory and practice was combined. This college continued until 1860, with an average attendance of 350 of the picked young men of the North, South, East and West. At this time he had branch colleges in different States, which were under his immediate supervision. The ten years session of this college was brought to a close by the cauldron of civil strife which at this time began to bubble, and sectional feelings became so bitter that challenges passed across the counting-tables, in the place of notes, drafts, business letters and college currency. During the war, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Higginsport, Ohio. At the close of the war, he opened a business college in his hall above his store, and received a limited number of the sons of the North and South—the wounded warrior of the Union, and the wounded Confederate soldier, walking together arm in arm, all political differences being buried, and the personal affection awakened by the strong force of common friendship. Since the above time, he has had branch colleges at Augusta, Ky.; Ripley, Ohio; Maysville, Ky.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Ironton, Ohio; Charleston, W. Va., etc. To go into details in the life of Prof. E. W. Smith, would require a volume; yet, the same would alike inspire any young man. He has educated, with his assistants, near 5,000 men, many whose children have since graduated at his college, extending over a period of forty years. His graduates may be found in all parts of America, and in foreign countries, as successful business men of every sphere. They have reached the Legislative halls and that of Congress; representatives, too, of the United States Government, not only of its interests at home as leading officials, but as its ministers to foreign countries. As an educator, he is of the class that teach principles instead of superficial rules; he educates, instead of instructs; and ever seeks to round out and develop the latent powers and possibilities of the young into perfect man. Hundreds of our prominent men testify from personal experience at his college, how he has awakened their faculties to comprehend and prepare for duties of maturer years, and owe success to his practical course of study, wherein he placed integrity as the first principle—the foundation stone upon which all their

prosperity and eminence rests. Prof. Smith is now Principal of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, whose whole time, vast experience, lectures and instruction, he gives to his students, and is at this time taking the part of four professors.

ISAAC B. SANDUSKY, seed and implement dealer, Lexington, is the representative of a family the annals of which in Kentucky date back to 1774, in the spring of which year a surveying party of forty-two men, including the leader, Capt. James Harrod, descended the Ohio River, camped at the mouth of Deer Creek, nearly opposite that of the Licking, and felled the first tree ever cut by white hands on the site of the present great city of Cincinnati. Jacob Sandusky, or Sowodsky, as the name is sometimes spelled in early records, was of a party of eleven, led by Capt. Hite, which closely followed and joined the forty-two, and prosecuted the work of surveying till recalled from what was considered too dangerous an undertaking, owing to the warlike attitude of the Indians at that time. The message for the recall of the party was sent soon after they had set out from Virginia, and being intrusted by Lord Dunmore, then Colonial Governor, to Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner, was delivered that same summer at Harrodstown, where corn had been planted and was growing in 1774. The distrust of the Indians was not unfounded, as their attacks had already begun. Jacob Sandusky was one of a party of five whites surprised by savages at a large spring three miles below Harrodstown. He and a companion, thinking all their fellows killed, made their escape through the woods to Cumberland River, down that stream and the Mississippi to New Orleans. Two others reached the Fort at Harrodstown, whence a strong body issued, buried the body of Jared Cowan, the only one slain, securing his papers; after which the whole party returned to Virginia by way of Cumberland Gap. But Sandusky soon again appeared in Kentucky with a brother named James. In 1776 they settled Sandusky's Station on Pleasant Run, Washington County, along with another Sandusky, named Samuel, whose descendants yet live in that locality. Ten or eleven years later, James moved to the neighborhood of Sconce's Station, in Bourbon County, and Jacob settled south of Lexington, on Sinking Creek. James had a son called Jacob, who married and resided in Bourbon County, where his son, Isaac B., was born in the year 1819, brought up on the farm, seven miles east of Paris, which has been in possession of the Sandusky family for nearly one hundred years, and educated at the common schools of the vicinity. On attaining his majority he began for himself, and from 1842 to 1871, cultivated one-tenth and grazed the remainder of 850 acres of fine blue grass land, on which he raised beef cattle for market, and continued the breeding of Cotswold sheep, begun by his father, having excellent success with stock and crops. Renting his lands, and giving up active farming, he became a partner with his brother, who had some years before started an agency for agricultural implements in Lexington. They continued together under the style of H. C. Sandusky & Co. till 1878, when the senior partner retired, the business being since continued by I. B. Sandusky & Co. This firm deals in agricultural implements and seeds, giving special attention to the cleaning and shipping of the famous blue grass seed, for the separation of which the Sanduskys were the first to perfect machinery. The firm now ships large quantities of the seed to foreign markets. It also represents the great implement manufactories of Racine, Wis.; Winona, Minn.; and Chicago and Peoria, Ill. The old Market House next the post office, is wholly occupied as warerooms and office, and the business now footing up to about $750,000 per year and constantly growing, employs some sixteen active men, besides those indirectly engaged at twenty-six

branch agencies throughout Kentucky and Tennessee.

PROF. WILBUR RUSH SMITH, President Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, son of Prof. E. W. and Margaret (Love) Smith, was born at Higginsport, Brown Co., Ohio, October 23, 1853. Further reference is made to the father in another paragraph. The son was a prize student at the public schools, which he left when fifteen years of age. About this time, he received a diploma from his father's business college, and had a brief experience in the drug business at Portsmouth, Ohio, whither his parents had removed. While a student at Portsmouth Grammar School, he posted books and collected bills during his spare hours, and at night was assistant in his father's branch college, yet graduated from the high school in one year. He also studied short-hand, and received a teacher's certificate and diploma from Pittman's Phonographic Institute at Cincinnati; so that he held three diplomas at the age of seventeen years, when he became a teacher in his father's college. The following year he conducted a business college at Higginsport, teaching a class of forty, and during this time read law with Hon. Chilton A. White, M. C. Changing his intention of entering Yale College, he connected himself closely with his father's enterprise, and during the next two years taught commercial classes in Ripley and Ironton, Ohio, and Augusta, Ky. In 1875, he closed a set of books for the large milling and mercantile establishment of John Boyle & Co., near Cincinnati, and became chief accountant of the Pioneer Mining Company, near Charleston, W. Va., where he opened a business college and issued a practical set of furnace and mining books. He was next engaged in practical book-keeping with several business firms and in preparing for the press his "Complete Accountant" (600 pages) and his "Key to Phonography" (50 pages), till, in 1876, he took the Presidency of the Commercial College in connection with Kentucky University, in preference to several other offers made to him about the same time. The year before, this college turned out less than ten graduates; but since then its work in this respect has been steadily and surprisingly on the increase. It now has four instructors and students from nearly every State in the Union. In 1877, the Senate voted the valedictory address to a student of this college, the first time that honor passed the bounds of the regular literary departments of the University. Principal Smith is a Presbyterian and an active member of the Y. M. C. A.

MATTHEW T. SCOTT, deceased, was born at Shippensburg, Penn., January 5, 1786, of Scotch parents, both of whom died when he was quite young, and he then came to live with his relative, Dr. John M. Scott, at Frankfort, before the town plat of the present capital of the State of Kentucky had been placed on record. In 1808, he became a clerk in the Bank of Kentucky, to the Lexington Branch of which he was transferred about two years later. In June, 1810, soon after his arrival in Lexington, he married, his bride being Winnie, daughter of Isaac Webb, who had lately emigrated from Virginia. He subsequently occupied the position of teller, and then that of cashier, in the United States Bank, and when the paper of that institution was taken up by the Northern Bank of Kentucky, founded in 1835, Mr. Scott became cashier in the new bank. While he was occupying this position, a stranger one day walked into the bank, and asked the teller how much Hon. Henry Clay was owing there. The amount of Clay's indebtedness was then large, he being heavily involved through the failure of his son in an extensive manufacturing venture; and the Northern Bank was carrying the debt for him. But this was the business of the bank and Mr. Clay; therefore the teller referred the question to Mr. Scott, who courteously, yet firmly,

informed his visitor that he could tell him nothing, unless he came prepared to pay the amount; whereupon the stranger emphatically declared that to be his intention, and speedily satisfied the cashier of his ability and honest desire to accomplish that end. The principal and interest of the Clay debt were calculated, the stranger paid the amount in full, and, when the bank officer in his turn became the questioner, merely remarked, "Tell Mr. Clay that his friends, not his enemies, have paid his debt," in proof of which fact he left the canceled notes, departing as much "the unknown" as when he entered. When Clay, in despair of being able to even nearly meet the liability, by the sacrifice of all he possessed in the world, came into the bank to renew his maturing paper, he was told he owed nothing. Naturally astonished, he asked an explanation, and was told the fact and the manner of the cancellation of his heavy financial load. Then the strong heart melted, the strong frame shook, and the great Clay, who never quailed before countless enemies, nor flinched in the face of any opposition, now wept like a child, and, with a great sob in his voice, he exclaimed, "Surely no man has better friends than I have." The clever conspiracy, whereby the great statesman was relieved from crushing financial embarrassment, seems to have been the plan of wealthy, political and personal friends of his in the East, principally in New York; but their names have never been divulged, though the amount paid by them is known to have been some $40,000—a rare friendship's offering. Mr. Scott continued an officer of the Northern Bank of Kentucky till his death, in 1858, having for the last six years of his life been President. He had come to Kentucky a poor boy, but by his honesty and industry had attained a comfortable position in his later years, and during his residence of about half a century in Lexington he had the recognition and respect of the highest circles of society. He was one of the original subscribers of $500 to the cemetery fund, and the first Treasurer of the Lexington Cemetery Company. He was the father of fifteen children, of nine of whom we have record. The eldest of these, Isaac W., is referred to at length in these pages in connection with his son, Joseph M.; Mary is the widow of Dr. E. S. Dudley, and resides in Lexington; John W. is spoken of more particularly in another paragraph; Winnie is now Mrs. Charles Gallagher, of New Orleans; Margaret is further referred to as the wife of Dr. Skillman, of Lexington; Lucy W., unmarried, lives in Lexington; Matthew T. is a real estate dealer in Bloomington, Ill.; Joseph became a physician, and died in 1865, in Illinois, and the youngest, who, as Colonel of the Third Kentucky Infantry, led that regiment through the war, died at Frankfort, Ky., in 1875, leaving a widow and three children. The Scott family were Federals, and are now nearly all Republicans. The father was an Old-Line Whig. For many generations they have been of the same religious faith, and the younger representatives may not inaptly be termed "hereditary Presbyterians," but are none the less members by conviction of that great and progressive church.

DR. JOHN W. SCOTT, retired physician, Lexington, son of the late Matthew T. and Winnie (Webb) Scott, was born in Fayette County, Ky., on January 6, 1821. Receiving a fair primary education, he entered Transylvania University at the age of fourteen years, and graduated from that institution in 1838, while it was under the temporary presidency of Dr. Louis Marshall; then studied medicine with Drs. Benjamin W. Dudley and James M. Bush; received his degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Transylvania University in 1842; went to New York City and practiced there for a dozen or more years. In 1855, he bought a country seat at Hell Gate, and there resided till 1866, when he returned

to Lexington, where he has since been living a life of quiet retirement. He has been twice married, and the two surviving children of his first union are resident in Lexington, and are referred to more particularly elsewhere in these biographies, while his present home is gladdened by the presence of his second wife and several younger children. He is a leading working member of the Second Presbyterian Church of the city, as is also his wife.

PROF. WILLIAM OGLESBY SWEENEY, physician and surgeon, is a native of Jefferson County, Ky., and was born near Louisville, January 24, 1841. His father, the late Joseph A. Sweeney, was a farmer of Jefferson County, and a minister of the Gospel, well known and respected in his own and adjoining counties, and regarded as an example of noble Christianity and unflinching integrity. He died in 1877. His mother, Harriet Casey, was born in Chesterfield County, Va. She was the daughter of a Baptist minister, and was brought to Kentucky by her parents when a child, about the year 1824. She died when aged about seventy years, a noble, Christian woman. Dr. Sweeney was placed at Eminence College, Henry County, in 1858, but in a year or two changed to Kentucky University, then located at Harrodsburg, but did not complete the course, owing to disturbances incident to the war. He returned home in 1862, and commenced the study of medicine, afterward going to Eminence, where he read under Dr. E. C. Bright. He graduated in March, 1865, at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and commenced the practice in partnership with his former preceptor, at Eminence, Ky., but, desiring a wider field, he removed to Lexington in the fall of 1865; applied to Prof. Peter, analytical chemist of Kentucky University for a position in his laboratory, in which he showed such a proficiency as to obtain the appointment, in 1867, of assistant to the Chair of Chemistry; in 1869, was appointed to the Chair of Physical Science, in Hocker Female College, and, since 1872, has been the regular lecturer in that institution on chemistry and physiology. Upon the organization of the medical department of Kentucky University, he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery with the late Dr. Bush, continuing at the same time the practice of his profession, and utilizing all his opportunities for improvement in that direction. His zeal in medical science is exceptional, and is manifested in the careful attention given to young men who take their preparatory course in his office. In the midst of his professional duties he finds time to aid in the temporal and spiritual advancement of the community; is a large-hearted, earnest Christian, without bigotry or fanaticism, and a member of the Christian Church; brings to bear upon all his affairs, a well-balanced, clear and logical mind, and by his ability and talents, has acquired a high place in his profession. He was married in 1868, to Miss Margaret Prewitt, daughter of Levi Prewitt, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Fayette County, Ky. Dr. Sweeney is now living in the late residence of Dr. J. M. Bush, who lived in it from the year 1835. Mrs. Bush presented Dr. Sweeney with all her husband's surgical armamentarium. Has always taken medical students for instruction, and has had in charge about forty young men, never, excepting one year, having less than two students. Has been, since the organization of Hamilton Institute, Professor of Chemistry and Physiology, also physician to the institute all that time. Is Secretary of the Board of Trustees as well. Is also a Director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

STEPHEN G. SHARP, lawyer, Lexington, born in Clark County, Ky., April 2, 1843, is a son of A. B. and Mary A. (Gentry) Sharp. His parents were both natives of Fayette, to Athens in which county they returned from Clark, while Stephen, their first-born was yet

a child. Of three other children born to them, all sons, one died in infancy, and two, Milton D. and Waller B., are living. While a boy, Stephen attended the county schools. In 1861, he being then only eighteen years of age, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Second Tennessee Cavalry, under Gen. Zollicoffer, and served under that officer till his General's death on the field of battle. He next served under Gens. Stevenson and Kirby Smith, till 1863, when he joined Cluke's regiment, of Morgan's command; was on the raid through Indiana and Ohio, and was captured with Morgan, near New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863. He was first imprisoned at Camp Chase, but early in September was transferred to Camp Douglas, Ill., from which he escaped March 18, 1864, and, wounded, made his way to Kentucky. Near Clay's Ferry, he met a comrade, named Hecker, who had escaped with him from prison, and together they started for Virginia. Passing through Clay County, they were surprised by a party of Federals under Lieut. Dill White, and Hecker was shot, and left for dead, but afterward recovered, while Sharp, after shooting the officer and one of his men, escaped, pursued his way, crossed the Virginia line on his twenty-first birthday, and rejoined Gen. Morgan, who had also escaped, near Abingdon, Va., afterward being attached to the advance guard under Capt. J. Law Jones, on the last Kentucky raid. At the charge on the old brick warehouse, near the railway depot, in Cynthiana, he was shot through the left arm. He was in the retreat to Virginia, and followed Morgan till the death of that dashing officer at Greenville, Tenn., after which he served under Gen. Basil Duke, the brother-in-law of his old commander. In a skirmish at Duvault's Ford, near Carter's Station, Tenn., on September 30, Private Sharp's horse, in the impetuosity of the charge, carried him into the midst of a reconnoitering party of the enemy, when, coming upon the color-bearer alone in a lane, he attacked him, and, after a sharp struggle, killed him, captured the Federal colors, with which he charged backward toward his comrades, fighting with clubbed carbine and revolver. Seeking to recover their flag, the Union cavalrymen attacked him on all sides; but after a desperate combat, in which he received a saber cut on the head, a shot in the right arm, another through the liver, and still another through the right lung, a shattered breast-bone and a broken rib, he succeeded in rejoining his command with his hardly-won prize. He at once received the rank of Brevet Lieutenant, for bravery in action, with the promise of further promotion on his recovery from his wounds. But these were so severe that for a time his life was despaired of, and on the representation of the surgeons that he would never again be fit for the field, he was retired from the service in February, 1865. Returning home to Athens, he engaged in teaching school, and on September 18, 1865, married Miss Jennie Hill, of Jonesville, Va., who had nursed him while wounded. He and his wife conducted private schools, he in Jessamine County, she at Athens, until 1866, when they came to Lexington, he being appointed Deputy Jailer, which position he held for eight years. During this time, he read law, and took the degree of LL. D. from Transylvania College, in 1870. He was Chief of the Lexington Fire Department from 1871 to 1875. In 1874, he was elected Jailer, and held the office for four years. From March, 1880, to March, 1881, he occupied the elective position of City Attorney. He has been a member of the Lexington Library Board for two years. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have had five children, of whom three are living, two boys and one girl.

GEO. STOLL, JR., banker, Lexington, was born in Lexington, Ky., December 22, 1841, and is the son of George Stoll, who is now United States Commissioner in the same city. Mr. Stoll received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and, after several years of earnest effort, in 1857, graduated at Transylvania University, with high honors. The following year, he took a course of business instruction at Cincinnati, and, soon after, accepted the position of book-keeper in the old Agricultural Deposit Bank at Lexington, remaining in that capacity until 1861. He was elected City Clerk of Lexington, which office he held until 1865. During this period, he officiated in the Internal Revenue office, having been appointed by the United States authorities. In 1865, he became chief assistant to D. S. Goodloe, Assessor. Resigning this position, after a short time, he became chief clerk in the Internal Revenue Department in his district—an office of great trust, taking into consideration the immense revenue accruing to the Government from Fayette, Clark, Bourbon, Jessamine, Franklin, Woodford, Nicholas, Lincoln, Tyler and Mercer Counties, these counties having registered distilleries of grain to the number of 172, beside an almost unlimited number of fruit distilleries. The Lexington City National Bank was established in 1865, with Judge W. C. Goodloe as President, and A. M. Barnes, Cashier; and, in 1872, Mr. Stoll held the position of cashier, director and collector, and is still filling the offices of cashier and director. He was married on September 3, 1863, to Miss Julia C. Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, the oldest hemp manufacturer in Lexington. Their children are five in number—three sons and two daughters. He was a stanch Unionist during the war, and is an influential and consistent member of the Republican party; and, although his position was not a popular one, his neighbors unite in crediting him for always casting his influence for the general good, and being ready at all times to lend his aid to the best interests of the community, regardless of party or personal preference. Mr. Stoll is not now connected with the Revenue Department. He is a member of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University; one of the directors of the Lexington Library Company; on the directorate of the Lexington Cemetery Company; also a director and secretary of the Lexington Park Association.

OTIS W. SNYDER, manufacturing jeweler, Lexington, was born at La Porte, La Porte Co., Ind., March 25, 1854, but his parents moved to Jeffersonville, Ind., when he was an infant, and to Louisville during his boyhood. He attended school at Frankfort, Ky., in 1867 and 1868, and having early evinced a desire to be a jeweler, he became an apprentice on the very day he quit the student's desk with M. C. Ramsay, that he might learn his favorite trade, and the jewelry business in general. After he had been but six months thus employed, he was intrusted with the charge of the store during his master's absence, and assisted in buying goods. In the two years he remained with Mr. Ramsay, he learned the common branches of the trade, and left to attend college in Indianapolis. Finishing his collegiate course in the winter of 1872, and failing to obtain an opening in his particular line, he engaged with C. C. Rufer as hotel clerk and book-keeper, and in a few weeks took charge of his employer's hotel at Lebanon Junction. In the spring of 1873, he opened in trade for himself at 109 Fifth street, Louisville, and, his business extending, he soon moved to a larger room at 171 Fourth street, Public Library Building, and again to No. 168, on the opposite side of the street in the Parr Block, where he engaged in the wholesale business. At different times while East after goods, Mr. Snyder placed himself under the instructions of some of the most

skilled artisans, and by reason of his own excellent practical knowledge, combined with the fact that he employed none but thoroughly competent workmen, he established a reputation as a dealer to be relied upon, and as a good judge of fine jewelry and precious stones and metals. He opened branch stores at Mount Sterling, Winchester, Danville and Harrodsburg, but did only a temporary business in each place, as he was looking for a satisfactory location for a permanent branch. From Harrodsburg he removed to Lexington in May, 1879, and by the winter of the same year, became convinced that he could not give his Lexington business the attention it needed without closing the Louisville store. This he accordingly did, making Lexington his headquarters. For nine months, in 1880, he ran a branch store in Lebanon for the purpose of clearing out burdensome accumulations of old stock, and since then he has been dealing entirely in new and stylish goods. He has, at a cost of thousands of dollars, issued illustrated catalogues of fine jewelry and silverware, and sent them into every locality and corner of the Great Republic. The result has been the sale of his goods in almost every State and territory in the Union. He buys diamonds in original packages from the importers, and makes yearly contracts with the largest manufacturers for silverware, clocks, watch-cases and movements, diamond settings, etc., and, as his purchases within a given time are so great as to procure him larger discounts than small buyers can get, he is enabled to give retail dealers as good, and often better terms, than they can secure by buying direct from the factories.

EDWIN KENTUCKY STEPHENS, merchant, Lexington, is descended from several of the oldest pioneer families of the place in which he resides. His paternal grandfather, Luther Stephens, a native of Massachusetts, settled at Lexington, Ky., about the close of the last, or beginning of the present, century; opened a hardware store near the present site of Charles Bradley's clothing-house; and was a partner with H. M. Winslow in the building and operation of the first steam flour-mill erected in Kentucky. They were also carpenters and builders, and put up several of the oldest remaining edifices in the town, notably the court house, in the year 1806. Luther Stephens was an early member of the Presbyterian Church in Lexington, and married Mary, daughter of John Maxwell, one of the very first white residents of Kentucky, and one of the founders of Lexington, who lived near where the McChord Church now stands; laid out the city from Maxwell street south, and took great interest in the progress of the place, among other public services donating ten acres of land for a cemetery, now known as "The Old Steam Mill Burial Ground." His first wife dying, he took as his second Ann Skillman, but from this second marriage there was no issue. His children by his first marriage were three in number—Alvin, Eleanor and Edwin; the sister removed to Petit Gulf, Miss., as the wife of Dr. Bennett Landers. The sons, educated in the Lexington schools, succeeded to the hardware business of Winslow & Stephens, and by energy and commercial tact were made rich by extensive trade. Edwin died in Lexington, but Alvin, the elder of the two, moved to Cass County, Mo., where he owned 640 acres of land, on which he lived for five years. Having been a Colonel of an artillery company in the Kentucky militia, he attended the Boonesborough celebration, May 24 and 25, 1840. He was naturally a fine orator, a Whig in politics, but never sought office. He had married on September 1, 1825, Sarah, daughter of William Roman, of Fayette County, and brought up a family of three children—Luther Roman, born July 30, 183–, died in January, 1855; Eleanor Maxwell, born in August, 1832, died in September, 1851;

so that the third, Edwin Kentucky, is the only survivor. He was born September 11, 1836, at the old homestead in Lexington, educated in boyhood in a private school in Providence, Ky., which he left at the age of fourteen years for the Masonic College of Lexington, Mo., whence he graduated as one of the class of 1854. Two years later, he bought the side-wheel steamer "A. E. Ogden" for $27,000, and for three years ran his boat between St. Louis and Omaha in the summer, and between Nashville and New Orleans in winter. He spent the year 1859 at Pike's Peak, but returned to Lexington in December, 1860; and, after the war broke out, he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which was made Company A, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Munday. He was with his regiment one year, but was then forced to resign on account of physical disability. On recovering his health, he engaged in the hat trade in Lexington, and remained in the same business with good success until 1865. He married on Dec. 12, 1861, Mattie, daughter of William F. Plunkett, an old merchant of Lexington.

J. T. SLADE, surveyor, real estate and insurance agent, Lexington, is a son of James Slade, and first saw the light August 7, 1838, in the same house that had been the birthplace of his father, on Curry Run, Harrison County, Ky. At the age of nine years he was a U. S. Mail carrier, probably the youngest performer of that duty the Republic has ever had; and even at that early age he began bartering the produce of the country, both wild and cultivated, in Cynthiana, which place was at once his mail-route terminus and his market for the miscellaneous commodities in which he traded. After carrying the mail for eleven years he had a dispute with his father, and casting aside paternal control he left home, with the avowed intention of getting for himself an education, and bearing no other effects than a single suit of clothes and a change of linen. Going into Pendleton County, he went to work chopping wood, and in three weeks earned enough money to take him to Lexington, for which city he started, and where he arrived with but 35 cents in his pocket. Giving the stage-driver a quarter of a dollar to carry his trunk to Versailles, he set out for that place on foot, and there arrived before the stage, his objective point at the time being the residence of an uncle in Woodford County. With this relative he stayed till the end of the following March, and then, in Woodford County, and just on the eve of manhood, became for the first time in his life a regular pupil in a school. Taking his place in the lower elementary classes, he applied himself with such determination that in five months, when he had actually attained his majority, he had passed through all the higher grades in the school, including the ordinary line of surveying. From September, 1859, for one year, he taught school, at a salary of $60 per month, from which he saved sufficient to enable him to enter Georgetown College, which he did immediately, staying one year, during which time he completed the ordinary course for two years, beside teaching school for three hours a day, and finishing with a marking of 799 per cent on the papers of his final examination. He was one of the leaders in the floating of the Confederate flag over the College buildings for which act he was expelled by the President, Rev. Duncan H. Campbell, under whose pastorate he had joined the Baptist Church in the spring of 1859. He next taught in the Spurr and Tyler District, Fayette County, for two and one-fourth years, very successfully, the children of John C. Breckinridge being among his pupils there. In the meantime he was studying medicine, and in the fall of 1863 he entered St. Louis Medical College; there attended a course of lectures; then taught a school in Scott County for three months. In the autumn of 1864 he returned to Fayette County and taught in the David's

Fork neighborhood for two years. Having worn himself out at the work of teaching, he announced to his patrons at the close of the session that this was the last school he would ever conduct. Going into the cattle trade, he made considerable money in a few months. Going to Western New York, he there, by observation and actual experience, thoroughly familiarized himself with the cheese-making business, and returning to Lexington he organized a company for the manufacture of cheese, and became manager of a factory of 1,000-cow capacity, acting also as treasurer, salesman, etc., for the directors, for four years. Being elected County Surveyor in 1870, he gave up the management of the Blue Grass Cheese Company and resumed the business of surveying, to which he added that of real estate broker and general insurance agent. In September, 1873, he married Betty H. Newberry, and their family consists of three children, one having died. During the eight years Mr. Slade held the office of County Surveyor, he laid out the Chilesburg & Clintonville, the Antioch & Huston, and other pikes. By energy and well-directed enterprise, he has accumulated a handsome competence, and is an excellent example of a "self-made man." He belongs to the Order of Knights Templar, and holds a good place in general society.

JAMES H. SHORT, Adams' Express agent, Lexington, is the son of James and Sarah Jane (Saunders) Short, and was born in Paris, Ky., December 4, 1843. His father was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in the year 1812, and followed the trade of architect and builder. In after years, he moved to the fertile soil of Kentucky, locating at Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., where he speedily became known for his architectural ability, and during the active years of his life put up many of the prominent buildings of Bourbon County. In January, 1843, he was united in wedlock to Miss Sarah Jane Saunders, who bore him eight children, of which number three only are living—Sallie, who married W. K. Higgins, of Lexington. Mrs. Higgins was the first to establish a kindergarten in Fayette County, and has now a very successful school, it being one of the recognized institutions of the city. Florence married John A. Hanly, of the firm of Gass & Hanly, agricultural implement dealers, of Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky. James H., the only living son, went to school in his early youth in Paris, Ky., finishing his education at the Kentucky University; then located at Harrodsburg, and was a passed freshman when the civil war broke out. He immediately enlisted as private under Gen. John H. Morgan, of the Confederate service, and was with him until March, 1873, when, near Gainsboro, Tenn., he was wounded and captured while doing vidette duty. He was taken to Tompkinsville, Glasgow and Louisville, being imprisoned in the two former places but a short time, but remaining in the Louisville Prison for several months. From that city he was taken to the Federal prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until October, 1863, at which time he was taken violently ill, the result of his wounds, prison life and field hardships. While in prison, he was frequently offered his parole if he would take the oath of allegiance to the United States; but firm in his belief that he was in the right, he invariably rejected proffers of amity, and it was only when his life was despaired of by his family and the prison physician was he allowed to leave their grim walls, and then only upon his promise to remain north of the Ohio River until peace was declared. Afterward Gen. Burnside gave him permission to return to his home in Paris, where, upon his arrival, he entered the employ of W. B. Paxton, druggist; was with him one year, afterward going to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as shipping clerk for Mr. John Park two years. In 1866, he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he entered the drug store of S. Mansfield & Co., remaining until

1868, when he returned to Paris and served as Constable for two years. In September, 1870, he was employed in the capacity of clerk and agent of the Adams Express Company in that city. After six years in Paris, he was transferred to the Lexington office, which he still manages, having entire control of nine men and doing an agency business of $50,000 yearly, besides handling an enormous amount in money packages. On September 21, 1873, he married Miss S. Jones, of Maysville, Ky. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and I. O. O. R. societies.

HIRAM SHAW, merchant, Lexington, is of an indomitable race. In the year 1798 two brothers set out from North Adams, Mass., to travel on foot to Kentucky, then attracting the enterprising and determined spirits of the Eastern States. They trudged toilsomely, yet manfully along, through the hamlets and by the cultivated fields of New England, the flowery meads of Maryland, the verdant valleys of Virginia, the mountains of East Tennessee, and, passing through Cumberland Gap, entered the forest fastnesses of fair Kentucky, and eagerly pressed on to Lexington, their destination, which they reached weary and worn, but ready as ever to wrestle with the realities of life. These brave brothers were named Shaw, and one of them, Hiram, was the grandfather of him who now bears the name in Lexington. A hatter by trade, he had nothing to depend upon but his earnings at whatever he could find to do. Prospering apace, he married on Christmas Day 1800, Peggy Pilcher, who had come to Lexington from Virginia, on horseback, and two of whose brothers were in Mad Anthony Wayne's expedition, and another an Indian agent under Van Buren. Embarking in an unsuccessful business venture with a man named Lowry, Hiram Shaw, the hatter, lost all his money, and when he died left his wife and children in destitute circumstances. The eldest son, Nathaniel, born in 1804, was sixteen or eighteen years of age, and had been employed as writer in the Clerk's office. He desired to study law but could not for lack of means, and became an apprentice with Thomas B. Megowan, in the cabinet-making trade, at which he worked some years, then took a position as a clerk on a steamboat, and became captain of a Mississippi River boat, the "Brandywine." He married on September 19, 1832, Miss Emma Marsh, of Lexington, and next year left the river to engage in the manufacture and sale of hats in Lexington, with James C. White, late of Woodford County, as partner. Two years later Hiram Shaw, brother of Nathaniel, bought out Mr. White's interest, and the firm became that of N. & H. Shaw. The firm was dissolved by the death of Nathaniel, in 1849. He was a Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. Nathaniel Shaw left six children, of whom Hiram, our subject, born March 22, 1835, is the oldest. He attended the Lexington City Schools; at the age of twelve years became an assistant in the hat store of his father and uncle; remained with his uncle as clerk till 1863, when he was taken as partner in the firm of H. & J. P. Shaw & Co. In 1867, the style was changed to H. Shaw, Jr., & Co.; and in 1874 he became sole owner of the business, which he has since conducted at No. 19 East Main street, in the commodious premises built by the Shaws in 1851, and since used by them.

JOSEPH GRANVILLE SMITH, druggist, Lexington, is a great-grandson of the old pioneer known as "Gold Mine" Billy Smith, one of the wealthiest in Fayette County in early days, and was so called on account of the annual munificent donations which he made to his children. His grandson, Granville Smith, the father of our subject, was born in Scott County, Ky., April 9, 1807; he was the son of a wealthy farmer. His mother died when he was quite young, and he was raised and educated by his grandmother, attending a private school at David's Fork, where he received a

good education. At the age of seventeen, he manifested a great love for mechanical pursuits and an exceeding cleverness in the use of tools, in which he indulged until he soon became a skilled carpenter and cabinet-maker. He owned a farm on David's Fork, which he sold in 1840, and removed to a handsome farm of 396 acres, four miles from Lexington, on the Maysville pike, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was an extensive stock-raiser; modest and retired in manner. He died June 2, 1874. He was married, November 7, 1844, to Miss Sarah A. Boswell, of Leesburg, Ky. Of this marriage there are five children living—Sally H., now Mrs. Fleming Ellis, of Palmyra, Mo.; Julia E., now Mrs. J. T. McClure, of Jonesboro, Tenn.; Annie M., at home; Merritt W., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Joseph G. (subject). Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Gen. William E. Boswell, who was born in England, and emigrated to Virginia in early days, and joined the train of emigrants to the "dark and bloody ground." He settled first at Bryant's Station, and later at Leesburg, Harrison Co., Ky. He served in the war of 1812–15, with rank of General, and died in 1828. Joseph Granville Smith was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1855. He was educated in the Kentucky University, and, in 1874, entered the Louisville College of Pharmacy, where he remained until 1875. In the following year, he became a student in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated March 28, 1877, with the degree of Ph. G., and was for a time in the employ of the large drug house of John Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1877, he returned to Lexington, and entered the employ of J. J. Frost & Co., and was the active representative of his mother's interest in the firm until the death of Mr. Frost, June 1, 1880. Mr. Smith became an equal partner in the firm of S. A. & J. G. Smith, in 1881, continuing business at the old stand of Mr. Frost, on corner of Main and Mill streets, fully stocked with pure drugs, chemicals and sundries.

J. P. SMITH, merchant, Lexington, was born November 17, 1853, in Sharpsburg, Bath Co., Ky., but, when he was only eight years old, his parents removed to Lexington, where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of fourteen years, he entered the employ of his cousin, Thomas Smith, in the dry goods trade at Richmond, and subsequently was salesman for R. McMichael one year; for Mr. Logwood, three years; and for A. T. Parker five years. On February 6, 1878, he married Sallie, daughter of Isaac Gibson, of Milledgeville, Lincoln Co., Ky. He entered into partnership with R. J. McCardy, forming, on March 1, 1878, the firm of R. J. McCardy & Co., which soon after opened a dry goods store at No. 27 West Main street, just opposite the Opera House. The business has increased from year to year until it has attained large proportions. McCardy & Co. do a strictly cash business, which is not true of any other house in Lexington. They thus gain the advantage of large discounts, which they are enabled to share with those who buy from their ample and constantly supplemented stock of staple and fancy dry goods and notions.

J. SOULE SMITH, legal lecturer and County Attorney, Lexington, was born March 20, 1848, in Hamilton County, Fla., and his boyish years were passed in his native State, and in the adjoining one of Georgia, he, meanwhile, receiving a common-school education; while yet a lad of fifteen years of age, he entered the Confederate service as a soldier, and served with Gen. Gordon's brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia, fighting in the defense of Richmond and in the bloody battles in the vicinity of Winchester, in the last of which, on September 19, 1864, he was taken prisoner and held till the following February, when he was released on parole. At the close of the war, he was overseer of a plantation near Bailey's Mills, Fla., and so remained

till the fall of 1865. In the spring of 1866, he moved north to Fayette County, Ky., and for a year or two attended school; then began teaching a private school, which he continued for three years; entered the Law Department of Kentucky University, from which he graduated in 1871, and was the same year admitted to the bar at Lexington, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession, excepting for a short time during which he was editor of the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*. In 1875, he was made Professor of Common Law in the Kentucky University, a position he has since held. In October, of the same year, he married Juliet, daughter of Daniel Bryan, of Fayette County. In 1876–77, he was City Attorney, and he is now serving as County Attorney of Fayette, to which office he was elected in August, 1878. He has made his own way in the world, and is respected for his energy, his professional ability, and his personal character. As a writer, some of his poetical effusions possess rare beauty and power.

STEPHEN SWIFT, retired merchant, Lexington, descended from a family of the name which came from England, probably late in the seventeenth century, and settled at Milton, near Boston, Mass. He was born in the town of Corinth, Vt., on January 3, 1796; lived on a farm in his early youth, and received such scant education as was vouchsafed at that time to Green Mountain boys. A little later he learned the trade of a coach and ornamental painter; and a brother, named William, having sent good accounts of Kentucky, whither he had moved in 1815, Stephen, too, made up his mind to reach Lexington, which he did after a forty days' journey, he and three others taking a skiff at Pittsburgh, floating down the river by day and camping on shore at night, till, in eleven days, they reached Maysville, whence our subject, sometimes on foot and sometimes astride one of the wagoner's horses, pressed on to Lexington, where he arrived December 10, 1817. He had but $10 in money; but he soon found employment at coach painting with Womack & Redd, his agreement with them being by the year, at $500 and board. He worked thus for about four years, and then found means to better himself; next opened a paint store, and subsequently added to his stock drugs and groceries; being one of the first to engage in the manufacture of coach and other varnish. In 1821, he married Miss Sarah Morford, of Woodford County; but she and her three children died about the year 1828; and in 1830 he took as his second wife a Miss Tarbell, of Massachusetts, a cousin of Senator Hoar, a union from which have sprung six children. About the same time, he bought out the large wholesale and retail grocery business of R. S. Todd, father-in-law of President Lincoln, and continued in trade till 1854, when, having had good success, he retired, and has never returned to active business, though he lost heavily by the Chicago fire in 1871. In the brave days of yore, he was an Old-Line Whig and stood steadfastly by Henry Clay. During the war he was for the Union, and has since been a Republican, though he has never sought and never held any public office.

JOSEPH M. SCOTT, carpet dealer, Lexington, son of Isaac W. and Susan (Mitchell) Scott, was born in Lexington, Ky., in the year 1844, and is the third in point of age of the four children of his parents who grew to maturity, out of a family of seven. His father, a son of Matthew T. Scott, to whom is devoted a separate paragraph, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 9, 1814; lived on a farm till fourteen years of age; clerked in the stores of of Thomas Orear and Moses Morrison, Lexington; married, in 1837, a daughter of Prof. Thomas D. Mitchell, of Transylvania University, and went into business for himself as a dry goods merchant in Lexington; shortly before the war, became one of the firm of Oldham, Hemmingway & Scott, in the manufacture

of cotton goods at Sandersville, Ky., after the war, became sole proprietor of the factory, which, proving unprofitable, he gave up, and removed, in 1874, to Piatt County, Ill., where he still lives. Joseph M., in his youth, received good educational advantages, and when still in his teens, entered Center College, at Danville, Ky., whence he graduated in 1864; then became a student in the law office of Hon. George Blackburn Kinkead; completed his legal course at Harvard College, graduating in 1866, and being admitted to the bar at Lexington during the same year; but owing to an affection of the eyes, he practiced but little in his native city, going to Illinois in 1867, where he remained till 1874, then returned to Lexington, and in the following year took a partnership interest in the firm of William Campbell & Co., dealers in carpets and wall-papers. On the retirement of the senior partner in 1878, Mr. Scott retained his connection with the concern, and still has an active share in the business, conducted at the old stand, No. 9 Main street, under the firm name of Brower & Scott.

DR. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, physician and surgeon, Lexington, is a grandson of him of the same name who for half a century was officially connected with the leading monetary institutions of Lexington, Ky., and intimately associated with the moral and material advancement of the city during that time. His father, Dr. John W. Scott, is a resident of Lexington and a native of Fayette County. The present Matthew T. Scott, of Lexington, Ky., was born in New York in the year 1855, but removed to Lexington when yet a mere boy and received his education principally in the "Athens of the West." In the spring of 1874 he began the study of medicine with Dr. John D. Jackson, of Danville, Ky., a man of wide professional reputation in general practice, as an army surgeon and as a medical writer. After some months with this valuable preceptor, young Scott, then in the twentieth year of his age, entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a year later the medical department of the University of New York, whence he graduated in February, 1877. Till the fall of the same year, he "walked the hospitals," thus acquiring a practical and widely varied knowledge, not otherwise obtainable, of the diseases which afflict humanity and of the remedial agents necessary to their cure or mitigation; then left New York and became a regular practitioner in Lexington, Ky., where he married a daughter of Squire Bassett, and became associated with Dr. Skillman, the husband of his aunt, Margaret. This medical partnership is continued, the two members thereof prosecuting an extensive and eminently satisfactory practice. Dr. M. T. Scott is also a member of the State of Kentucky Medical Society.

CHARLES SCHULTZE, professor of music, Lexington, was born April 20, 1839, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and attended the Gymnasium or University of that electorate from early boyhood until he was twelve years old, when he entered a commercial college, studying there until his sixteenth year. He then emigrated to this country, and at the end of a voyage of several weeks' duration, he landed in New York. From there he went direct to Fort Wayne, Ind., at which place he stayed but nine months, removing to Paris, Ky., in August, 1855. He gave lessons in music in that city and vicinity until 1860, when he left for Lexington. Upon his arrival he gave private instructions in music for two years, then was appointed instructor of music at the Sayre Female Academy, teaching there seven years, subsequently teaching music at the Baptist Female Seminary for three years. In the year 1872, he revisited the place of his birth for the purpose of seeing his father, taking his eldest son, Carl, with him, that he might receive the benefit of a foreign education at the same schools his father had attended. He stayed there but a short time, and immediately

upon his return took up his classes in music at the Baptist Female Seminary for one year; then took charge of the department of music at the Winchester College till 1879, when he was appointed Professor of Music at Hamilton Female College, Lexington, where he is engaged for the term of 1881–82. He was installed Professor of Music at the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College, and, since 1880, has been teacher of German at the Kentucky University, having now a class in that institution. On July 2, 1861, he married Miss Jane Delph, of this city. They have three children living—Carl, Jennie and Claude. The entire Schultze family are known for their musical tastes. His father, John Louis, was a Royal Chamber musician, and for fifty-two years played violin in the same orchestra. On the semi-centenary of his connection with the Royal Orchestra, his confreres celebrated his musical jubilee with fitting ceremonies, it being the second such event in the history of the orchestras of Germany for two hundred years, his father's having been the last. The entire electorate turned out to do the occasion justice, decorating the entire city with floral commemorative emblems. His colleagues surprised him, while humbly performing in the orchestra, with the presentation to him of a magnificent laurel crown made of massive silver, heavily gilded and suitably inscribed, while the attaches of the Royal Opera House presented him with a humbler but not less prized memento of their esteem in the shape of a wreath of laurel leaves, the ballet giving him a white satin sash, King William, of Germany, publicly decorating him with the "Cross of Honor and Merit." He was born October 25, 1805, and, after a happy and peaceful life, died at the ripe age of "three score years and ten."

HENRY A. SAXTON, ornamental painter, Lexington, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1820, and emigrated to Austin Colony, in Texas, with his parents, in 1828, but came back to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831. He began in 1833 to learn his trade in the paint shop of Kerr, Ross & Geyer, a steamboat furnishing establishment on Third Street. He worked with them until 1838, when he came to Lexington, and in 1841 married Miss Ann E. Parker, of Athens, in this county. He commenced business as a painter, and has continued it since 1839—in all forty-two years; works from four to six hands regularly. He has eight grown children, seven of whom are married and have left the family roof-tree. Both he and his wife are lovers and teachers of music, and have educated their children highly in that art, the following of whom are most distinguished: Mrs. T. A. Hornsey is the oldest child, and is an excellent pianist, vocalist and organist; Orrin Saxton, cornet soloist and violinist, died at the age of thirty-five; Henry A. Saxton, Jr., is now leader and director of Howard Athæneum, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Julia Parker is leading soloist of the First Baptist Church at Zanesville, Ohio; Rosa Vertner Saxton married J. W. Holladay, of Paris, Ky., and is a musical composer, vocalist, and organist; Miss Effie Saxton is still at home. Mr. Saxton was the originator and leader of "Saxton's Cornet and Orchestral Band," which was afterward led by his son, Henry A. Mr. Saxton's painting establishment is the oldest house of the kind in the city, is located in the Beasley building, and has been in the same square for thirty-three years.

HIRAM SHAW, deceased, was born in Lexington, August 13, 1809. His father was very poor, and he received but a limited common-school education; when about fourteen years of age, he went into the employ of Joseph Putnam, who carried on an establishment for the manufacture of wool-machine cards, and learned the business, at which he served until twenty-four years of age. He drew 62½ cents per week, which was given to his mother. He bought out James C. White for

$200, in August, 1835, who had been for some the partner of Nathaniel Shaw in the hat business. The firm now became N. & H. Shaw, hatters, and their place of business was where John T. Miller's hardware store now is; they soon after bought the place where R. J. McCardy & Co. now are, remaining there until 1840. They did a large business, employing several journeymen hatters, among them Theodore C. Marsh, their brother-in-law. They kept up the manufacture of hats for a few years after their removal to the place now occupied by Hiram Shaw's hat store, to which they removed in 1851. The business center was moving eastward and they first established a branch house on the site of E. R. Spencer's commission house. After the death of Nathaniel Shaw, in February, 1849, the firm became H. Shaw & Co., and through the generosity of Hiram Shaw, Nathaniel's widow was retained as a full partner until her death in 1870. Hiram Shaw was a devoted Whig, a gradual Emancipationist, and when the struggle came in 1861 he was a Nationalist of the most pronounced type. He was personally popular among business men, and for thirteen years was a director in the Northern Bank of Kentucky. In 1863, when a series of resolutions was before the Republican Convention, which contained a clause derogatory to the conduct of the war by the National Republican party, he was called out, and delivered an impromptu speech which astonished every one who heard it, on account of the fiery eloquence with which he denounced the (to him) obnoxious clause. He united with the Methodist Church in 1837, and was one of the leaders in the organization of the Centenary Methodist Church; he continued in an official position almost from the time he became a member of the church up to his death, which occurred in May, 1873; he amassed $60,000, a fortune, considering that for twelve years he shared the profits equally with his brother's widow. He married Miss Ann Marsh in 1838, and left five children at his death, four of whom are still living. His oldest son, Joshua P. Shaw, was born in Lexington in 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and from 1863 to 1866 was a partner with his father; he was then elected teller in the Lexington City National Bank, a position he held for fourteen months, when he resigned. He was then a partner of Milward & Co., furniture dealers, and interest he still retains. In 1872 he returned to the same bank, where he has since filled the position of assistant cashier.

JOHN M. SHEPARD, grocer, Lexington, son of J. M. and Mary (Collier) Shepard, was born in the year 1836, and is a native of Virginia. His grandfather, Samson Shepard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as was also his maternal grandfather, Col. Collier. At the age of seventeen years, John M. left his Virginian home for Kentucky, and began clerking in the grocery of his brother, on Jefferson street, Lexington. He was chosen to fill a position in the State Normal School, which he did for one year; then he removed to Jackson, Ill., where he was for some time clerk in a dry goods house; next he returned to Lexington, and engaged with the Straus Brothers, in whose employ he remained till he bought out his present business, and began for himself in the store he has since occupied, on the corner of Short and Georgetown streets, where he does a full trade in groceries. On October 4, 1860, he married Miss Virginia Keen Fogle. They have six children living—Ida Lee, John M., Eugenia, Howard B., Bertie and Bernard. The mother and eldest daughter are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Shepard is connected with the Odd Fellows of Lexington.

P. SCOTT, retired, Lexington, was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., in August, 1808, and came to Kentucky in 1829, making the trip on horseback. He became a clerk in the old Phœnix Hotel from 1829 to 1833, then engaging in the manufacture of jeans and linsey

for the Southern market, which he continued some years successfully. In 1839, he began the manufacture of bagging and rope for the same trade. His business grew in magnitude until he employed thirty hands. He continued this business until 1866, since when he has been dressing and dealing in hemp. In 1879, he retired from active business, and the same is now managed by his sons. He was married in 1839 to Miss Mary Hamilton, of Lexington, who died in June, 1853. Seven children were born of this marriage, five of whom are living. In 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., by whom he had one child. Politically, Mr. Scott was a Whig, and during the war was a strong Union man, and is now a Republican. His Union sentiments lost him his Southern trade, but by holding his goods until the close of the war he realized good prices. His honorable course secured respect from men of Southern sentiment. He was introduced to Gen. Kirby Smith while in command here, by a friend, as a Union man, who asked that he (Mr. S.) might be protected. Said Gen. Smith: "Not a hair of his head shall be hurt," and it was not. Mr. Scott is a member of the Centenary Methodist Church.

DANIEL SWIGERT, farmer, stock-raiser and breeder, P. O. Lexington, was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1833, and was raised there. He was educated under B. B. Sayre, and left school at the age of nineteen years, and in 1860 went to live with his cousin, Robert Alexander, a noted stock-breeder, and was with him and his brother for ten years as general manager. He, in 1868, bought a part of Woodburn farm, together with the racing stables of Mr. Alexander, and engaged in raising and training thoroughbred horses. The business of training he followed for thirteen years, and sold many noted horses since well-known in racing circles, among which may be mentioned Lancaster, for $5,000; Bayswater, for $3,000; Kingfisher, for $15,000; Baden-Baden, for $12,500; Spendthrift, for $21,000; Hindoo, for $15,000 (he won for his owners, Dwyer Brothers, in three years, $49,000). In November, 1881, Mr. Swigert bought of Mr. Sanford the North Elkhorn stock farm, in Fayette County, consisting of 544 acres, and fifty-nine thoroughbred mares, twenty-nine weanlings and fillies, and five stallions, the latter including Virgil, Monarchist, Glenly, Baywood and King Lear. He brought to this, from his other farm, thirty-one brood mares, ten weanlings and fillies, ten geldings and several stallions. He has now twenty-six Lexington mares and four Lexington stallions. Mr. Swigert retired from the turf in 1881, and will hereafter devote his attention to rearing thoroughbred horses. He has stabling capacity for 118 head.

THOMAS SUTTON, merchant, Lexington, is a native of Fayette County, whither his paternal grandfather, Douglas, a Virginian, came and began farming, and where his father, also named Douglas, was born. Left an orphan at eight years of age, at thirteen he entered on a nine years' apprenticeship with James March, cabinet-maker, one year and six months of the term to be devoted to schooling; but the apprentice only got about nine months at the inferior schools of the time. When out of his articles, he worked two years and six months for his old master as journeyman, and for a time with others in Lexington. In 1854, he began to fulfill large orders, and eight years later opened warerooms on Short street, opposite the Ashland Hotel. In 1878, his son Frank became a partner in the business, then removed to their present quarters on Main street, the old Patterson stand, which has been a furniture store for forty years. Here they occupy three floors, and keep a complete stock, ranging from $25 to $250 bedroom sets. Mrs. Sutton, formerly Miss Ann M. Johnson, a native of Woodford County, was left parentless at the age of eight years, and for years found

a home in the Orphan Asylum. They have but two children living—Frank, a business partner with his father, and Ella, wife of Milton Goodwin, a teacher at Walnut Hill.

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN, the father of Dr. Henry M. Skillman, was born in New Jersey in 1786, and with only a common-school education and a thorough knowledge of the printing business, he came to Kentucky in 1809 with little capital, but with an indomitable spirit and a fixed determination to succeed. He settled himself immediately at Lexington, then the seat of Transylvania University, and the center of all social, literary and political influence in the State. In 1813, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Farrar, who was born in New Hampshire in 1786, and came to Lexington in 1789, a lady of rare attainments; a recognized leader among the ladies in every good work; one of the founders of the Lexington Female Bible Society, and for many years the President of the Lexington Female Benevolent Society. She was to her husband ever an efficient co-worker, sharing with him all his trials, and sustaining him by an earnest co-operation in all his plans. She survived him nearly thirty-nine years, and dying at an advanced age, February, 1872, she left to her descendants, as a precious heritage, the remembrance of her active Christian zeal, and of her many good works. With the assistance of the leading Presbyterian clergymen of the day, prominent among whom was the Rev. John Poage Campbell, M. D., a man of distinguished ability and of a consuming zeal, Mr. Skillman, about the year 1813, established the *Evangelical Record and Western Review*, a monthly magazine, having for its object the dissemination of sound evangelical truth and the defense of the faith against every class of errorists, and, at a later date, and under the editorial charge of Rev. John Breckinridge, the gifted and brilliant young Pastor of the McChord Church, and afterward so well known to the whole church throughout the country, he established the *Western Luminary*, the first religious newspaper, as that term is now understood, in the West, and this newspaper thus established in 1824 continued until several years after the proprietor's death. He also established in Lexington a publishing house larger than anything before attempted of the kind in the Mississippi Valley, whence issued numerous standard religious works of permanent value as well as tracts and pamphlets brought forth by the heated controversies of the day, and it is sufficient to say that the name of Thomas T. Skillman on the title page of any book, tract or pamphlet as its publisher, was sufficient evidence of its purity, and its fitness for the family circle. These various publications, through the agency of his brother, A. T. Skillman, long and favorably known as the leading book merchant of Lexington, were widely scattered throughout the State. It is worthy of mention that in 1823, an edition of several thousand copies of the entire Bible with the imprint of Thomas T. Skillman, publisher, printed from stereotype plates sent out from New York by the American Bible Society, issued from his establishment. This eminently good man, an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and frequently a member of its highest courts, was suddenly, almost in the prime of life, stricken down by cholera, June 9, 1833. Dr. Henry Martyn, Skillman, whose portrait appears in this book, youngest child of Thomas T. and Elizabeth Skillman, was born in Lexington, September 4, 1824. He was educated at Transylvania University, and, after several years spent with an older brother in acquiring a practical knowledge of drugs, he began the study of medicine, in 1844, with Drs. B. W. Dudley, J. M. Bush and E.

L. Dudley. He graduated from Transylvania Medical College in 1847, and the next year was made Demonstrator of Anatomy by his Alma Mater, and was thence transferred to the chair of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the same institution. This latter position he held until, owing the exigencies of the civil war and the destruction of their building by fire, the Transylvania Medical College was closed. During the war, he served the Government two years as a contract surgeon. In 1869, he was President of the Kentucky State Medical Association; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and, in 1876, was a delegate to the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia. His extensive private practice, and the many calls upon him for counsel by his professiomal associates in all the surrounding counties, sufficiently attest the high estimation in which he is held alike by the community and by the medical profession.

MARTIN SIDENER, retired farmer, Lexington, son of Jacob and Mary (Lydick) Sidener, was born June 24, 1818, in the log house first built on the twenty acres given to his father by the latter's father-in-law, Jacob Lydick, which house yet remains in Dogfennel Precinct, about eleven miles from Lexington. The portrait of his father, now an old man of ninety-three years, is given elsewhere in this work. Martin, in his boyhood, attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home, such being all the education he received. He worked on the farm with his father till he was nearly twenty-eight years of age; married, June 2, 1846, Sarah, daughter of Martin Coons, who lived near David's Fork Church; about two weeks after, went to housekeeping on the North Elkhorn Creek, near his father's place; farmed there successfully, raising and selling grain, cattle, sheep and hogs, till about fifteen years ago, when he moved to Lexington, in which city he has since lived a quiet, retired life. He has a neat and comfortable residence on South Broadway, in which he and his wife pass their declining years in well-earned comfort. He is a member of the Christian Church, which he first joined at Old Union, under the preaching of his uncle, Martin Sidener, and T. M. Allen, in August, 1833. Since removing to the city he has belonged to the North Broadway Church. His wife joined the Missionary Baptist Church at David's Fork, under the ministry of R. T. Dillard, and is now a member of the First Baptist Church of Lexington. They have no children.

ISAAC SMITH, Lexington, was born in 1827, where he was educated and lived until 1877. In 1861, he constructed a track on his farm near Winchester, and began driving horses; also began breeding the Mambrino, Clay and Hambletonian stock. He bred and raised Nicotine, the first two-year-old that ever trotted inside of three minutes, which he accomplished on the grounds of Kentucky Association, a feat of 2:56. B. h. Green, by Clark Chief, dam by Monarch, trotted in 2:34 when four years old. Mr. S. has raised and trained over twenty horses who have made records from 2:30 to 2:20, among them being Allie West, 2:25, at five years; Jewett, 2:23½, at three years; Maggie Briggs, 2:27 at four years; John E., 2:27 at five years; Etta Jones, 2:20; Humboldt, 2:20½; Rachel B., 2:27; Judge Hawes, 2:27; and others under 2:30. In 1880, Mr. Smith removed to Lexington, where he now resides, having stables at the grounds of the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. In May, 1880, formed a partnership with J. A. Coons, in the livery business, but still retains his farm in Clark County, where he is rearing a fine herd of the Young Mary and Rose of Sharon cattle, of pure blood. He also ran a hotel in Georgetown, in conjunction with livery and training

stables, for three years. He bred and trained Allie West and Jewett, each of whom were sold for $15,000. In 1861, he married Miss Rachel Martin, daughter of Lieut. R. E. Martin, of Winchester, Ky., who served in the war of 1812.

CHARLES F. SIMONDS, hotel keeper, Lexington, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1836, and resided there until 1860. He entered a hotel in his native town at thirteen years of age, and at twenty became the owner of a hotel there until 1865, but which he rented during the last five years. In 1860, he went into the restaurant business and owned two large establishments on Broadway, New York, and continued there some time. He next located in Massachusetts, owning five hotels at different points, Northampton, Springfield and Greenfield being among the number, after which he owned hotels at Danbury, and Norwich, Conn. He went to Utica, N. Y., where he lived until 1874, when he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where for one year he ran the Emmett House. In 1877, he came to Lexington, Ky., and became proprietor of the Phœnix Hotel, which afterward burned down. The present Phœnix was built in 1879 and 1880, and was opened in May of 1880. It has a frontage of 163 feet, two wings 180 feet deep, is three stories high, has all the modern improvements, and one hundred rooms for guests. Mr. Simonds has a lease on it for ten years. The Lexington Club has a room in the building, and the Western Union Telegraph and the Kentucky Central also have offices therein. The structure cost between $80,000 and $90,000, and has 2,000,000 brick in it, and all the modern improvements. It was built and is owned by a stock company.

JEROME B. SELLERS, merchant tailor, Lexington, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in the year 1856. He is the son of John B. Sellers, and was brought up and educated in the neighborhood of his birthplace. In 1876, he married Mary N., daughter of George W. and Mary E. (Warfield) Ogden, of Paris, Ky., and in the same year opened a merchant tailoring establishment on Upper street, Lexington, Ky., whence he removed in 1880 to his present stand on East Main street between Limestone and Upper streets, where he opened a large stock of foreign goods. Each spring and fall he imports a fine and extensive stock direct from London and Paris, consisting of cloths and cassimeres, of styles not elsewhere nor otherwise to be obtained, as the goods are sold to him direct from the looms of the Old World, only yards enough being woven to fill the orders sent in, which arrangements give to Mr. Sellers the exclusive trade in these goods. His business has constantly increased since he began it, and he now gives employment to a dozen skilled workmen. Sold in January, 1882, to Cruther & Starks.

MRS. MARY SOMMEVILLE, florist, Lexington, is a native of England, and was born in 1826. She married Thomas Innis, her first husband, in 1847, and was married a second time to Thomas Sommeville, who was in the Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment Confederate States Army, during the war; he was made a prisoner, and escaped, when he went to Cuba, and became Private Secretary to the West Indian Council of the Southern Confederacy. After the close of the war, he returned home and took charge of the Lexington Cemetery for one year, when he bought property opposite the cemetery and began the nursery and florist business. He died in 1871, and Mrs. Sommeville has carried on the business very successfully ever since. Mr. Sommeville was a Roman Catholic at the time of his death, but Mrs. Sommeville is a member of the Episcopal Church; she has two children living, one now Mrs. E. H. Beyland, of Covington, and Harry, an artist, who has been in Cincinnati for three years; he has just finished his crayon studies, and is about to begin the study of landscape

in oil, at Cincinnati, under Prof. Linsey, who is regarded as one of the finest landscape painters in the West. Harry is already an artist of the finest type. He has just finished pictures of Maj. M. C. Johnson, the two sons of George Stoll, Hamilton and George, Lee Loevenhart, and one of Miss Jennie McGuire.

C. S. SCOTT, lawyer, Lexington, son of Dr. John W. Scott, of Lexington, Ky., was born in New York City on February 22, 1852. Of his paternal ancestry mention has already been made. His infancy and youth were spent in or near New York till he had entered his teens, and his father removed to Lexington, in the schools of which city the lad was a pupil for several years, entering at the age of seventeen the Sophomore Class of Princeton, (N. J.) College, from which institution he graduated three years later. He then became a student in the law department of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford; graduated from there in 1874, and from the Columbia Law School of New York in the following year, and being admitted to the bar immediately began the practice of his profession in Lexington, Ky., of which city he married a lady, Mattie, daughter of the late James L. Searles. He is still an active legal advocate.

L. & G. STRAUS, clothiers, Lexington, carry on business on the corner of Main and Limestone streets, where they have been located in the same line of trade for about twenty years. The firm consists of two brothers, Louis and Gus, both of whom were born in Lexington and educated in their native city, and Cincinnati, Ohio. They now conduct a trade which is one of the most extensive in the city in their capacity of merchant tailors and dealers in all lines of ready made clothing and furnishings, employing more than thirty men, from year's end to year's end, and carrying a stock of goods exceeding in value $40,000, while they are still comparatively young men. Both the brothers are married—Louis to a Miss Heinsheimer, and Gus to a Miss Keifer. Louis has two children, boys, David and Charles; Gus, one, a girl, named Annie.

JOHN T. SHELBY, lawyer, Lexington, was born in Springfield, Ill., January 25, 1851. His mother dying at his birth, he remained with his grandparents in that city until about three years of age, when he was brought to his father's home in Fayette County, Ky. He received his early education in Center College, at Danville, and at Kentucky University, Lexington. In the fall of 1868, he entered the Junior Class at Princeton College, N. J., from which he graduated in 1870. He then entered upon the study of the law with Judge W. B. Kinkead, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, since practicing his profession in Fayette and surrounding counties, and in the Court of Appeals. He was elected to the office of City Attorney of Lexington in 1873 and again in 1874, the duties of which he performed with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, whose servant he was. In September, 1875, he entered into partnership with Col. Breckinridge, and this business connection still exists under the firm name of Breckinridge & Shelby. Mr. Shelby was married, November 7, 1872, to Miss Lizzie M. Craig, of St. Louis, Mo.

J. ADDISON STUCKY, physician, Lexington, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., near Louisville, September 6, 1854. During his youth, he attended the Louisville High School, and, at the age of nineteen, entered the Medical University of Louisville, graduating therefrom in 1876, after which he spent one year in hospital and out-door dispensary practice, in connection with the Louisville Hospital. He established himself in practice at Lexington, Ky., in 1877, where he has since pursued his medical profession with great success. His office is on Broadway. On

April 14, 1880, he married Nellie, eldest daughter of Rev. J. W. McGarvey, of Lexington.

DEWITT CLINTON STAPP, grocer, Lexington, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1832; was raised on a farm, and after attending the common schools, spent two years in Franklin College, Franklin, Ind. In 1855, he came to Kentucky and settled in Owen County, engaging in the grocery business at New Liberty, where he remained, with the exception of about two years which he spent in Cincinnati, until 1875, when he came to Lexington in 1877, and engaged in the grocery business at 27 West Short street. Mr. Stapp was married, in 1860, to Miss Jennie Brown, daughter of Judge F. Brown, of New Liberty, Ky.

ZACHARIAH F. SMITH, JR., lawyer, Lexington, was born in Henry County, Ky., in the year 1856; was prepared for college in the schools of Eminence, and at the age of sixteen entered the Kentucky University, and, graduating from that institution in 1876, he at once began the study of the law in the office of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington. Graduating from the law department of Kentucky University, in 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately formed a partnership with M. C. Alford.

BERNARD J. TREACY, horse-breeder, trainer and dealer, Lexington, is the third son of John Treacy, a civil-engineer of superior education, employed on Government works in the county Roscommon, Ireland, who married a Miss Gavin, of County Galway, and by the union became the father of seven children, only four of whom are living—two sisters in the United States, one son a civil-engineer in County Galway, Ireland; the other, the subject of this paragraph, who was born June 24, 1842, in French Lawn, Parish of Ballintubber, County Roscommon, Ireland. After receiving an education at the excellent schools of his native country, he married Mary Ganly, of Rossmeen, County Roscommon, and came to the United States at the age of twenty years, settling in Lexington, Ky. He first wrought under Dr. R. Underwood, Veterinary Surgeon and trainer, with whom he remained till November, 1863, when he was assigned to a position in the United States Army Quartermaster's Department at Camp Nelson, where he was superintendent of corrals and inspector of horses, and the last employe retained by the Government. In 1865, he began training and dealing in horses as a business in Lexington, and has since been prominently identified with equine stock and turf interests in the Blue Grass Region, though also engaged in the grocery trade from 1868 to 1878. For a time he kept his stock at the old Phœnix Stables, then with Montague & Aubrey till he bought the old Underwood Stables on Short street, where he kept trotting horses until 1877, when his constantly increasing business compelled him to move to his present location in the city. The same year he located three hundred acres of the old Wickliffe estate as a breeding farm, and shortly abandoned the grocery business entirely, to devote his whole time and energies to horses. His "Ashland Park Farm," so called because it lies directly opposite Ashland, the home of the great Statesman, Henry Clay, is within a mile and a half of the city, alongside the turnpike road leading to Richmond. He did not enter upon the possession of this farm with the visionary ideas of the mere theorist or amateur breeder, but with a settled determination and well-formed plan to vie with the best breeders of horses in this or any other country. To that end he has brought his establishment to the most admirable points of perfection, in organization and detail. His whole farm, of unsurpassed fertility, is literally carpeted with rich blue grass; and on it he has one of the best mile tracks in Kentucky, used

especially for the education of his trotting stock. His stables, too, are among the finest in the State, and have a capacity for 100 horses. They are well constructed for both summer and winter occupancy, the ventilation and other sanitary arrangements being complete, as are also those for the reception, care and distribution of feed, and for the shelter and comfort of animals in pasture. An ample supply of water flows from springs into the convenient ponds from which the horses drink. No situation could be more favorable to animal development, particularly when based, as it is here, on the purest lines of running blood, mingled with an intelligent conception as to the securing of the best results in size form, action and temper. Mr. Treacy's success is attributable to a comprehensive knowledge obtained through diligent study of the speed-producing families which have been handled by him. His success mainly determined him in the formation of his present stud, so that he could, by a proper application of his knowledge and experience, have a chance to attain the great desideratum—the production of animals possessing all the attributes of a first-class horse, whether for the road or track, such as a well-balanced head, a pure gait, reliability, and stamina sufficient to last through the long route of modern races. To accomplish this he has collected brood-mares of the most approved blood, regarding trotting speed and rich breeding as of paramount importance in the selection of dams; then, to combine size, soundness and elegance of form with blood, and to keep abreast of the steady improvement in stock, in preference to keeping a stallion or two of his own, he sends his mares to the most popular and celebrated sires in the great breeding district, regardless of ownership or cost, being fully convinced that the best, wherever found, is the cheapest in the outcome. Following this common-sense plan, Mr. Treacy can point with justifiable pride to scores of trotters graduated at his stables which have won distinction on the turf and in the studs of various breeding establishments of the country, and to a vast number of superior roadsters supplied by him to his patrons from time to time. Among many celebrities instructed by him may be named: Allie West, 2:25 at five years old, and a trial shortly afterward of a mile in 2:21; Maggie Briggs, 2:27 at five years old, and a trial mile in 2:23; Ella Clay, 2:27½ at six years old; John E., 2:28¾ at six years old, and a trial in 2:24¼; Bourbon Chief, 2:35, a trial in 2:30¾; Meteor, 2:31 at six years old, a trial in 2:28; Governor, 2:30, a fifth heat, and a trial in 2:25; Doble, 2:28 at five years old, and a trial of 2:27½; Lady Patchen, 2:36 at four years old, and a trial the same fall in 2:28; Glendale, 2:27¼, a trial before passing out of hands in 2:19¾, and a later reduction of his public record to 2:20¼; Aldine, 2:37 at three years old, and shortly thereafter driven a mile in 2:33, and a half mile in 1:13; Puss Thompson, 2:34½ at six years old, and a trial in 2:24½; Keene Jim, 2:34 at three, 2:24½ at four years old, and a reduction of his public mark to 2:19¼; Etta Jones, 2:35 at five years, a trial in 2:30, and now in the public record at 2:20; Lulu Morton, 2:34 at five years old; Allie East, 2:40½ at five years old, a trial at five in 2:23; Kentuckian, 2:32½ at four years old, and shortly after a trial in 2:29½, at six years old trial of 2:23¼; Nil Desperandum, a three year old trial in 2:35, and at seven a public record of 2:24; Lady Lowe, 2:33, afterward reduced to 2:28; Hank, 2:31. Administrator was sent when past the middle age to Mr. Treacy, who gave him a record of 2:29½, and a trial in 2:27¾. Executor, 2:28¾, was bred by Mr. Treacy, as also were Lizzie Treacy, who is reported as having privately trotted in 2:18, and Lida Lewis that can trot close to 2:20. To Charley West, purchased as a yearling, he gave a record, in a campaign among aged trotters, of 2:40¾ at four, over a heavy

muddy track, and drove him a trial mile in 2:24¼, the last half in 1:11¼. Mr. Treacy's motto is: "The merits of the trotter can only be determined when measured by public performances." His stock consists of such celebrated families as the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Pilots, Normans, Black Hawks, Tom Crowders, etc., and even the old Royal Georges; and thus there can always be found at Ashland Park a large number of animals, from weanlings to aged horses, of the choicest and most improved breeds on the American turf. He brings his stock more prominently before the public by means of the extensive livery and sale stables in the city, owned in part by him, and more fully alluded to in connection with his partner, G. D. Wilson, in the biographies pertaining to Lexington. He has been connected with the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association since its organization, and is also a member of the Kentucky Racing Association. By the Democrats of Lexington, with whom he numbers himself, he was elected to the City Council in 1872 to represent Ward No. 3, and has since retained the position, being re-elected thereto in 1879 by the largest vote ever polled in the ward. He is also a Director of the Chamber of Commerce; one of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Cemetery; Secretary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of his church; President of the Irish National Association, a benovolent society; and Vice President of the Local Land League, by which body he was placed on the committee to meet and receive Mr. Parnell on his visit to Lexington in 1880. His family consists of five children.

LYMAN BEECHER TODD, physician, Lexington, is a grandson of that Levi Todd, born in Virginia, of Revolutionary stock, and descended from prominent Scotch and English families, who became a pioneer into the wilds of Kentucky, was present at the organization of Fayette County, and became its first Clerk; attended the two Danville Conventions of 1785 and that of 1787, to consider the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, and its admission as an independent State, and represented the county in the Legislature several terms; and though he first located in what is now Jessamine County, where he formed Todd's Station, near the present Keene, he subsequently removed to Lexington for greater safety, and became a permanent resident not only of the old but of the present county of Fayette, where he entered a large tract of Government land, on which, about three miles beyond the city of today, on the road now known as the Richmond pike, he first had his County Clerk's office, subsequently destroyed by fire. He died in 1809, and was a brother of Col. John Todd, who had been a distinguished figure in the history of the West and Northwest, till he fell fighting at the head of his men, leading the forlorn hope at the battle of Blue Licks. Levi Todd left a family of six sons and six daughters, some of whom took leading positions in the State. One son, Robert S., a merchant and cotton manufacturer, and for years Clerk of the Kentucky Senate, also elected to the Legislature and the Senate, was the father of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. The father of our subject, James C. Todd, was born in Fayette County in the year 1802; graduated at Transylvania University; married Maria, daughter of Samuel Blair, one of the early prominent lawyers of Fayette County, whither he had immigrated from Pennsylvania; engaged extensively in farming; for fifteen years held the office of Deputy Sheriff; was an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church; and died in June, 1849, leaving two sons—Samuel Blair Todd, now of Chillicothe, Mo., and Lyman Beecher Todd, the present Dr. Todd, of Lexington, Ky. The latter was born April 16, 1832, in Fayette County; was prepared for college at Locust Grove Academy as a pupil of Judge West, "The Blind Demosthenes of Ohio;" entered Center College, Danville, at the age of sixteen years, graduated in 1851,

and at once began the study of medicine with Dr. David Bell, of Lexington. In 1852, he went to Philadelphia, Penn., and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, in that city, till his graduation on March 10, 1854. Soon after, he located at Lexington, where he has since resided, actively and successfully engaged in the duties of his profession. On October 3, 1854, he married Miss Sarah Frances Swift, of Lexington. Until the dissolution of the Whig party, he was identified with it, and, since the breaking-up of the old organization, has adhered to the National Republican party; and has devoted his time and energies in the advancement of medical science. He is earnestly devoted to the best interests of his profession, and has written a good deal on medical and kindred subjects. He has been City Physician, and also Postmaster of Lexington, receiving his appointment to the latter position from President Lincoln, under whom and his successor he held it for eight years. He was with President Lincoln at his death, and assisted, by invitation of Surgeon General Barnes, at the post mortem examination. He has been for twenty-one years a permanent member of the American Medical Association; was President of the Kentucky Medical Society, and delivered the inaugural address at Covington in 1881. He is a prominent and useful member of the Presbyterian Church. He has six children—two sons and four daughters.

MAJ. BARAK G. THOMAS, horse-breeder, Lexington, was born in Charleston, S. C., in the year 1826, but, when only six years old came with his parents to Lexington, where his father, a machinist, opened a shop with a livery stable in connection, and was considerably interested in racing matters. The son was educated at the University of Indiana, at Bloomington; graduated at Transylvania University, in 1849, in College of Arts, and, in 1851, in law, being a classmate of Senator Beck, but he never practiced. He was a civil engineer, under Sylvester Welch and Sam Gill, on the Lexington & Louisville Railroad, and when it was completed became General Freight and Passenger Agent at Lexington, which post he filled till the war broke out. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army under Gen. Kirby Smith, and was Commissary with the rank of Major; in 1863, was assigned to Gen. Wheeler's corps, with which he remained in active service till the close of the struggle. Returning to Lexington, he became publisher of the *Observer and Reporter*, and so continued for about two years; then was teller in the bank of Headley, Farra & Co. till it changed hands. In 1874, was elected Sheriff of Fayette County after an exciting canvass, taking office in 1875, and was re-elected in 1876, serving two terms. He early evinced a fondness for animals, and, since the war, has been engaged in breeding stock, making a speciality of running-horses. He bred, raised and trained Herzog, who, when only three years old, at Cincinnati, in 1869, beat most of the noted horses on the continent. Aureola, another of his animals, distinguished herself at four years in a 2-mile heat race at Lexington; his Himyar was considered "master of all," and his Lelex, a three-year-old, was among the best. Thus he produced four, perhaps the most noted four ever raised by one man. Besides these, he has also bred many other distinguished horses. His tastes in this direction may be considered hereditary, both his father and grandfather being turfmen, though of the more conservative type. His farm, "Dixiana," on the Russell pike, six miles from Lexington, consists of 250 acres, and is all in grazing fields, and is supplied with elegant and commodious stables and all the other appurtenances of a first-class breeding establishment.

RICHARD TAYLOR, physician, Lexington, was born in Clark County, Ky., October 16, 1844, and moved with his parents to Franklin County when he was about twelve years of

age. He was educated at Frankfort, Ky., in the private school of B. B. Sayre, which he left at the age of eighteen to study medicine with Dr. John L. Phythin, of Frankfort, with whom he remained as a student for two years; then, in September, 1863, he entered the Ohio Medical College, and graduated therefrom in February, 1866. He first located in Shelby County, remaining there in practice for eighteen months, when he was elected, in 1868, Assistant Physician in the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, remaining two years. In the summer of 1869, he married Miss Mary Kelly, of Lexington, and the same year went to Union County, where he practiced eighteen months; he then moved to Woodford County, where he practiced two years. In 1873, he located in Lexington, in which city he has since remained in active practice, his office being at No. 20 Short street. He was elected City Physician in 1877, served one year, and in 1881 was again elected to the same position, the duties of which he continues to perform.

THOMAS ALLEN TIDBALL, D. D., Lexington, was born in Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., March 3, 1847. After attendance at elementary schools, he was sent to the Academy of Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., and remained a student there till the civil war broke out. At the close of the conflict, he began the study of the law at Charlestown, but left it to study for the ministry. In the fall of 1868, he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria, from which he graduated in 1871, with Deacon's orders. For six months he took a charge at Drummondtown, Va., and in the summer of 1872 was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He had the charge of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, from 1872 to 1878, and in the spring of the latter year was transferred to the pastorate of Christ Church, Lexington. During that year, too, he had conferred upon him the degree of D. D., from William and Mary College, of Williamsburg, Va. He is a diligent minister of the Gospel, both in preaching and practice, and is deservedly popular, without as well as within his own congregation. He married, in 1872, Miss Josephine Brown, of Accomack Co., Va.

DR. AQUILA TALBOTT, Lexington, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1838, son of Gustavus Talbott, and grandson of Aquila Talbott, who came here among the early settlers from Maryland, and was the contractor who built the old court house in Bourbon; he died in 1852, aged sixty-nine years. Gustavus Talbot married Fanny Pryor, daughter of Dr. John Pryor, of Bourbon County, who emigrated from Virginia in 1799, and settled near Stamping Ground, Scott County, which place took its name from being in a locality which was once the great "stamping ground" for buffaloes; the hunting was very fine in those days. He told of one occasion, when, in one week's hunting in Owen County, he killed twenty-seven deer. "Still-hunting" was much practiced in those days, as in these, among the Nimrods of the day. Dr. John Pryor practiced long, and was a physician of great prominence, patients often coming long distances to be treated by him, and altogether he was a true and noble representative of the pioneers of that day. Our subject spent his youth on a farm in Bourbon County with his father, who is still living, aged seventy years. In 1873, he married Sallie, daughter of T. J. and Harriet (Duvall) Head, who are yet living in Franklin County, and has no children. He received his education principally in Bourbon County, and read medicine under his uncle, Dr. William Pryor, with whom he commenced practice in 1860. In 1862, he joined the Confederate army in Company I, First Louisiana Cavalry, under Gen. Scott, and served until the close of the war, never being at home or in a Federal prison during the war. On his return home in the spring of 1865, he resumed practice with Dr. William Pryor, of Franklin, with whom he remained until 1871,

when he removed to Lexington, and there engaged in practice, having an office on Broadway and a residence, which he owns on Georgetown street, Lexington. The grandfather of our subject was an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and of course was "with him" in politics. Our subject is a Democrat, and always votes for the party. Mrs. Talbott is a member of the Baptist Church, and both she and the Doctor are attendants thereof.

L. P. TARLTON, JR., Lawyer, Lexington, born May 27, 1846, in Fayette County, Ky.; was educated in his native county and prepared for college under Profs. Drake and Patterson, of Lexington. At the age of eighteen years, he entered the Freshman Class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and completing the three courses of literature, science and engineering, graduated in each and all of them in 1868. In September, of the same year, he entered the Law Department of Kentucky University, from which he graduated in the following year, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1870. He practiced but a short time in Lexington before January, 1871, he became associated with W. C. Goodloe, in editing and publishing the *Kentucky Statesman*, a Republican newspaper, then four years old, but which had already done good service to the party to which it adhered. In August, of that year, Mr. Goodloe was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and Mr. Tarlton continued to manage the *Statesman* till the following spring, when he was nominated as Republican candidate for Sheriff, to which office he was elected in August of the same year, and held the position one term. He resumed the practice of his profession in 1875, and has since continued it in Lexington.

ROBERT A. THORNTON, lawyer, Lexington, was born January 26, 1843, in Culpepper County, Va., and was educated at the schools in the county of Albemare, and attended the University of Virginia, which he left in order to enter the army of the Confederate States. Soon after the war broke out, he enlisted in Stuart's Horse Artillery, as a private; but was soon made a Corporal, and afterward received a commission as First Lieutenant of Artillery in the Confederate army, was assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department, and served till the close of the war in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was twice captured by Union troops, the last time in an engagement near Fisher's Hill in the valley of Virginia, on October 9, 1863, but he managed to effect his escape, on the night succeeding his capture. After the war he attended the Cincinnati Law School, in 1865–66, and in the latter year was admitted to the bar in Lexington, Ky. He formed a partnership in 1869, with Gen. John C. Breckinridge, which lasted till the death of that famous soldier and lawyer, and subsequently entered into partnership with Senator James B. Beck, a connection which still exists.

DR. AARON S. TALBERT, dentist and horse-breeder, Lexington, born at Liberty, Ind., May 19, 1821, and lived on his father's farm till he was twenty-one years of age, meanwhile receiving a good education at Beech Grove Seminary. On attaining his majority, he went to Harveysburg, Ohio, where he went to the high school and became a teacher in the public schools. In 1844, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Z. Casterline, of Liberty, Ind., and remained a student with him for two years, also attending the Ohio Medical College during the session of 1844–45. He entered the Ohio Dental College in 1846, and, graduating the following year, he at once began the practice of dentistry at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained five years, then came to Lexington, Ky., established himself, and has since done a successful business, he being now the oldest practitioner of dentistry in the city. His office is at 98 East Main street. For the past ten years he has, in addition to his practice, been interested in the

breeding of trotting-horses and roadsters, having raised such fine animals as Alcantara and Alcyone. His horsefarm, known as "Inwood," is only one mile from the city limits.

WILLIAM TALBOTT, agent, etc., Lexington, is of an old English family, and was born in Queen Anne County, Md., in the year 1808. From his boyhood he was a merchant's clerk, following that occupation in Denton, Md., till 1830, when he moved to Kentucky to begin business for himself. Locating at Paris, he thought it better to take the position of clerk for a time, in order to become acquainted, and thus he worked for about two years. In the spring of 1833, he opened a dry goods store in Paris, and remained in business there till 1850, during which time he made considerable money. In 1855, he went to Covington, and was there until 1860, dealing in Western lands and town property. In 1861, he transferred himself and his capital across the river, and opened a large wholesale business in groceries in Cincinnati, but closed it out the next year on account of the war, returned to Kentucky, this time to Lexington, where he has since remained. He lost by the war property and money to the value of about $10,000. In 1867, he was elected Commissioner of the Fayette County Court, a position he has since held with honor to himself and satisfaction to the public, while he has at the same time conducted a large insurance business, administered many large estates, and acted as guardian for a number of orphans. Mr. Talbott was married in 1837 to a sister of Hon. W. B. Kinkead.

J. M. TIPTON, coal and agricultural, Lexington, is a native of Montgomery County, Ky., and was born in 1818; son of Col. Alexis Tipton, who died in 1842. His grandfather was J. M. Tipton, who came from Virginia in 1796, and settled near Mount Sterling. At that time, Indians were numerous in the region, and he had to contend with them; and, at this time, numerous mounds on his farm show where lie many braves that have fallen by his unerring rifle. In 1834, our subject married Miss Mary C. Brawner, who lived near Mount Sterling, daughter of Joseph Brawner, who came from Virginia in 1835. They have had six children —Mary, now Mrs. Bottorff, of Louisville; Alexis died at the age of eighteen months; Sallie, now Mrs. Cockrell, of Memphis, Tenn.; Alice, at home; Henry F., died in 1874, and Leroy Clay, who is a Civil Engineer and Surveyor, at present engaged in building a railroad at Flat Rock, Pulaski Co., Ky. Mr. Tipton received his education in and around Mount Sterling; and, in 1840, engaged in farming. In 1846, he moved to Covington, Ky., and engaged in the dry goods and hardware business, remaining in that business ten years. In 1854, he was elected Treasurer of the city of Covington, which position he filled for two years. In 1856, he moved to Lexington, and engaged in the agricultural business, buying and shipping grain part of the time in Odd Fellows Hall. He continued in that business until 1875, when, being on Limestone street, the house burned. He then purchased a farm on the Versailles pike, and farmed six years, when he sold the farm and commenced the coal and agricultural business on East Main street, adjoining the new freight depot, No. 215, where he is now doing business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all the degrees up to the thirty-third, and has been a member of the M. E. Church South for forty years.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, saddlery, Lexington, was born in Lexington in 1856; eldest son of Butler T. Thompson, who was born in Lexington about the year 1828; received a liberal education at Transylvania, and learned the trade of saddler, but went to California in 1841, and worked at his trade for a time in San Francisco. He returned to Lexington in 1854, and for a short time worked at his trade, afterward becoming a clerk in a dry goods house,

and then became a partner in the firm of Zimmerman, Appleton & Co., a large wholesale and retail house of this city, where he remained for some years. In 1863, he formed a partnership with John P. Tingle in the saddle and harness business, and, in 1865, bought Mr. Tingle's interest and continued the business until his death, which occurred on January 3, 1871. He began life with but little capital; but by his energy, industry and good business management, made a competency. His wife, whom he married in 1855, was a Miss Appleton. Our subject was educated in the public schools of this city, and at the A. and M. College. In 1875, he entered the employ of Thompson & Boyd as book-keeper and became a partner in January, 1880. Their present place is at 54 East Main street, where they deal in and manufacture saddles, harness, saddlery and carriage hardware, trunks, etc., and employ fifteen hands, all told.

JAMES T. UPINGTON, carriage builder, Lexington, was born in New York City, September 23, 1837, and spent his youth in that city. He began his business life as an apprentice in the great carriage manufactory of Brewster & Co., of New York; at fifteen years of age, was regularly apprenticed to them, serving six years. He worked for that house and others in New York until 1863, when he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he worked at his trade until 1866, when he returned home and worked for various firms until 1868, when he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked there until 1869, in his special department of carriage trimming. In 1869, he went to Marion County, Ky., and located at Lebanon; he worked there until January, 1871, when he came to Lexington and engaged with E. Douglass as foreman carriage trimmer, until December, 1872, when he formed a partnership with G. D. Thornton, with the firm name of Thornton & Co., and bought the business of E. Beach, where they conducted the business of carriage building until October 1, 1875, when Mr. Thornton retired, and John V. Upington bought his interest, when the style became James T. Upington & Bro. They employ from fifteen to twenty workmen, in all branches, in their factory, which is located on Short street, between Mulberry and Walnut streets, where they turn out from fifty to seventy-five vehicles per year of all styles. In March, 1880, they opened a branch factory in Denver, Colo., which burnt down in September, of the same year, entailing a loss of $3,000, when the senior member of the firm returned to Lexington. Our subject has had an experience in the business of thirty-three years, having begun in 1848. Their warerooms contain at all times from fifteen to twenty finished vehicles, built of the best materials, of the latest styles, and highest degree of finish.

JOHN V. UPINGTON, carriage builder, Lexington, was born in New York City in March, 1842, and learned his trade with Brewster & Co., of that city, beginning in 1855, and remaining with them until 1865, after which he worked for various firms in New York City until 1873, when he came to Lexington and became a partner with his brother, James T., in the carriage building business. He is a carriage-smith by trade, but both brothers are perfectly conversant with all branches of the business, and the establishment is never without the presence and supervision of either one or the other of the partners.

WILLA VILEY, implement dealer, Lexington, is a grandson of Capt. Willa Viley, an early resident of Fayette County, a noted horse fancier, and a member of the committee to the State Legislature in 1834, to obtain a charter for the Lexington Racing Association. Capt. Willa Viley married a Miss Lydia Smith, and a son of this union, named John Rodes, born in Scott County, February 20, 1821, spent his youth on a farm and received his education at Bacon College, then at Georgetown; married, in November, 1843, Mary S., daughter of Elder John T. Johnson, of Georgetown, and

neice of Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Indian-fighting fame; moved to Washington County, Miss., where, for eight years, he was an extensive cotton planter; in 1858, sold his 700 acres and 100 negroes, and, returning to Kentucky, settled on a farm near Lexington. He seems to have inherited his father's love of horses, for he soon became a successful breeder of racing stock, as well as fine cattle, and was president of the Racing Association on three different occasions. He was also for years a director and for sometime Vice President of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Shortly after the war broke out he raised a company for the Confederate service, but sickness prevented his taking command; however, in 1862, he took service under General Kirby Smith, with the rank of Major, and served as Quartermaster and Aid-de-Camp, contributing by personal effort and with his means to the Southern cause till the close of the war. On his return home he was made Treasurer of the Breckinridge Monument Fund, and was a member of Lexington City Council upon his death, on December 21, 1880. Four of his children are living, the younger of the two sons being Willa, who was born at Georgetown, in the year 1847; was educated at Washington and Lee College, Lexington, Va.; married, in 1869, a daughter of George W. Hall, of Fayette County, Ky.; farmed in Woodford County till 1874, when he moved to Dallas County, Tex., and there successfully traded in cattle for five years. Returning to Kentucky in 1879, during the following year he was the agent at Lexington for an Ohio firm, and at the beginning of 1881 formed a partnership with J. M. Hocker, Jr., under the style of Viley, Hocker & Co., which firm opened warerooms at the corner of Mill and Water streets, where they continued to do a large business as implement dealers until October, 1881, when they moved to the corner of Cheapside and Short streets.

W. A. VARTY, merchant, Lexington, was born in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, in the year 1835. Having completed a course in the Dumfries Academy, he came to the United States, and located in Lexington, Ky., becoming a clerk, and continuing as such for eight years in the dry goods house of T. W. White & Co.; then formed a partnership, in 1861, with James F. White, under the style of Varty & White, dry goods merchants. In 1862, he married a Miss Twyman, of Scott County, Ky., and, continuing in the dry goods trade with good success till 1867, he then sold out and bought a farm in Scott County, where he still holds 100 acres of good blue grass land, on which he has a herd of excellent cattle and a fine flock of sheep. In May, 1880, he quit active farming and went back to trade, having bought a large stock of dry goods, toys and notions from W. T. King, and he has since done a prosperous business at No. 4 West Main street, in the new Carty Block, where he employs three lady and two gentlemen clerks in the conduct of a large wholesale and retail trade. Besides his real estate and live stock, he is now the sole owner of this extensive and flourishing business, and can complacently say his advancement is owing to his own exertions.

PROF. T. C. H. VANCE, Professor in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Lexington, was born in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1843, and was educated in the National Normal School at Lebanon, from which he graduated in 1873. He is a son of William Vance, who was born in Fayette County, Ky., and was the son of a Virginian named John Vance. The latter emigrated to Kentucky, and settled on the South Elkhorn (in this county) in 1792, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction; he removed, with his family, to Ohio, in 1812, and spent the remainder of his life in Brown County, dying at an old age. In 1864, our subject began teaching, and, after graduating, became Superintendent of the Schools in Georgetown,

his native place. He afterward became principal of the Kentucky Normal School at Carlisle, where he remained until 1880, when it was merged into the Normal Department of the State College at Lexington. In June, 1880, Prof. Vance was elected Principal of the Commercial Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical State College, which position he still retains; this department, in the last year, has enrolled 100 pupils. He is editor and founder of the *Eclectic Teacher*, which is the organ of the profession in the State, and is the first periodical of its kind ever published in Kentucky. Prof. Vance claims to be the originator and founder of the Southern Educational Association, a fact of which he is justly proud. He was the first Secretary of the association, and is still one of its honorable members. As pertinent to this sketch, and as a matter of public interest, we make the following extract from the Chattanooga *Daily Times*, of August 10, 1878: "It may be well, now, that the Southern Educational Association is an actual fact to give some idea of the inception and success of the attempt. The Southern teachers, in meeting with the National Association, have found that there were problems connected with the school system of the South which were not understood in the North, and which were not treated of or discussed in that association. Therefore, the idea was thrown out some months since in the *Eclectic Teacher*, of Kentucky, that a Southern association for the consideration of such problems would be a good thing. The idea was well received, and Prof. Vance, the editor, engaged in an extensive correspondence with the Governors and State Superintendents of all the Southern States, and also with prominent Southern educators, the result being a call for a meeting at Chattanooga in August."

DR. WILLIAM W. VAN PELT, Lexington, was born at Lockport, Henry Co., Ky., May 5, 1849; he came to Fayette County with his father in 1851, then being but two years of age. He received his early education in the city schools of Lexington, and at sixteen years of age began to read medicine, alone, for two years, after which, at eighteen, he entered the office of Dr. B. C. Snedaker for three years, and was also under the direction of Dr. J. C. Darby, of Lexington; he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which time he graduated, in March, 1872, and began the practice of his profession at once, in Lexington, remaining there until October, 1875, when he removed to New Orleans, La., remaining there about one year, after which he removed to Abbeville, Vermillion Parish, La., where he practiced with fair success until December, 1880, when he returned to Lexington, and is now located on High street, between Mill and Upper streets. Dr. Van Pelt married Miss Henrietta Gentry, of New Orleans, La., in 1876.

JOHN B. WILGUS, merchant and banker, Lexington, born March 22, 1824, within three miles of Lexington, is a good example of what is called a "self-made man." His father, William Wilgus, came from New Jersey about the beginning of the war of 1812–15, in which he participated; and though a man of great intuitive knowledge, being burdened with a large family, generous to a fault, and without means or any regular training, he had a hard struggle with the world. He became overseer for John Brand, at $125 in silver per year, and his son still has the contract entered into in 1824. From 1831 to 1835, he acted in a like capacity for John W. Hunt; then moved to Lexington, where he served as a policeman, and subsequently kept a tavern until his death, in 1836. He left a widow, daughter of Garrard Davis, of Fayette County, five daughters and two sons in a destitute condition, almost his whole property being a cart and two horses. With these his son John, then only twelve years of age,

took up the battle, and for about six years hauled with a tandem team such loads as he could bargain for through the deep mud of Lexington and neighborhood, very few of the streets or roads being macadamized. He hauled the brick for many of the early buildings of the town, such as the Masonic Hall, Southern Hotel, Medical College, Southern Methodist Church, etc. The care of his mother's family, afflicted with sickness, fell largely upon him, and he early learned the lessons of poverty and hardship. His limited earnings, and necessarily constant labor, gave him little opportunity to obtain any education. But his manly efforts were not without appreciative notice, and chief among his early friends was his father's old employer, John W. Hunt, through whose influence he secured a clerkship in a store. He still continued to support his mother's family ; but after several years' service as clerk and salesman, mainly with John J. Dudley and Dudley & Carty, he was able to marry in 1847, his bride being Miss Lucy T. Cox, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and, with small savings and deservedly large credit, to start in the grocery business for himself, on February 22, 1848. Three years later, having accumulated a capital of $8,000, he formed a partnership with B. G. Bruce, now editor of the *Kentucky Live-Stock Record*, and having bought the grocery business of E. A. Tilford & Co., on Main street, they continued it with excellent success from 1851 to 1856. He afterward carried on business under the style of John B. Wilgus & Co. till the close of the war. Sixty days after the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, he freed his numerous slaves, provided for their wants, and once for all took strong grounds in support of the Union, using all his influence toward giving Kentucky her proper position in the great conflict. He, with Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and others, was chosen to meet Secretary Chase at Lexington, in consultation as to the attitude of the State in the war. He was the chief organizer and Captain of the "Lexington Blues," which company served with the State troops, and, though surrounded by danger and social opposition, he maintained his principles unwaveringly, and was greatly instrumental in assisting the National cause he supported at so much personal discomfort. In August, 1866, he retired from active mercantile pursuits, having acquired a considerable fortune. His reputation as one of the most successful and upright business men of the community, had led to his election, in 1865, to the Vice Presidency of the Lexington National Bank, which position he held for five years, and was then elected President. Two years later he withdrew and organized, with John T. Miller, D. F. Wolfe and Joseph Clark, the banking house of John B. Wilgus & Co., which name was still retained after the retirement, in 1875, of Messrs. Miller and Wolfe. The institution maintained a thoroughly reliable position throughout, and during the last year of its existence emerged unscathed from a "run" of eight days, instituted by a strong combination on the failure of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. In 1878, the National Exchange Bank was formerly chartered, under the National Banking Law, Mr. Wilgus being Cashier, a position he changed in January, 1881, for that of President. He is a man of exceptionally good business qualities, quick perception, great experience, and ready common sense ; unpretending and unobtrusive ; possessing a liberal breadth of view and a high regard for what is manly and just, and endowed with a practical benevolence, which induces him to make a generous and intelligent use of his means in aid of any deserving charity or cause he considers beneficial—beneficial to his locality, his State or the Union. Thus he has been foremost in sending relief to the sufferers by yellow fever at the South and those by fire at the North, besides administering quietly to many deserving objects within the pale of the

community, of which he is one of the most successful, influential and useful members. Some years ago he organized the "People's Gas Company," of Lexington, receiving a charter from the Legislature; but the City Council refusing right of way through the streets, the scheme was abandoned. Its agitation, however, led to a reduction in the price of gas to the people. He was a leading promoter of the Big Sandy Railway, an enterprise of great importance to the commercial interests of Lexington; also of other land transportation schemes more particularly referred to in the chapter on railways, in the body of this work.

GARRETT DAVIS WILSON, horseman, Lexington, was born in the year 1849, in Bourbon County, Ky., where he lived till he was fourteen years of age; then spent four years at Independence, Ky., in college, which he left to learn the livery business with T. J. Montague, of Lexington, with whom he worked for about five years, keeping books and buying horses for the establishment, and thus familiarizing himself with all departments and the various details of the business. From 1873 to 1877, he was United States Mail Contractor for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Forming a partnership with B. J. Treacy, in the spring of 1877, the firm thus composed, under the style and title of Treacy & Wilson, bought the stock of Mr. Montague, and conducted a prosperous business, on the old stand, till May, 1879, when their stables and much of their stock was destroyed by fire, the total loss being about $3,000 in excess of their insurance. With characteristic energy, they purchased the vacant and ruin-strewn lot, 50 feet wide and extending 300 feet, between Main and Water streets, and at once began the erection of their present magnificent stables (see illustration), on plans furnished by John McMurtry, architect. The building, of brick, two and a half stories high and covering the whole lot, was completed in April, 1880, since which time the owners have occupied it in the conduct of their extensive business. It has a neat and imposing front on Main street, and is a fit neighbor to the Phœnix Hotel. The main entrance is directly upon a drive-way, thirty feet in width, running the whole length of the building and carpeted with sawdust. Here the horses are exercised in cold weather. The first floor has 160 stalls, models of neatness, convenience and comfort, and both a public and a private office, the latter being used as a ladies' waiting-room. The second floor, reached by an inclined gangway of gentle ascent, has also a wide passage-way for the storage of vehicles, which are here comparatively free from dust, and on either side is partly furnished with stalls, ninety in all, but capable of being doubled if necessary, the comfortable capacity of the whole establishment being for 300 animals. Horses stabled here are regularly supplied with water carried to all parts of the building from two inexhaustible wells, and hay and straw are stored in a separate department, so that the stables are almost proof against fire. The vehicles kept by this firm cannot well be surpassed in elegance and excellence, and the livery is supplied with fifty regular teams, some of them being trotters and thoroughbreds, to which valuable stock a part of the building is specially devoted and furnished with box-stalls. Treacy & Wilson buy horses and dispatch them to all parts of the United States and to every other civilized country in the world, their shipments averaging two car loads per week. All the noted breeders and turfmen congregate at this establishment, which is known by the appropriate name of "Horseman's Headquarters."

SAMUEL L. WOOLDRIDGE, farmer etc., Lexington, is the grandson of a self-sacrificing Missionary Baptist Preacher, of the early border days of Kentucky, while it was yet a portion of the commonwealth of Virginia. The missionary's wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Watkins, hearing that her husband was ill, set

out from Powhatan County, Va., on horseback, with a little boy of five years, and rode through the woods in spite of Indian alarms, all the way to what is now Woodford County, Ky. The boy, named Powhatan, who grew up in that locality, served in the war of 1812–15, and was at the Raisin massacre. When he reached his majority, he was sent to New Orleans, entered the commission house of John Clay & Co., and there remained some years, then returned to Kentucky, married Miss Mildred Major, of an old Virginia family, then living near Frankfort, and settled in Christian County, where he resided till 1844, when he removed to Pettis County, Mo., where he died in 1861, at the age of eighty years. His wife lived to the age of ninety years. They had eight children, all born in Christian County, Ky., and four of them are yet living. Samuel L., born December, 1828, in Christian County, Ky., there received his boyhood education. At the age of sixteen years, he began to study law with his brother Edmund, at Hopkinsville, and, becoming a common law practitioner, practiced there two years; then went to New Orleans and continued laboring in his profession; was there admitted to the Civil Law Courts, and practiced for twelve years. After the war broke out, he returned to Christian County, Ky., and there remained till its close, when, returning to New Orleans, he found law unprofitable, owing to impoverishment of the South; so he opened a commission business, which he conducted for a few years with good success. Returning to Kentucky in 1869, he began farming in Woodford County, where he owns a farm of 400 acres, and on it a fine herd of Short-Horn cattle. His winter residence is in Lexington. He also owns a plantation in Le Flore County, Miss., where, since 1875, he has been interested in cotton raising. He has been twice married—First, in 1848, to Annie Holloway, a descendant of the Blackburn family, who died in 1873, and next to Mattie Avent, of Mississippi. A son of his first marriage, named Powhatan, is a lawyer of Louisville, Ky.

ROGER D. WILLIAMS, merchant, Lexington, is a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island. His great-grandfather, also named Roger, with his wife, Mary Kerfoot, came from Virginia to Kentucky in the very early days of settlement. A son of these pioneers, G. W. Williams, became prominent in the political history of the State. Born in Bourbon County, October 7, 1801, and educated at Transylvania University, in its palmiest days, he studied law under Judge Mills of the Supreme Court, and practiced in his native county for nearly half a century, for the last twelve years of his life having as a partner his son-in-law, John A. Prall, now of Lexington. As soon as he was eligible, he was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature, and by repeated re-elections, without a single defeat, served in one or other branch for about twenty years. He was a leader in the movement for constitutional reform, and as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1849, contributed largely to the formation of the platform of the New Constitution party, of which he became the champion, being then a State Senator. His reply to Lieut. Gov. John L. Helm, was distributed throughout the State, taken up as the key-note of the campaign, and led to success. As a member of the succeeding Legislature, he had much to do with the inauguration of the new constitution, and the adoption of the revised statutes and the code of practice. After great and good service to the Commonwealth, he voluntarily retired, and was never again induced to announce himself as a candidate for legislative honors. He was a Whig while that party existed; attached himself to the American party till the outbreak of the war, strongly opposed secession, and was an uncompromising Union man throughout the struggle; and since, has been a Radical. In 1864, he was made permanent President of the first Republican State

Convention at Louisville, and, in 1868, was a strong party candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. He founded, and was for many years President of, the Deposit Bank of Paris, where he died January 30, 1870, widely respected for his learning, public services, professional probity and piety. His son, Benjamin Franklin Williams, born in Bourbon County, March 12, 1827, also graduated as a lawyer at Bethany College, in West Virginia, but practiced very little, having been during the greater part of his life a manufacturing merchant, carrying on scale-works at Rochester, N. Y., and Waukegan, Ill. Of late years, he has been a Government officer in different capacities. He has only two sons, of whom, Roger, the elder, was born August 29, 1856, at Paris, Bourbon County, where he attended school a short time, but spent most of his boyhood in Chicago and Cincinnati. For two years, he was a student at Kentucky University, and going forth from that institution at about the age of eighteen years, he entered the employ of the Government, acting principally as clerk in the Pension Bureau, but also doing service for a time in the Inland Revenue Department. Terminating his official career, he went to the Black Hills, being one of original pioneers of that region, and a member of the "stockade party" of fourteen, to whose rescue the first troops were sent, their camps being where Custer City now stands. During the eighteen months the young Williams stayed in the Black Hills country, he was lucky in his mining operations, and was also with Gen. Crook in his Sioux campaign, as correspondent for the Denver *Tribune* and other Western journals. He followed the various mining prospects of the West as they succeeded each other; was in Colorado with the rise of Leadville; went to California and the mines of Sonora, and was in the Montana and British Columbia gold districts, besides making a trip to the Sandwich Islands. After his return home from British Columbia, he entered into partnership August 1, 1880, with J. H. Davidson, a young man of about his own age in the plumbing, steam and gas-fitting and distillery supply business, in Lexington, in which they have been eminently successful. In the spring of 1881, they bought the then moribund Lanckhart Foundry, established in 1849, and have since made it widely known as the Kentucky Iron Foundry, Copper-works and Machine-shops, employing about thirty hands and doing a business of nearly that many thousand dollars per year. Their's is one of the two copper working establishments in the State. Though the youngest, they are the most extensive manufacturers and enterprising business men of Lexington.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, deceased, was born March 26, 1809, at Bethany, Wayne County, Penn., in which State his family had settled previous to the Revolution, having emigrated from Connecticut to the Valley of the Wallenpawpack, whence they were driven during the massacre of Wyoming, the women and children finding shelter in New York and most of the men joining the Continental army. After the close of the war of Independence, his father became a prominent farmer, Sheriff of Wayne County, and afterward Associate Judge of the County Courts. In that part of the world, in those days, educational facilities were far from good; so after spending some time under the tuition of his brother, young George W. Woodward entered Geneva Seminary, now Hobart College, New York, having as classmates there Henry S. Randall and Horatio Seymour. He subsequently finished a full classical and scientific course at Wilkesbarre Academy, under Dr. M. P. Orton; graduated in 1828, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and married Sarah Elizabeth Scott, whose father was a physician of large practice in Wilkesbarre and vicinity. In the following spring the lawyer, in whose office his last student days had been spent, became Hon. Garrick Mallory, Judge of

the Berks Judicial District, and his late student succeeded to his extensive practice, at the age of twenty-three years. His talents soon attracted notice, and in 1836, he was elected as a representative man of the Democratic party, to which his family belonged, to the convention called to revise the State Constitution. Of this body, composed of the leading minds of the Commonwealth, he was the youngest member; but he displayed such ability as to entitle him to rank not unfavorably with John Sargent, James M. Porter, Thaddeus Stevens, William Findley and William M. Meredith. He was an earnest advocate of reform, looking to the lessening of government officials; and during the sessions of the convention distinguished himself both for forensic and executive power. His heavy professional labors having impaired his health, he accepted, in 1841, the appointment from Gov. Porter, to the bench of the Fourth Pennsylvania Judicial District, composed of six counties, and territorially the largest in the State; held the office for ten years and discharged the duties thereof ably and well. While a Judge he was to a great extent debarred from participation in political contests; yet he took a warm interest in public events; warmly supported Mr. Polk in 1844, and was, himself, that same year, the Democratic nominee as successor to James Buchanan in the United States Senate; but was defeated by a coalition in favor of Simon Cameron. In the following March, President Polk nominated him as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Senate did not ratify the appointment. In 1852, on the death of Judge Coulter, Gov. Bigler offered him the vacant seat in the Supreme Court of the State, which offer he accepted, and in December of the same year, the position having become elective, he was nominated by acclamation of his party, returned by a very large majority for the full term of fifteen years, during which he discharged the functions of the post with dignity and honor. In 1863, he was Democratic candidate for Governor; but, though his own county gave him a majority of over 2,700, he was defeated by Andrew O. Curtin. About this time he became Chief Justice by seniority; but one year prior to the expiration of his term he announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. In 1867, while absent in Europe, he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Denison, and was re-elected in 1868. He now abandoned the free-trade doctrines of his party and became a zealous Protectionist. In the fall of 1870, he moved from Wilkesbarre to Philadelphia, where his name soon became prominent in connection with great contests at the bar. In 1871, he took, as his second wife, the widow of Edward McAllister, and only daughter of John Brand, one of the most notable men of Lexington, Ky., and of whom mention is made elsewhere in these pages. Being elected Democratic Delegate at Large to the last Constitutional Convention, he became a very useful member of that body, owing to his large experience at the bar and on the bench. In 1873, he resigned his seat, but, his resignation not being accepted, after a short visit to the West with his family, he again appeared on the deliberations of the Convention. In October, 1874, he again went to Europe, accompanied by his wife and her niece, Miss Brand, joined his daughter, Miss Woodward, who had preceded him, and after visiting various parts of England and the Continent, settled at Rome, where he died on May 10, 1875. His death, announced by cable, was accepted as a national calamity, and brought forth every expression of popular regard in his native State, as well as in Lexington, Ky., where he had spent much time during the later years of his life. He died universally esteemed, having taken a place among the first jurists, while his high integrity of character brought him the entire confidence of the people. He was physically and men-

tally a great man; of large and attractive form; dignified and manly bearing; eminent in his profession, a telling writer, especially on legal subjects; a profound Judge and an able legislator. He was remarkably affectionate and indulgent in his family, and a man of strong religious convictions, taking great interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. He left four sons and three daughters by his first marriage. His second wife now resides at her native city of Lexington, Ky., where she not only lends a charm to society by her many accomplishments, but is also prominent in every good work, being a blessing to and blessed by myriads of poor and distressed ones. She is truly her father's daughter and her husband's worthy widow.

PROF. HENRY H. WHITE, Lexington, is a gentleman whose name and scholarly title are familiar as household words, not only in Kentucky but widely beyond the bounds of this State. Prominently connected with Kentucky University, from its institution to the present time, he has borne no insignificant share in the educational affairs of this part of the great American Republic, and which marks it as at once peculiar, powerful and perennially progressive. Prof. White was born at New Haven, Conn., April 19, 1821, but came to Kentucky when a youth of seventeen years, alone with his ambition. At the time of his arrival, there was considerable excitement over a proposal to build a railway through the South to Charleston, S. C., and though a bill in favor of this project was defeated by the State Legislature, there was a great demand for engineers, both in view of the expected great Southern line, and for other projected works. A school of engineering had been established at Georgetown, in connection with Bacon College, and here the young and recently-arrived New Englander became a pupil, and erelong a graduate. Before his course was completed, the school was moved to Harrodsburg, and young White, while yet a student, at the age of eighteen years, became also a teacher of mathematics in it, a position he retained till its dissolution in 1850, for want of a sufficient endowment, its funds and property being subsequently turned over to Kentucky University, as part of the original grants to that useful institution. Though Harrodsburg had seen the last of Bacon College, as such, its late mathematical instructor remained as assistant teacher in the Greenville Institute, till 1855, when he accepted the Mathematical Professorship of the Christian University, then just established at Canton, Mo., and in which, at first, the "chairs" of the Professors, as well as the seats of the students were sacks of grain. In 1857, Prof. White returned to Kentucky, and in the fall of the following year, when Taylor Academy was opened in the old Bacon College building, at Harrodsburg, as a preparatory school of Kentucky University, which though incorporated, was not yet in operation, he was given the position of Principal, and when the University was regularly opened as a College of Arts, he assumed the Chair of Mathematics, which he has since held, with the exception of one year. In 1868, he was President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, in connection with the University. From 1869 to 1877, he held the presidency of the College of Arts, and in 1878, was made President of the University, which position he resigned in 1880. Since the formation of Kentucky University, the life of Prof. White has been part and parcel of its history, and any reference to one or other is inevitably mutual.

JOHN W. WHITNEY, physician, Lexington, is a grandson of Thomas Whitney, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America when a young man, married in Virginia, and after residing there a few years longer, moved to Lexington, Ky., where he lived till the day of his death, August 2, 1819. William Whit-

ney, a son of this pioneer, was born June 17, 1800, in Lexington, where he was brought up and educated, and where he afterward practiced as a physician and married, September 15, 1823, Miss Emily Satterwhite, whose brother, Thomas, was also a physician of some note. Dr. William Whitney devoted himself to the sacred calls of his profession during the dreadful cholera year, 1833, and again in the cholera epidemic of 1849, so exposed himself in trying to save others that he himself took the disease and died. He had a fine reputation for skill, and was offered the chair of Obstetrics in several colleges, but preferred the duties and rewards of private practice. He left four sons, only one being younger than John W., our subject, who was born October 10, 1829. He received his youthful training in his native city of Lexington, where he also read medicine with his father until the death of the latter, when the son went to Philadelphia and took a four years' course at Jefferson Medical College. For two years after his graduation he was resident physician of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia. In 1852, he returned to Lexington, where he practiced till 1869, and was then appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky, a position he held until the summer of 1873, then resigning and resuming practice in the city. He has been a member of the State Medical Society since 1853, and an occasional contributor to the various medical journals of the country.

FRANK W. WOOLLEY, Deputy County Clerk, Lexington, was born August 4, 1845, and is a native of Fayette County, Ky. He is a son of Judge Aaron K. Woolley, who was born in 1800, in Springfield, N. J., and graduated at West Point Military Academy, with the honors of his class, and retained some time as Assistant Professor; studied law at Pittsburgh with Hon. Richard Biddle, brother of Nicholas Biddle, the famous banker. In 1823, began the practice of his profession at Port Gibson, Miss.; in 1827, visited Lexington, and subsequently became a law partner of Robert Wickliffe, whose daughter, Sallie Howard Wickliffe, he had married. In 1832, he was elected to the Legislature from Fayette County; served in the State Senate from 1835 to 1839; was Circuit Judge for seven years; was, for a time, Professor in the Lexington Law School, with Judge Robertson and Thomas A. Marshall, and, in 1849, was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but died of cholera before the election, August 5, 1849. He was one of the most able and influential lawyers of Central Kentucky, of that day. The subject of this sketch, Frank W. Woolley, was raised in Lexington, and at sixteen entered the Maryland Military Institute, where he remained four and one-half years, leaving in 1866. He was commandant of the cadets there with rank of Major, after only two years' study. He returned to Lexington and became Deputy County Clerk, under Allie G. Hunt, a position he has held ever since, except one year when he was on *The Enquirer* as turf reporter; has been an occasional correspondent for the leading journals of the day.

J. N. WILSON, of Crutcher & Starks, merchants, Lexington. Mr. Wilson is a native of Trenton, Gibson Co., Tenn., and came to Fayette County in 1871. He taught a private school in this county for two years, and, in 1873, became book-keeper in the clothing house of Strauss & Kaufman and held that position until 1878, when he became a partner in the firm of Kaufman, Berkley & Wilson, which firm continued until January 1, 1882, at which time he formed a partnership with D. C. Crutcher and John P. Starks, both of Frankfort, Ky. They are gentlemen of practical experience and large enterprise in the clothing trade. Having leased the extensive block including Nos. 59 and 61 East

Main street, it has been remodeled to conform in elegance and convenience to the large establishments of the Eastern cities. The place is known as White Hall, and was opened formally on February 15, 1882, with a full line of goods in every department. The fine merchant tailoring department is represented by a great variety of foreign and domestic cloths and cassimeres, and is supplied with a full corps of skilled workmen in charge of Nap. J. Roy, late of New York City, where he held high rank as a skillful and stylish cutter. The general clothing and furnishing departments are in keeping with elegance and magnificence of the establishment throughout, which will receive the personal attention of Mr. Starks & Wilson, the resident members of the firm.

JOHN S. WILSON, druggist, Lexington, is the son of parents who came to Lexington before the close of the last century, while quite young. His father learned the saddler's trade with one Stout, an early tradesman of the city. His mother's family, that of Dewees, related by the maternal line to the celebrated Judge Coburn, came from Philadelphia in 1788, by way of Pittsburgh and by wagon, taking nearly three months to make the trip. Farmer Dewees, born near Midway, Ky., in or about the year 1791, grew up in Lexington, and when yet a lad entered the employ of Charles Wilkins; somewhat later was engaged in a bank, and was connected with various monetary institutions almost to the time of his death. His sister Rachel married John Wilson in 1810, and the young couple subsequently went to Washington, Mason County, where our subject, their first son, was born in 1812. When the lad was fifteen years old, his uncle, Farmer Dewees, induced him to come to Lexington, and, in 1829, apprenticed him to Edward Oldham, who had a manufactory of cotton and woolen machines. The youth served but two years in the machine department, when he went to Harrodsburg and repaired the machinery of a factory. His health failing him, he sought other occupation, and obtained it in a new drug store opened in 1831, and belonging to Dewees & Grant. He worked for them till 1838, when he bought out the interest of the senior, and subsequently that of the junior partner. Having moved to Cheapside, he continued in business in the same stand for forty years. In 1879, he went to Louisville, but returned the following year to Lexington, and opened a new and attractive drug store on Short street. He was a Commissioner of the Lunatic Asylum for many years; has acted as Chairman of the Lexington Library Association, and was long a director of the gas company. In 1841, he married a daughter of James C. Rodes, but this union was dissolved by the death of the wife during the following year. In 1848, he took as his second wife a Miss Wickliffe, of Bardstown, Ky. He has one son and four daughters.

THOMAS WOOD, miller, Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1835, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Graves) Wood; he, the father, coming from Virginia in 1819; Mrs. Wood being a daughter of Richard Graves, one of the early settlers. Mr. Wood had eight brothers and sisters, five of whom are now living: Edward B., William G., Lucy A., Mary T. and Ellen J. Thomas, our subject, was married in 1881, to Miss Mary J. Headley, daughter of Samuel and Mary J. Headley, of this county. Our subject, at the age of fifteen years, began the carpentering business with his father, and, in 1856, commenced on his own account, which he continued until the war broke out, when he joined his fortunes to the "Stars and Bars," under Augustus Lee, and did not leave the service or return home till 1865. In 1866, he opened business at his old stand, where he continued until 1870,

when, in connection with his brother, he built a large planing-mill on Vine and Water streets, where they are working a large force, and contracting and building. Mr. Wood was elected to the City Council of Lexington in 1872, and has continued in that position ever since, being re-elected as often as his term expired; is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Main Street Christian Church.

BEN WARFIELD, Lexington, youngest son of Capt. Ben Warfield, was born in this county, near Lexington, July 22, 1831, and spent his youth upon the farm, entering Center College at Danville, from which he graduated and engaged in farming at the old homestead, three miles from Lexington, on the Winchester turnpike, calling his place, a farm of 375 acres, "Benvenue." In partnership with his brother William, whose place adjoined that of our subject, they originated a fine herd of Short-Horn cattle, which partnership continued until the death of Benjamin, in October, 1866. Our subject married Miss Clara Cochrane, of Louisville, in 1857, from which union has resulted one son and two daughters, living. Mr. Warfield is a man of fine social qualities. His father, Capt. Benjamin Warfield, was born in Maryland in 1790, he having three brothers—Elisha, Lloyd and Nicholas.

FRANK WATERS, Lexington, was born in Lexington in 1837, and graduated at Transylvania University in 1852; in 1855 graduated at Georgetown College, Georgetown, D. C., and in 1856 graduated in Law Department of Transylvania University; was admitted to practice same year, and has been actively engaged since. He was elected and served as City Councilman in 1881; was a line and staff officer in a cavalry corps of the Army of the Tennessee. His father, Thomas H. Waters, was born in 1791 in Washington County, Ky., and his grandfather, Capt. Philemon Waters, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, having come previous to 1781; was at one time prisoner of the Indians, but was released after the surrender of Cornwallis. He taught Tecumseh English, and was adopted by the Shawnee Indians, and named "Tucubia." Before he came here he was Sheriff of Washington County; also served in Legislature from that county, and as Senator from Washington and Marion; came to Lexington in 1828, and married a daughter of Richard Higgins (see sketch); engaged in the manufacture of bagging and rope. He constructed the first piece of macadamized road west of the Alleghanies, on the Maysville and Lexington road. He was an old-fashioned Democrat, and, in social life, a friend of Mr. Clay. He died in 1872. His father owned five distilleries, and was largely engaged in transportation, having sometimes a fleet of seventy-five flat-boats on the Mississippi, bound for New Orleans.

REV. GEORGE P. WILSON, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Penn., on September 9, 1853, and spent his youth on his father's farm till he had attained the age of nineteen years; then studied law with James Buchan, of Indianapolis, Ind., for fifteen months. In 1874, he became a student of Washington and Jefferson College, whence he graduated in 1877, and in the winter of the same year entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City. He remained in that institution for one year; then spent two years at Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in April, 1880. In the June following, he was called to the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Lexington, Ky., which he has since filled acceptably to both the spiritual desires and mental tastes of an eminently Christian and cultivated congregation. The young preacher's sermons are cast in a philosophical mold, but at the same time are intensely practical in their application, being thus well calculated to reconcile the reason of his hearers with the faith that is in them and to stir them up to more

earnest personal effort for the love of the Master. Mr. Wilson is also an exemplary working pastor outside of the pulpit.

S. F. WILSON, printer, Lexington, was born in Calhoun County, Ala., in 1845, and, when fifteen years of age, began to learn his trade at Blountsville, Ala. He worked only two years when the war broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in Gen. Morgan's command, being in the contest at that place and in all the engagements of Col. Breckinridge's command, as far south as Atlanta, Ga He was one of fifteen men sent, in 1867, under Capt. Roberts, with dispatches from Liberty, Tenn., to Gen. Wheeler, at La Vergne, Tenn., being cut off by the Federals; after which they acted with Gen. Forrest's command until the surrender at Gainesville, Ala. At the solicitation of some of his old comrades, Mr. Wilson came to Lexington in 1867, and at once found employment, as a compositor, in the *Farmers' Home Journal* office, and afterward as foreman (during its existence) of the "Press Publishing Company." He then became foreman of the Transylvania Printing Company, continuing about one year; after which he followed farming for about eighteen months. In 1877, he opened his present book and job printing office over post office, where he employs three competent hands in doing all kinds of printing. In 1872, he married a daughter of Peter Moore, of Bourbon County, Ky. His father was born at Greenville, Tenn., where Andrew Johnson learned his trade. He was a lawyer, and moved to Calhoun County, Ala., representing that county in the Legislature. He died at Sulphur Springs, Tenn., on December 18, 1880.

ROBERT WILSON, liveryman, Lexington, son of John H. and Catharine (McClanahan) Wilson, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1833. His mother, a native of Virginia, became, when quite young, a resident of Kentucky, in which State she lived till her death, April 12, 1881. She was the mother of nine children, of whom six grew to maturity. The eldest, Elijah R., took his degree of M. D. from Transylvania University; practiced medicine in Henry County for twenty-two years, then bought the fine farm near Lexington on which he now lives, retired from professional work and in a state of single blessedness. His brother, Samuel S., died in April, 1861, leaving a widow with five children; another brother, John H., lives three miles from Lexington, near the Nicholasville pike; another, William M., graduated in medicine at Philadelphia, practiced his profession for twelve or fifteen years, and died October 22, 1879, leaving a widow and one child; a sister, Catharine C., married, and is the wife of John P. Berry, who lives on the Nicholasville pike, about five miles from Lexington. Robert, who, like his older brothers, received fair educational opportunities, did not avail himself of a professional training, but began life for himself by purchasing a farm about five miles from Lexington, near the Tate's Creek road, where he kept "bachelor's hall" for six years, then, in 1864, married Miss Elenora Downing; remained on his farm till 1872, when he moved into the city, and engaged in the livery business, which he still conducts, his stables being on Short, and his residence on South Upper street. He has one child, Lily D., born February 23, 1867.

JOHN H. WEBSTER, Lexington, was born in this county October 16, 1838; educated in the Lexington schools, and graduated from the Law Department of Transylvania University in 1858, having had Col. C. C. Rogers, of Lexington, as his preceptor, and in whose office he pursued his studies; was admitted to the bar immediately upon his graduation; enlisted in Capt. W. C. P. Breckinridge's company in July, 1862, and served in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Breckinridge's regi-

ment. Was captured at Blue River Island, whilst in the advance of Morgan's command, and confined at Louisville, Camp Chase and Johnson's Island, until paroled and sent South in January, 1865. Returned to Lexington in August, 1865, and since been a resident here. Has been in active practice of his profession since 1868, and served as City Attorney for two years. His father, Wyatt Webster, was a well-to-do farmer, and a native of this county. He died in 1874.

MAT WALTON, lawyer, Lexington, was born in the year 1852, in Mason County, Ky., where he lived during his youth, being educated in the schools of Mason and Bracken Counties. He spent two years in Kentucky University. His father, John H. Walton, is a descendant of a numerous and old family of Mason and Boone Counties, Ky. Our subject began the study of law in 1873, with Owsley & Burdette, of Lancaster, Ky., the former partner being Circuit Judge, and for many years Commonwealth's Attorney of that District. Mr. Walton was admitted to the bar in May, 1874, and practiced in Lancaster until 1881, being Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court from February, 1877, until June, 1881. He located in Lexington in April, 1881, and has since been in active practice here. As a correspondent he has earned much merit, having been a valued contributor to several leading papers. He was for four years Chairman of the Garrard County Democratic Committee, and represented the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky in the National Convention of 1880 at Cincinnati. In October, 1878, he married Carrie, daughter of B. F. Farra, of Fayette County, Ky.

JOHN H. WIEHL, furniture dealer and undertaker, Lexington, was born in the town of Zelienople, near Pittsburgh, Penn., in the year 1829, and there spent the years of his infancy and boyhood. At the age of eighteen years, he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade in Pittsburgh, serving three years as an apprentice. His first journey-work was done in Lexington, Ky., where he worked three years, then removed to Danville, where he opened a furniture-shop and salesroom of his own, which he carried on till he lost all by the fire that devastated a considerable portion of that city in 1860. Thus paralyzed for a time, and then prevented by the war, he did not resume business till 1865, when he became a partner in the firm of Erd & Wiehl in the furniture and undertaking business in Lexington, Ky., and so remained till 1870, then went to St. Louis, Mo., but remained there only a year; returned, and resumed business with his old partner in Lexington, and continued with him till his death, in February, 1875; then became a partner in the undertaking business along with J. W. Patterson, one of the oldest furniture dealers in the State at the time of his death in 1876. The widow Patterson is yet a partner in the firm of Wiehl & Patterson, which carries on a large and prosperous business at No. 5 East Main street, occupying the second and third stories with an immense stock of furniture of every design and style of upholstery, besides doing much in the way of undertaking. Mr. Wiehl, who started in the world with no other capital than self-confidence and courage, is the sole manager of this extensive business, and a sharer in its profits.

HENRY WIEMAN, carriage-maker, Lexington, was born in the town of Ankum, Kingdom of Hanover, in the year 1839; began at the age of fourteen to learn the carriagesmithing trade, serving three years as an apprentice; came to the United States in 1868, and after one year in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Kentucky, continuing to work as a journeyman in Lexington, for about five years. In 1871, he married Miss Paulina Weber, a native of Gera, Germany. Though without capital, on his arrival in America, he was able to start in business for himself in 1876, in which year he established his present factory, on the corner of Main and Spring streets. His experience of twenty-eight years

in carriage building makes him thoroughly conversant with every department of the work, and his reputation has become well extended by the excellence of the vehicles turned out from his shops, in which he has ample room for properly conducting the four departments of blacksmithing and repairing, woodworking, trimming and painting. He employs fifteen hands; builds yearly about seventy-five vehicles of all kinds; and keeps his warerooms stocked with stylish and durable carriages made in his own shops.

JAMES S. WASON, lawyer and farmer, Lexington, was born near the line dividing Woodford from Fayette County, Ky., on September 16, 1845. He worked on the farm and attended a private school at Pisgah, until the age of fourteen years, and then to Center College, at Danville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1862. Choosing law as his profession, he began its study in 1864 with Hunt & Beck, of Lexington. In 1867, he graduated from the Louisville Law School; was admitted to the bar, and went to Hopkinsville, where he practiced for two years. At the end of that period, he returned to Lexington, and has since been employed with professional work in Lexington and Fayette County.

W. E. WILKERSON, County Jailer, Lexington, whose grandfather came from Virginia to Madison County, Ky., was born in that county, November 17, 1818. His mother dying when he was four years of age, he found a home with people of different blood, notably with Cassius M. Clay, with whom he lived till he was eighteen years old, and of whom he says: "Although we differed in politics, I always found him to be a true friend and an honorable, upright gentleman." Mr. Wilkerson came to Fayette County during the war, and bought a farm of 300 acres on the Richmond pike. By the Emancipation Act he lost $12,000, but expresses satisfaction that the slaves are free. Through honoring a bail bond, he subsequently lost his farm. Though no politician, he was induced to run for the office of Jailer, and the popular good-will toward him was expressed by his election, in 1878, for a four years' term by a majority of 1,876 votes. His wife was Nancy O. Tivis, of a family known in the early annals of the Blue Grass Region.

T. B. WOOD, Lexington, was born in New Providence, N. J., in 1841, where he spent his early life, and where he received an academic education. He entered a drug store at the age of sixteen, in Newark, N. J., where he remained in the retail trade for four years, after which he served three years in the wholesale business with James S. Aspinwall, and, in 1864, came to Lexington, where he became clerk for two years for F. & F. Fitch, and was admitted to partnership in 1866, remaining a partner in the same house, under different firms, and having different partners, until January, 1880, when he opened his present store, at 44 East Main street. He has been twenty-four years in the drug business. In 1866, he married Miss Mollie T. Tilford, daughter of George T. Tilford, of Lexington.

GEORGE W. WAINSCOTT, liveryman, Lexington, was born August 26, 1838, in Owen County, Ky., where he was also educated, and worked on a farm till 1863, in January of which year, with a fortune of $67, he went into Exchange Hotel, at Owenton, as clerk, and became, in March, 1864, proprietor of the house, which he ran, with the livery stables in connection therewith, till August, 1875, when he moved to Lexington, and bought the "Broadway Stables," in which he has since conducted a successful livery and sale business. He ships one or more car loads of horses monthly or semi-monthly; keeps a fine line of vehicles of every style; has from twenty-five to thirty driving and saddle horses constantly on hand for hire, and regularly employs six assistants. He owns the lot on which stand his residence and stables, and the part devoted

to his business has a depth of 196 feet, with frontage on both Broadway and Sycamore streets. Here he can readily stable 150 horses. He owes his prosperity entirely to his own energy. On January 26, 1864, he married Lizzie, daughter of Thomas C. Hancock, of Owen County.

WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, lumber manufacturers and dealers, and building contractors, Lexington, is a firm composed of two brothers —William and John R. Williamson—both born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, William in 1845, and John R. in 1849. The elder learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, in Liverpool, England, where he worked three years at it, then at carpentering, one year, in Scotland. His father was a contractor and builder, and died after his arrival in New York, about the year 1864. In 1861, William came alone to America, landing at Portland, Me., going to Canada, and locating about twenty-two miles from Toronto, working as a carpenter with an elder brother. There he was joined by his brother, John R., in 1864, and they subsequently wrought together as carpenters at Corry and Meadville, Penn., in Canada, and at Saginaw City, Mich., and came together, in the fall of 1867, to Lexington, Ky., where they had a grand-uncle. They were at once employed in erecting the buildings of the Estill Iron Works, and, in 1869, established a regular business as contractors and builders in Lexington, under the style and title of Williamson Brothers, since continued. In October, 1871, the elder brother married Ella F., daughter of R. A. Caldwell, of Lexington, and, the following year, the younger married Annie E., daughter of the late Peter Yocum. As contractors, they have put up many of the best buildings of the city and surrounding country, among others those of the Broadway Real Estate Company, and the Big Sandy Railroad Freight Depot. In 1872, they established an extensive lumber yard, between Main and Water streets, where they do a large business in rough and dressed lumber, doors, sash, moldings, etc. In 1881, they bought saw-mills at Norwood, Pulaski County, where they manufacture 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and employ about thirty men in cutting timber and bringing in logs from a tract of some two thousand acres in the heart of the forest country. Beginning in Kentucky with little or no capital, these two enterprising brothers have, within fifteen years, worked their way, by their own efforts, to their present prominent position as business men. They have a brother at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, and a sister in Liverpool, England.

JOSEPH S. WOOLFOLK, railroading, mining, etc., Lexington, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1829, and was educated at Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, afterward attending the Military Institute at Georgetown. He followed farming in Woodford County until 1865. In 1869 he applied to the Kentucky Legislature for a new charter for the E. L. & B. S. R. R., and with Gen. Breckinridge held meetings along the route and raised the sum of $1,350,000 for the building of the road. He was a director and treasurer of the road until it passed into the hands of Mr. Huntington in 1871, when he resigned, but was re-elected in 1874, and still retains the office of director as well as Treasurer. He came to Lexington in 1865, and was in the grain and coal business until 1869. He is President of the Lexington and Carter County Mining Company, which was organized in 1869, and of which he was made President in 1873. The Company owns 11,000 acres of land in Carter County; own two mines and a charcoal furnace, with a capacity of fourteen tons of iron per day. There are four workable veins of coal on the property, the E. L. & B. S. R. R. running through it for a distance of nine miles. His grandfather, Sewyel Woolfolk, came with his father, Richard Woolfolk, from Albemarle County, Va., where he married Miss Mary Harris, and set-

tled in Woodford County, Ky., six miles south of Versailles, about the year 1781. They had five sons and three daughters. Joseph Harris Woolfolk was the fourth son and father of subject, and was born in Woodford County in 1787, and died in 1860. He served with Gens. Harrison and Shelby during the war of 1812 as Lieutenant of a company he raised in Lincoln County. He had a brother, John Woolfolk, who was aid to Gen. Winchester, and who was wounded at the battle of the River Raisin, taken prisoner and murdered in the massacre which followed. Joseph Harris Woolfolk's wife was Martha Mitchell, daughter of a pioneer Virginian, who came to Kentucky very early, and she is still living in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She receives a pension for the services in the war of 1812.

H. C. WHITNEY, physician, Lexington, was born in the city of his present residence on September 5, 1844, and was educated in the Drake High School, graduating in 1866, after which he studied medicine with Dr. Wilford, of New York, and practiced in Lexington for five years. In 1875, he entered Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated in 1876, since which time he has conducted a large and successful practice in Lexington and neighborhood, his office being at No. 3 Short street. On May 20, 1879, he married Margaret Wright, of Lexington. His father, John W. Whitney, was also a physician, a graduate of Transylvania University during its early history, a practitioner in Lexington till the cholera epidemic of 1849, and a victim to the disease he was then nobly fighting.

FRANK B. WHITMORE, firm of Rule & Whitmore, lumber dealers, Lexington, born in Ashburnham, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1838, and is a descendant of an old family, who have lived in that county for more than 200 years. His grandfather, Lieut. Isaac Whitmore, served in the early period of the Revolutionary war, and subject has in his possession his commission as a Lieutenant, signed by John Hancock. The father of subject, Col. Enoch Whitmore, served in the war of 1812. The subject lived in Worcester County until he was twenty-three years old, when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry and served in Gen. Burnside's corps in North Carolina, in Pope's campaign in Virginia, and in Grant's, up to 1864, when he was mustered out of the service. He was taken prisoner at Chantilly, Va., after the second battle of Bull Run, while fighting Stonewall Jackson's men to cover the retreat of the Federal forces, but was paroled three days later. After the war he came to Kentucky and was in the Quartermaster's Department, as citizen clerk, at Lexington; also a while in Colorado, serving until 1866. He then engaged in mercantile business at Dwight, Ill., for one and a half years; from there he went to Chicago, and was book-keeper for two years in the lumber business. In the spring he located in Lexington and engaged in lumber business, in which he is still—a member of the firm of Rule & Whitmore. In 1867, Mr. Whitmore was married to Miss Amanda P. Fry, of Lexington, Ky.

GARRETT D. WILGUS, contractor, etc., Lexington, was born in Lexington September 22, 1827, and educated in the city schools and in Transylvania University, until the age of fifteen. He then served with John Young and Evan Lilly in the business of stone and brick mason about one and a half years, when he mastered the trade, and began taking contracts, taking his first contract of Enoch Clark, in his eighteenth year. He commenced making and laying brick at that time, and actively kept it up, building many of the largest houses in the city, among which are the Opera House, St. Paul's Catholic Church, First Presbyterian, both of the Baptist Churches, Colored Christian Church, new addition to Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Phœnix Hotel, Phœnix Stables, together with many other public and private

buildings, and also many houses in the surrounding country. He has been in the manufacture of brick since he was eighteen years of age, working from four to forty-two bricklayers and from one to sixteen sets of brickmakers. In 1881, he worked as high as 250 hands—from 80 to 250 during the entire year and during which time he built the E. L. & B. S. R. R. freight depot; his business has run from $10,000 to $75,000 per year. Since 1878, he has been engaged in coal and feed store, and has had a depot for the sale of building material for fifteen years. He began business without capital and has worked his way, by hard knocks. He was married November 8, 1858, to Miss Agnes C., daughter of Thomas Monks, of Lexington, and has had fourteen children, nine of whom are living.

JOHN H. WOOLFOLK, cotton planter and factor, Lexington, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1817, and was educated by private teachers at home. He went to Mississippi in 1836, where he engaged in planting cotton, on the delta, between the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers, a business he has followed until the present time. Since 1868, he has been engaged in the cotton factorage business at Vicksburg, Miss. He married in that city, in December, 1865, a daughter of Rev. C. K. Marshall, and in 1880, moved with his family to Lexington, making it his home since. He, with his manager, were the only two votes in his county against secession, but when the war came on, like many others who opposed secession, he was carried on with the tide, as the only alternative.

A. C. WENDOVER, livery stable, Lexington, was born in Lexington in December, 1846, and educated in the schools of the city. After the close of the war, he began farming in Jessamine County, and, in connection, traded largely in horses and mules, buying principally in St. Louis, and selling in Mississippi and Louisiana; he continued this business from 1869 to 1879, with very good results; he then bought the stock and fixtures of J. M. Graves, and leased the stables on Short street, which he operated until August 16, 1881, when it was burned, with a loss to him of $2,000; he had previously bought his present site at 57 Main street, where he at once transferred his livery, and is now fitting it up with first-class appointments. Jacob Creath was his great-grandfather (maternal) and one of the pioneer preachers of Central Kentucky.

PHILIP E. YEISER, retired, Lexington, takes his first baptismal name from that of his paternal grandfather, a native of Baltimore, Md., who came to Kentucky in the memorable year, 1792, with his family, and started a tannery at Danville, having previously learned the trade. He resided at Danville till his death, by cholera, July 4, 1833. Of his eight sons, five were tanners. Englehart, the father of our subject, learned the trade at Danville, he being a lad of fourteen years on his arrival at that place. He married Margaret, daughter of Benedict Swope, of Garrard County, and moved to Lexington, in 1800, starting a tannery soon after, on the corner of Water and Spring streets, where he carried on the business for many years with fair success. Though an entirely self-educated man, he was remarkably correct of speech, a beautiful penman, and fond of reading. As a public-spirited citizen, he took an interest in practical movements for popular culture and humanitarian designs. He was one of the original contributors to the Lexington Library Association, and a director thereof; also to the "Fayette Hospital," now the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. He was a Whig, and a strong supporter of Henry Clay. In 1832, he moved to Lincoln County, and there he ran a tannery for several years, and then went to Casey County, where he remained till his death, in 1855. His son, Philip E., born in Lexington, in 1809, was educated in the private schools of the city. At sixteen years of age, he began

work in his father's establishment, and learned the trade of his father and grandfather. At the age of twenty-two years he established a tannery in connection with Samuel Shivel, and the partnership lasted till the death of Shivel, in 1835, Mr. Yeiser then continuing the business in his own name. On November 15, 1836, he married Marianne, daughter of George Pinckard, who, after more than forty years of domestic association, was taken from him by death, in February, 1878. Mr. Yeiser belonged to the old Whig party, was a Union man during the war, and is now a Republican. He was a member of the City Council in 1862. He continued in the leather business until 1876, since which time he has lived retired.

E. YOUNG, grocer, Lexington, was born in Bath, Somersetshire, England, in the year 1830. His father, William Henry Young, was a pawnbroker and jeweler in Bath ; took an active part with Frost, Williams and Jones in the Chartist movement ; supported Roebuck, extreme Radical, against Bowerscott ; and, with many more of Roebuck's leading supporters, was arrested and imprisoned. Mr. Young after trial was sent to prison for a year and fined £1,000 ; and on his release, in 1840, came to the United States with the younger children of his family. He first located at Covington, Ky., and during the short time of his residence there he studied as an eclectic physician, graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and practiced very successfully in Lexington, whither he had removed, till his death, March 22, 1853. Of his children five are living, the oldest son in Boston, England. Our subject, the third surviving son, was only ten years of age when he came to this country. When about fifteen years old, he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade with Thomas Norris, of Lexington ; about the year 1858, began in business for himself, as manufacturer and dealer, and so continued till the war deranged trade. In 1862, he married Miss Hester A. Rogers, of Woodford County, and in the same year began to deal in fruits and tobacco, subsequently adding to his stock such articles as he deemed proper to supply the popular demand, and soon enlarging his business to that of a general grocer. His present establishment, at No. 19 Upper street, contains a large supply of family groceries, in which he does a good retail business.

## CHAPTER II.

## ELECTION PRECINCT No. 1, ATHENS.

BENJAMIN R. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg, was born in Fayette County, June 22, 1826. He is of a Virginian family, which since the early settlement of Kentucky, has been closely connected with all matters pertaining to the progress of the country, and which has, from time to time, furnished men of distinction in public affairs. His grandfather, Joseph Allen, born in Virginia, September 7, 1766, took an active part in the war of 1812, patriotically leaving a wife and children to join the army. He was married February 5, 1789, to Sarah Craig, also a native of Virginia, born May 18, 1766, and also of a family prominent in the annals of Kentucky. They came bringing their family to Fayette County, Ky., during the early influx of settlers to this attractive region, and from that time lived on the land they first located till their death, the mother dying August 23, 1818, the father January 24, 1825. A son, Beaufort E. Allen, born in Fayette County, June 19, 1801, became a useful minister of the United Baptist Church, being Pastor of the Boone's Creek congregation from the time of his ordination till his death on December 9, 1861, a period of twenty-five years. His widow survived him till April 22, 1873. She was Elenora B., daughter of Joseph Graves, and was married to Beaufort E. Allen, February 7, 1822. They had eleven children, of whom seven are still living, our subject being one of them. The name Graves is also associated with the progress of the Blue Grass Region, both during and since the stirring times of the last century's close, and the present century's beginning. They and the Allens were principally farmers, and became extensive land owners in Fayette and adjoining counties. Benjamin R. Allen has been a resident of his native county during his whole life, and has been extensively engaged in farming. On September 2, 1856, he married Ann E., daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Grimes) Embry, whose family came from South Carolina in the early pioneer times and settled in Madison County, Ky., where the name, Embry, is, to-day, quite common Through the maternal line, Mrs. Allen is descended from that sister of Daniel Boone who married William Bryan. Another of Boone's sisters married a Craig, a relative of Mr. Allen's paternal grandmother. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have five children living—Carrie, wife of E. D. Wallace; Beaufort E., Mattie B., Benjamin G., and Jacob E. A daughter, Jennie, is dead. The Allens are all members of the Baptist Church, of which the grandfather of the younger generation was so great an ornament.

RABORN BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lexington, son of Boswell and Elizabeth (Shiflet) Baker, was born in Madison County, Ky., in the year 1842. His father was also a native of Madison County, and a son of one of the early Virginian resi-

dents in that part of the State, another Boswell Baker. His mother, too, was of Madison County, and a daughter of Thomas Shiflet, a pioneer from Virginia. Our subject moved to Fayette County in 1858, and his regular occupation since that time has been that in which he is at present engaged. In the late civil war, he took part with the South, and became one of Morgan's men; but, being captured during the Ohio raid, he was held a prisoner, first at Camp Chase, and then at Camp Douglas, till released by exchange. His brother, Lilburn, was also with Morgan; but two other brothers, Melvin and Sanford, fought for the Union. These four brothers are yet living, as is also a sister named Susan Jane. For about five years, Mr. Baker was a Trustee of Athens, where he owns a house and lot valued at $900; but his chief possession is his farm, on which he handles a good many cattle, though his principal pride is in his fine stud of horses. His wife is Susan, daughter of Jeremiah Stivers, of Fayette County; and his family consists of six children, all of whom live with their parents. Mr. Baker belongs to the brotherhood of Masons, and he, his wife and two daughters, are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS F. BARKER, farmer, P. O. Athens, is a grandson of one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, William Barker by name, who located near the present Athens; and for a hundred years his descendants have resided in the locality, and are still possessors of the soil there. Joseph Barker, a son of William, married a Miss Nancy Jones, said to have been related to Daniel Boone. Of this union was born, in 1827, near Athens, Thomas F., who in his youth received the best education the schools of the neighborhood afforded, while the months of farm labor found him at work in the fields. A little later, he learned the trade of wagon-making; and, being naturally fond of mathematics, acquired a thorough knowledge of surveying. In 1854, he married Jane McDonald, whose parents, Rice and Mary (Moxley) McDonald, were early pioneers of Fayette County, the father tracing his lineage back to the hardy race reared among the highlands of Scotland, and known as Clan MacDonald. Mr. Barker's farm contains 140 acres of very fine land; and on its southwest corner is a recess, the rock canopy of which gives evidence of the action of smoke and fire years ago; and here, it is thought, Daniel Boone and his companions camped during one of their early expeditions into Kentucky. Mr. Barker served in the capacity of Magistrate in Athens Precinct for four years. He has seven children—William T., Nancy J., Mary E., Robert R., Hugh F., Edwin E. and James M.; one, Mary A., having died. Parents and family are, and all their ancestors in Fayette County were, members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN R. BAILEY, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the second son of John and Lucinda (Goldsmith) Bailey, both natives of Virginia, and in Louisa County, of that State, our subject was born, December 20, 1793. His parents came to Fayette County, Ky., just at the close of the last century, and began farming on rented land. This they continued for ten or twelve years with such success that they were then able to purchase property of their own. Of a family of six sons and three daughters, John R. is the only one now living. His father died in 1831. The son has been a practical agriculturist since his early boyhood, and has ever since followed that occupation. His first wife, whom he married in 1818, was Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Winn) Shipley, a native of Fayette County, who bore him five children, and died July 7, 1827, lamented as a faithful helpmate and tender mother. Left with a family of young children, Mr. Bailey again married, taking as his second wife Rosaline, daughter of James Wade, born 1826, in Virginia, but resident of Fayette County, Ky., from the age of twelve years.

She bore him seven children, and died in 1861. Of the twelve children in all born to him only five are living—Elijah and Lucinda, by the first, and Sarah J., Amanda and James, by the second marriage. One son, David, went forth to the war and what became of him has never been known. Mr. Bailey is one of the self-made men of the county, in which he has been a resident since the age of seven, a period of more than fourscore years. In that time he has seen many progressive changes and exciting events, and contributed his share to make the desert places rejoice, and the wilderness blossom as a rose. His industry has been such that, notwithstanding losses, he is the owner of 263 acres of excellent land; and his life has earned for him the deep respect properly due to a patriarch full of years, who awaits the call that has summoned hence all his earlier cotemporaries.

G. L. BARBEE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is descended in a direct line from one of those who, in the early days of the Republic, left Virginia and took up their residence in the wilds of Kentucky, to undergo a career checkered with moving events and crowded with glorious experiences. His son, Nathaniel, born in Bourbon County, when he reached man's estate, married Catharine, daughter of Fielding Bradford, who, with his brother, John, was connected with the printing of the *Kentucky Gazette*, usually referred to as the first newspaper published west of the Alleghany Mountains, though it was really the second, the first having been issued at Pittsburgh. The initial number of the *Gazette* appeared at Lexington August 18, 1787. The outfit had been carried from Maysville on pack-horses, and the type had been "pied" on the way. The little paper was printed on the most primitive style of hand-press, the ink being applied with large dog-skin balls, to which handles were attached. The office was a rude log-cabin, and the paper was delivered to its patrons by a special carrier mounted on a pack-mule. Without telegraph, post office, steamboat, railway, or even stage-coach, the receipt of news was slow; yet the *Gazette* was a very creditable production, as is evidenced by files preserved in the Lexington Library, and highly valued. Of the union of Nathaniel Barbee and Miss Bradford was born our subject, in 1823. His parents resided in Scott County, where he was brought up, and where he married, January 15, 1848, Eleanor F., daughter of Zachariah and Matilda (Peddicord) Poindexter. The father was a native of Fayette, the mother of Clark County, the daughter of Fayette. Her grandfather, Peddicord, came from Maryland. Mr. Barbee has been a farmer from youth up, and, for some years before he left Scott County for Fayette, which was in the spring of 1876, he was a considerable importer of Berkshire hogs. He is owner of seventy-six and one-half acres of fine land in a magnificent farming district. Mr. and Mrs. Barbee have had seven children, of whom one, Clara, died, after she had become the wife of B. F. Pettit. Those living are Catharine M., wife of W. H. Hays; Bradford P., Richard C., Frank W., John S. and Harriet A.

WOODSON BRYAN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is grandson of Joseph Bryan, who came from North Carolina to Fayette County, Ky., during the exciting and exacting days of its early settlement. He located close to the place where his grandson now lives, and there resided till his death, when upward of eighty years of age. His son George spent the greater part of his life in his native county, being for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits. He it was who improved the farm now occupied and worked by his son. He chose for a helpmate Elizabeth, daughter of B. Prewitt, of Jessamine County, whither he went shortly before his death, which event occurred about the year 1844. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His son Woodson, born in 1804, was brought up on the farm, and is a thorough agriculturist.

He is the owner of 218 acres of excellent land. In 1828, he married Sophia, daughter of John G. Maddox. She died in 1832, leaving three children—Martha, wife of W. H. Roberts, William W. and Albert G. The latter joined one of the two companies of mounted infantry enrolled in Lexington in 1846 for service in the Mexican war; but he died on his way to the seat of war. Mr. Bryan, in 1853, took for his second wife Mrs. Childers, formerly Mildred E. Darnaby. Of this union, there have been born three children—George H., Bettie and Mollie. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Christian Church. His wife is a Baptist.

WILLIAM E. CHRISTIAN, merchant, etc., Bryant's Station, is a native of Fayette County, Ky., where his grandfather, William Christian, was one of the first settlers near Athens. His father, named John, was a farmer and blacksmith, and was highly thought of in his neighborhood, being a man of strict honesty and integrity, and a true Christian, principles which he strove, not unsuccessfully, to inculcate into the minds of his children. Of these, four are yet living—one in Missouri and three in Kentucky, two in Fayette, the other in Nelson County. William E., born in 1821, was from his early years used to the labor of the farm; but soon manifested a faculty for trading, which he as speedily as possible indulged in to the full extent of his means. First going into the poultry business he was successful, and this enabled him to open a mercantile establishment at Athens, where he was also Postmaster. In 1852, he married Ann Talbert, a native of Bourbon County; but she dying not long after the union, he, in 1855, took a second wife in Sarah Kirkpatrick, of Montgomery County. In 1871, he founded the village of Hayden's Corners, in Clark County, and was also the founder of Bryant's Station, on the Big Sandy Railroad, where he has been railway and express agent for nine and Postmaster for eight years past, and fulfills the duties of these positions in addition to the management of his store. Like his father and grandfather, he is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which his wife also belongs. They have four children—Maggie, John, James K. and Mary.

GEORGE W. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Lexington, whose father, Jonathan, was in the Revolutionary war, and held the rank of Colonel, is a native of Virginia, and was born August 24, 1798. His mother, Sarah, whose maiden name was Hite, was also a native Virginian. The Clark family, which can be traced back to German ancestors, removed to Jefferson County in 1802, and there our subject resided till after the death of his parents, that of the father occurring in 1811, that of the mother seven years later. George W. has from a boy been accustomed to farm work, and has followed it steadily during his youth and manhood. In 1822, he married, and left Jefferson for Fayette County, settling upon the farm he now occupies, and which he has improved till it ranks as one of the finest in the rich region in the midst of which it is situated. He chose for a wife Martha A., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Price. This lady was born in Lincoln County in November, 1804, and died in 1831, having been the mother of four daughters, one of whom, Ann, is dead. The other three are living—Sarah, widow of J. E. Rogers; Elizabeth, wife of John McMurtry, and Julia, wife of J. R. Gross.

JOHN DAVIS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Walnut Hill, is a son of Jesse H. and Sarah A. (Travis) Davis, and was born in Fayette County June 11, 1830. His paternal grandfather, Henry, came to Kentucky about the year 1802, and settled in Jessamine County, where he lived the remainder of his life, and where his son Jesse was born and now resides, at the age of eighty years. John lost his mother when he was fourteen years of age, and received only the common educational advantages of country youth. But he dis-

played a natural aptitude for business and found means to gratify his inclinations. He was for seventeen years engaged in the livery business in Lexington, and at the same time carried on a considerable trade in buying and selling horses and mules. In this he prospered so that he was able to buy a fine property about eleven miles from the city, on the Richmond pike, and known as the old "Embry farm." It contains 258 acres of excellent land, which is well worked by its enterprising proprietor, who still continues to deal in live stock. He married Henrietta, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Downing, whose maiden name is one found in the early records of Fayette County, as is also that of Taylor. Their family numbers six children—Morgan S., Sarah, wife of W. S. King, Joseph D., John W., Henrietta and Charles W. D.

JOHN H. DARNABY, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg, son of Edward and Mildred (Ellis) Darnaby, was born October 28, 1805. His father was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., in April, 1765, and came to Kentucky with a brother, John, in 1785. After living in Lincoln County a few years, they removed to near Bryant's Station. About the end of the last century Edward settled on the farm now owned by his son, and there resided till his death, in 1845. He was for many years connected with the Baptist Church, and was known as a breeder of draft horses. His three surviving children are James, Nancy (Mrs. Hanton) and John H. The latter, in his boyhood, assisted in working the farm on which he was born. Receiving a good education, he began teaching school at the age of twenty-one years; taught for twelve years consecutively, and then returned to the farm. In 1837, he married Mildred, daughter of Boswell Mitchell, and granddaughter of Richard Mitchell, an early settler on David's Fork of the Elkhorn River. She died in 1849, and Mr. Darnaby took as his second wife Mary, daughter of James Stuart. Of this union there were two children – Samuel, dead, and Susie, living. Mr. Darnaby has long been of the Baptist communion. His farm of 440 acres is on the Lexington & Winchester pike, eight miles from the county seat.

THOMAS P. EMBRY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Walnut Hill. The subject of this sketch is of Virginia stock, and is a son of Joel Embry, who was among the early settlers of Madison County. With a brother, he penetrated into the wilds of that region and cleared up a farm, upon which he died at a ripe old age. He represented the county one term in the Legislature, and was highly respected as an honorable man and a worthy citizen. He left a family of seven children, among whom was Thomas P., the subject. He was brought up on a farm, and has followed farming ever since as a business. In 1876, he was married to Miss Mary Reed, daughter of William L. and Josephine (Hogan) Reed. The Hogans were from Garrard County, and the Reeds were natives of Fayette, but afterward moved to Mercer County. Mr. Embry has one son, William R. His property, known as the "old Grimes farm," consists of 300 acres of excellent land.

JOSEPH GRAVES, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg. The parents of subject came to Fayette County, Ky., about the year 1815, from Spotsylvania County, Va., where Joseph first saw the light, March 9, 1809. Two of his uncles, Maj. Benjamin and Coleman Graves, were killed at River Raisin. Since infancy, he has been a resident of the county in which he now owns and works intelligently and diligently seventy-six acres of as fine land as can be found in this fair and fertile region. He formerly was a dealer in fine blooded horses, for which Fayette County is so celebrated. His father and mother both died in the county. February 11, 1831, he married Margaret A., daughter of William and Lucy (Gatewood) Hayes, both of whom were "natives and to the manner born," and died in the only country that they knew, as a

fond fatherland, fruitful of earth's gifts, of fair women and brave men, of grand old names and thrilling memories. The Hayes family came to Fayette County in the days of early pioneer effort, when the settler was of necessity a soldier, the farmer a fighter of Indians; when hearths and homes and crops and flocks were in constant hazard, and were only held as the hard-won reward of eternal vigilance, alike of women and of men. Mrs. Graves was born in the county, February 11, 1813, and was married on the eighteenth anniversary of her birth. Of the children born of the union, a son and a daughter are dead. The family living consists of William; George; Joseph; Lucy, wife of F. B. Field; Mary, wife of W. P. Talbott; Anna, wife of L. Crutcher; Ellen and Margaret. Further references to the Graves family will be found on other pages of these biographies.

JOHN W. GESS, deceased, was a son of John Gess, who fought in the war of 1812, and was at Dudley's defeat, and of Annie (Winn) Gess, both natives of Virginia. He was born September 8, 1774; she, June 28, 1779; they were married January 19, 1800, in Fayette County, whither they had come when quite young. Their son, John W., born August 18, 1810, was a resident of the county during his lifetime. On December 18, 1832, he married Mary A., daughter of William and Lydia (Winn) Spurr. The names Winn and Spurr are closely identified with the first settlement of this part of Kentucky. Mr. Gess died on August 6, 1849. His father survived him just one week. His widow is yet living with her sons. Her eldest daughter and eldest son are dead. Lydia, born December 4, 1835, died January 13, 1842, and Newton E., born February 9, 1841, died January 28, 1859. Three sons and a daughter remain, of whom John W., and James W., are twins, born September 10, 1843. The other son, Isaac, was born February 26, 1847, and the daughter, Annie G., September 27, 1848. She is not the wife of R. N. Offutt. The twin brothers were in the Confederate army, with Morgan's command, and participated in the battle of Hartsville, Tenn. Both were made prisoners; James at Buffington, and John at Steubenville, Ohio. Both now reside on the farm received from Government by their great-grandfather, Owen Winn.

JOHN GESS, farmer, P. O. Lexington. There is, perhaps, no section of the country in the United States that can boast of finer homes than the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, and among those estates that are the pride of Kentuckians and attract so much attention from strangers may be mentioned the home of Mr. John Gess, the subject of this brief sketch, who traces the genealogy of his family back to the time of the emigration of his grandfather from England to America. He settled in Virginia, where he married Miss Sarah Lucas, a native of Scotland, and subsequently removed to Fayette County, Ky. They were among the first pioneers, and located at the head of Boone's Creek, where they resided during the balance of their lives. Among their children was John Gess, the father of our subject. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and spent most of his life in his native county, in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1843, by being thrown from a horse. His wife, Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth Vallandingham, came from Virginia with her parents, who settled about ten miles east of Lexington, near the Richmond pike, where they resided until their death. Their only surviving son is John Gess, of whom we write. He was born in 1832, and his childhood, youth and manhood have been spent in his native county. His attention has been given to agricultural pursuits and stock raising. His estate comprises 1,200 acres of fine blue grass land, lying alongside the Richmond pike, and about five miles from Lexington. In 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Berryman) Christian, who were early settlers

of Fayette County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an honorable, upright citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Gess are members of the Baptist Church, and are enjoying the confidence and respect of the best citizens of the community in which they reside. Six children have been born to them, two sons, William and George T., and four daughters—Laura, Mary E., Harriet and Susie.

R. B. GRAVES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Pine Grove; is descended from an old Virginia family of English origin, representatives of whom came to Kentucky when it was, in deed and in truth, the "dark and bloody ground," and who became devoted to the country of their adoption and among its most zealous defenders. Two uncles of subject were killed at the battle of River Raisin, after the ill-fated affair at Frenchtown. One of these, Benjamin Graves, was among the first volunteers of the year before, and was appointed Major in Col. Lewis' regiment, in which position he displayed great sagacity, coolness and bravery. For several years he had been a member of the Legislature, and was known as an honorable statesman, and a shrewd and intelligent gentleman. Among other testimonials to his worth and patriotism was the naming of Graves County in his honor. He left several children, none of whom are now residents of Fayette County. Joseph Graves, his brother, and father of the subject of this sketch, came from Spottsylvania County, Va., about the year 1815, and settled on the farm now owned by L. K. Goodwin; his wife died in Virginia, where subject was born in 1813. The father dying about the year 1825, the lad was, to some extent, thrown upon his own resources, although he had inherited some property from his father's estate. He worked diligently for others until he had acquired sufficient experience to begin the world for himself. He devoted his attention to farming, to which he afterward added stock-raising, becoming eminently successful in both of these branches of industry. He ranks among the wealthy men, and has one of the finest farms in the county. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Jane R. Hughes, whose mother—a Hume—was of Scotch descent, and her father, Jacob Hughes, whose biography appears in this work, was one of the pioneers of the county, and an early settler in Brier Hill Precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have five children, one son and four daughters, living, viz.: Jacob H., Elizabeth H. (widow of D. W. Gay, Esq.), Eleanora B. (wife of J. W. Coleman), Julia (wife of S. D. Goff), and Harriet A. Parents and children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Graves' farm consists of 1,775 acres, located about ten miles from Lexington on the Winchester pike, and it has long been his custom to fatten from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty head of cattle for market per year. A resident of the county since his boyhood, he has always been closely identified with its material, intellectual and moral progress.

JACOB H. GRAVES, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg, is of ancestry, both paternally and maternally, dating back to the early history of the county of which he is a native, and has been a resident since his birth. He is the only surviving son of R. B. and Jane (Hughes) Graves, of whom more particular mention will be found elsewhere in these pages. Brought up on a farm, and his father being an extensive cattle-raiser, he had the best of chances for obtaining that practical knowledge of breeding and fattening indispensable to the successful stockman. Familiar from his youth with fine and valuable stock, he naturally acquired a taste for the breeding of superior stock, in which occupation his early acquired knowledge and later experience have made him a master. He has paid particular attention to Short-Horn cattle and Cotswold sheep, which animals he breeds and fattens carefully, and with full regard to wool production. His farm consists

of 1,470 acres of first-rate land, but it is neither too large nor too good for the proper maintenance and preparation for market of the stock raised upon it. On its rich pastures and from its closely cultivated fields are fattened yearly 150 beeves of prime quality and condition. Mr. Graves is a married man, his wife being Jennie, daughter of William and Sarah (Ferguson) McKenny, who, also, is descended from one of the first families of the State and county.

A. C. HICKS, farmer, is a native of Kentucky, born in Fayette County, in the year 1827. He traces his descent back through two generations of Virginians, his grandfather, Thomas, and his father, Beverly Hicks, having both been born in the "Old Dominion." Beverly Hicks, while yet a mere lad, served under Gen. Scott in the Virginia campaign of the war with Great Britain in the early part of the present century. At the age of twenty-one years, he came to Kentucky, and located in Fayette County, where he taught school for forty-two years, and, after a life of useful service in his day and generation, died in the year 1877. His son received the advantages of a liberal education and intelligent training in youth, such as have enabled him to make his own way in life. He is now the owner of forty acres of fine blue grass land within six miles of Lexington, and having ready communication with the city by the Bryant road. For fifteen years he served as Deputy Assessor for Fayette, and received the public commendation of the Tax Supervisors for having been the best assessment officer the county ever had. He is a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church and a Mason. He has four children—Lee, seventeen; Kate, thirteen; Eveline, eleven, and Minnie, seven years of age. Their mother is Martha, daughter of James and Louisa (White) Ewing, of Fayette County, who became Mrs. Hicks in 1854. She and a twin sister, Mary, were the only children of their parents. Her father came from Virginia with his parents, when only seven years of age, so was brought up on a Kentucky farm, and educated in Kentucky schools. He was among the first to volunteer his services to his country in 1812; endured the hardships and disappointments, and shared the successes and glories of the Northwestern campaign; returned to Lexington to start out at once with the force under Gen. Thomas, for New Orleans, where he arrived in time to take part in that battle, January 8, 1815, which broke the power of Britain on the Gulf, and made the names of Gen. Andrew Jackson and his unflinching followers glow with undying luster on the pages of American history. Mr. Ewing suffered with his companions on the homeward march in the spring, and, like all his compatriots, rejoiced that the war was over. He was, besides a soldier, a pioneer boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and is known to have made twenty-one trips between Clay's Ferry and New Orleans with a laden boat, returning the whole distance on foot each time. Of such brave blood are sprung many of the present race of Kentuckians.

H. HENDERSON, M. D., Athens. Among the fraternity of physicians and surgeons of Athens is Dr. H. Henderson, who was born in Scotland in 1819. His early education was received in his native country. In 1842, he came to America, first locating in New York, where he began the study of medicine, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated; then became a student of Dr. H. Knapp, of New York, for three and a half years. He spent about six years in the hospital at New York. He married, in 1854, Mary C. Curle, who died in this county, leaving one daughter, Mary C.

DR. JOSEPH M. KINNAIRD, deceased, was the son of a soldier who suffered with Washington at Valley Forge, and fought with him at the siege of Yorktown and elsewhere. Born in Culpepper County, Va., in March, 1793.

Our subject spent his boyhood on a farm, attended Winchester Academy, and came to Kentucky while yet young. Teaching in Frankfort High School, he studied medicine with Dr. Brown, and afterward under Dr. B. W. Dudley, a celebrated surgeon of Lexington. Graduating at Transylvania University during the presidency of Horace Holley, he began to practice in Fayette County about 1824, and continued for twenty-seven years a more laborious professional career than has probably ever fallen to any other physician during the same period. He married, December, 1826, Sarah E. Grant, whose father, James, had been a Colonel in the war of 1812. In 1827, he located on the "Ashwood farm," now owned by his son, and was able to gratify his tastes in the matter of fine stock, so that he became well known as a successful breeder of Short-Horns and Southdowns. Clearness of perception brought him fortune, decision of character made him powerful, while his generosity of heart caused his influence to be for the public good. For many years before his death, which occurred in 1852, he was a member of the Baptist Church. His only surviving child, James Grant Kinnaird, born September 10, 1827, has resided in the county all his life. Graduating at Transylvania University in 1844, he has since clung to the old homestead; is an extensive farmer and breeder of improved stock, and a member of the Christian Church. February 19, 1852, he married Lucy, daughter of Thomas T. Hayes. Of their children, there are living one daughter, Sarah G., and two sons, Joseph M., taking the degree of B. A., in Virginia, and LL. B., in Michigan, now practicing law in Rock Island, Ill., and Thomas H., a Lexington graduate, also graduating in medicine in New York, where he fills the position of Junior Physician in Bellevue Hospital.

J. L. LOGAN, merchant, Athens, is the grandson of a participator in the memorable battle of New Orleans. His grandfather was one of a family of three brothers and one sister who came from Virginia to Kentucky at a time, when such a migration was fraught with extreme difficulty and danger. On the way, they were attacked by Indians, and in the fight the sister, as well as the brothers, took an active part. They settled in Lincoln County, at a place called Logan's Creek to this day, and there those early pioneers lived, labored and died, remembered and honored as valiant subjugators of the savage wilderness and its more savage human denizens. The father of this pioneer family was killed by a falling tree, and the grandfather of our subject fell from his horse in a fatal fit of apoplexy. His son, James E., born in Lincoln, who moved to Jessamine County, married Lucy, daughter of David Arnold, and of this union was born J. L., whose name heads this sketch. He received a fair education, and at the age of twenty-one years began life for himself in the mercantile line. After being in business for five years at Nicholasville, as a member of the firm of Masters & Logan, he, in 1881, bought out the old stand of W. E. Christian, at Athens, and continued the large trade so long carried on by his predecessor. Mr. Logan is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and a young man of good address and excellent business habits.

ISAAC S. MILLER, Sr., farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the grandson of James Miller, who came to America from Germany, and of his wife, a French lady named Dubois. These settled at the forks of the Shenandoah River in Virginia, and there lived and died. Their son Joseph, the father of our subject, learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it steadily till he married Susannah Rector, also a native of Virginia. In 1794, he and his brother George came into Kentucky on a prospecting tour, and, like all who came to spy out the

land, they were highly pleased with it. George remained, and Joseph, after a brief visit to Virginia, to make preparations for the change, returned the following year and took up his permanent abode in Clark County, where he died in 1832, upon the farm he first located, being at the time of his decease at the age of sixty-two years. His son, Isaac S., born in 1813, was brought up on the farm, and remained in Clark County till after his marriage, which event occurred in 1840. He removed to Sumner County, Tenn., in 1848, and there remained some years, then changed his abode to Mercer County, Ky., for eight years, and in the fall of 1864 came to Fayette County, making a purchase of the old Hunt farm. His wife is Eudosia Rupard, born in Clark County, and descended from ancestors who came from North Carolina, and took part in the common dangers and difficulties of the early settlers on the Indian border. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been blessed with a family of seven children, all of whom are living. They comprise three sons—Joseph W., Isaac S., Jr., and George W., and four daughters—Ann M., wife of J. W. Vanarsdall; Susan, wife of E. C. Hedge; Mattie H., wife of John Berry; and Katie, wife of W. L. Berry.

WILLIAM MONAGHAN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is of that industrious class of immigrants to which America owes so much, and from which her rapid progress and stable prosperity has in a considerable degree been derived. Those who leave the old lands across the sea for the new world are people of enterprise and courage. They come not only to enjoy the free institutions of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen, but to better their social condition by increasing their worldly possessions. To that end, they bend their energies of body and mind, and in working out their purpose, not only benefit themselves and their families, but also the communities into which their activity is brought, and thus help to build up the material strength of the nation, as well as exert a powerful moral influence on the people with whom they become commercially and politically identified. Our subject is no exception to the general rule. Born in Ireland, he did not leave his native "gem of the sea" till he had arrived at an age, thirty-six years, when he was able to deliberately make choice of the United States as the land which would yield a proper reward for the energies he felt within him. The event has not belied his aspirations. Landing in America in 1842, he found his way to the Blue Grass Region, and Fayette County two years later. He began at the bottom of the ladder as a day laborer, and steadily worked his way upward. After a few years, he entered into business in Lexington as a grocer, in which business he was engaged for twenty-four years, and finally, in 1878, retired to his farm, consisting of 175 acres, only a few miles from the city. His possessions are the true reward of industry and economy, and his career is a good example of what may be attained by well-directed diligence. In 1854, he married Rosa Millon, a daughter of that "Emerald Isle" from which he himself had sprung, and noted among the nations for its virtuous damsels. The union has been blessed with six children—Hugh J., Hannah, Rosie, William, James and Edward.

W. E. McCANN, deceased, was born in Fayette County, Ky., and though he had no advantages in his boyhood and youth, he was known at the time of his death as one of the most successful as well as most honorable business men of the whole wide region in which he lived, and in which he was a trader and farmer. His first business venture was as a dealer in stock, which he bought and sold with such good judgment as to add very considerably to the slender means with which he had embarked on the sea of commercial life. The same sagacity was evinced in all his subsequent dealings, while his honesty of principle

earned the implicit trust of all who knew him, and his goodness of heart won him friends on every hand. He was exceedingly temperate in his habits, being an opponent of the drinking usages of society. A diligent and devoted Bible student, remarkable for personal piety, he was an esteemed member of the Baptist Church, with which body he held religious fellowship. He never allowed any trial to disturb his Christian equanimity and implicit trust in Him who doeth all things well. He lost much by the late civil war, and was called upon to pay some $45,000 of bail bonds entered into for others. But he never lost his cheerfulness of mind under any reverse; neither allowed prosperity to overcome his humility. Such equality of temper permitted him to make the best of any situation, and concentrate his faculties upon the task of intelligently arranging the vast mass of business concerns in which he was interested. When he died, December 27, 1869, at the age of about sixty-two years, he was possessed of 1,300 acres of land. His prosperity was entirely due to his own exertions, and his happiness to his consistent Christian life and character. He had often been urged to become a candidate for public office, but always refused, preferring business activity and the pleasures of the domestic circle. He was married June 23, 1858, to Betty, daughter of James and Sallie (Edmonson) Anderson, both parents bearing names closely linked with the great exertions and glorious exploits of Fayette's fighting men early in the century. Mrs. McCann still lives a few miles from Lexington. She has three sons and two daughters —John, William E., James A., Sallie and Lydia.

JOHN B. OVERTON, deceased. In the year 1811 James Overton, coming to Kentucky from Virginia, purchased from Benjamin West 275 acres of land within a few miles of Lexington, comprising what was then considered one of the best improved estates in Fayette County. On account of its beauty it received the name of "Bellvideria," which appellation it still retains. James Overton had four sons, Samuel, James, Richard and Charles, and two daughters, Ann and Mary S., and at his death he left Bellvideria to his widow during her lifetime, after which it was to be equally divided among his three sons, James, Richard and Charles, the eldest, Samuel, having bequeathed to him a large estate in Richmond, Va., and the daughters being left property consisting principally of negro slaves. Mary S. married her second cousin, John B. Overton, of Louisa County, Va., August 28, 1832. They first settled in Tennessee, then moved to Mississippi, but in 1836 John B. bought Bellvideria from the widow, Francis E. Overton, and her three sons to whom it was to descend, and he and his wife moved upon the estate of her father. There they continued to reside with their children till the death of the husband and father, December 28, 1844. His will was similar to that of his father-in-law, and by its terms his widow has a life interest in Bellvideria, and at her death it is to be equally divided between her children, their heirs and assignes. She has two sons, J. B. Overton and Richard Overton, of Fayette County, Ky., and two daughters, Mrs. F. A. Patterson, of Springfield, Ill., and Mrs. Sue O. Queen, of Covington, Ky. The Widow Overton remains at Bellvideria. She is in her seventy-fifth year; and the only other surviving member of her father's family is her brother Richard, who lives in California. Bellvideria lies on the south side of the Lexington & Winchester Turnpike, on which road it has a frontage of just one mile, between the third and fourth mile-posts. The estate now contains 235 acres, forty acres having been sold from it since its first possession by the Overton family in which it has now been owned for more than seventy years. The land is rich, and has produced very large crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, hemp and tobacco. There are now only about sixty acres in grain, the

remainder being devoted to blue grass and timothy. The original frame house is still standing upon it, being nearly a hundred years old, but in 1862 a new brick residence was built in front of and joined to the old structure, which has been so often repaired that all the outside work is modern.

H. C. PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Athens, comes of a family prominently identified with the material, educational, religious and political progress of the county since the time of its early settlement. His great-grandfather was one of the pioneers of this region. He was of English and French descent. Henry C., the grandfather of our subject, was born in Fayette County, and married a lady of the Lewis family, not a few members of which attained military, political and other distinctions in connection with the defense and development of the settlements in Kentucky and the great commonwealth that has risen from noble seed, fructified by blood and tears, the growth being made strong and enduring, in that it advanced in the face of dangers and difficulties almost unparalleled in the history of this wide continent. Mr. Payne's father, Remus by name, was born and brought up in Fayette, but removed to Scott County, which he represented in the State Legislature one term. He subsequently went to Florida and there died in 1880, being then in the sixty-ninth year of his age; a member of the Christian Church. His wife, who had been Mary S. Talbott, died in 1843. Our subject was born in Scott County, and has been habituated since his youth to farming. He chose for a wife Laura, daughter of Alexander E. and Martha (Spurr) Prewitt, whose great-grandfathers were both among the valorous Virginian adventurers, who came to develop and defend the lovely lands of the "dark and bloody ground." Her grandfathers, by both lines, were also from Virginia. Her mother died in 1853; her father in 1877, at the age of sixty-one years, both being members of the Christian Church. The daughter has been left the old Prewitt homestead, consisting of 215 acres, besides which her husband is the possessor of 248 acres. They have two sons —Robert T. and Alexander P., and three daughters, Katie, Mattie P. and Laura. Mr. Payne holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM A. POINDEXTER, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg, is descended from the vigorous and valiant stock of Old Virginia, from which State his grandparents removed to Kentucky and settled in Jessamine County, when it was still covered with the primeval forest. The father of our subject, William P. Poindexter, born in 1792, when quite young began to learn the trade of a jeweler in Lexington, and having finished his apprenticeship, continued the trade for many years, and was so successful therein that he was enabled to retire about 1859 to the rural delights of a farm. He was, at one time, in the City Council, and died in the year 1869. His wife, Sarah Higbee, bore him twelve children, of whom seven are living—William A.; Joseph; Mary, wife of G. A. Bowyer; Julia, married to D. H. Coulter; Ellie, wife of Dr. W. Baker; Sallie, Mrs. H. Payne, and Laura, widow of E. H. Parrish; William A., born in Fayette County in the year 1818, has, during his life, been an active and prosperous business man. For fifteen years he followed the trade of his father in Lexington; then was engaged for seven years in the drug business at Des Moines, Iowa, after which he returned to Lexington, embarked in the queensware trade and remained in it for six years. Mr. Poindexter is now living a retired life on a farm, enjoying the ample fruits of his long and successful commercial career. Having never married, he resides with his widowed sister.

STAFFORD L. PARKER, M. D., Athens, bears a name which has attained a considerable degree of distinction in the annals of Fayette County. His father, John E. Parker, was born in Caroline County, Va., October 6, 1795, and was thrice married. His first two wives, whose maiden names were Powers and Sale, died in Virginia. His third marriage was with Miss Rebecca Shepherd, a native of Virginia, and the mother of our subject. He came to Fayette County about the year 1831, and for some twelve months lived at Walnut Hill, whence he removed to Athens, and there filled the office of Postmaster for a number of years, continuing to reside there to the day of his death, in August, 1881. He was a soldier in the war of 1812–15, a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason and a Democrat. His wife died in 1850. Of the children born to him, two are dead Those living are Mary, Lucy (married), Martha, Sarah (married), and Virginia C., Alexander and Stafford L. The latter graduated in the medical class at Louisville University in 1864, and since then has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Athens, where he is a useful member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as of the community at large.

WILLIAM PETTIT, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is of a hardy pioneer family, the early records of which are mingled with tales of suffering and sacrifice, of warfare and blood. His grandfather, Nathaniel Pettit, a native of Virginia, came to Fayette County when it was yet the outpost of slowly advancing civilization; when the ax was associated with the scalping-knife, and the settler's hoe with his trusty rifle; when every cultivated clearing was menaced by the sanguinary savages and every log cabin was a fort; when each night saw preparations to receive a hostile attack, and each succeeding morning was more likely to invite the white man to meet a merciless foe than to engage in peaceful labor. Such an experience made heroes and heroines of boys and girls, and the descendants of those who bravely passed through the privations and perils of pioneer life on the Indian frontier may well be proud to trace in themselves and their children the characteristics of their indomitable ancestry. Old Nathaniel Pettit located about five and a half miles from Lexington, on what is now the Nicholasville pike, the only roads then being the trails made by wild animals through the forest. Here the hardy pioneer lived up to the time of his death, when the care of the family devolved on the youngest son, Harry, who, with hereditary resolution, took up the task so sacredly imposed upon him and continued to live within a mile of his birthplace till 1874, when he, too, paid the debt of nature, and went to his eternal reward. His widow, who had been Miss Juliet G. Atchison, is yet living at the advanced age of eighty years. Of seven children born to them, five reached maturity, and the three who still survive are all residents of the county. One of these, William (our subject), born in 1834, has in youth and manhood been inured to farm labor. When thirty years old, he married Jennie, daughter of David T. and Ann (Chiles) Carr. Her paternal grandfather, son of Walter Carr, one of the early Virginian settlers of Kentucky, is mentioned in the general history of Fayette County. He died about the year 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have two sons —David and Harry.

LEVI PREWITT, farmer, P.O. Pine Grove, is of old English stock. His paternal grandfather, Robert, came from Virginia to Fayette County, Ky., about 1794, in which year Gen. Anthony Wayne's decisive victory over the Indians at the Miami Rapids put a complete stop to the savage forays by which the Kentucky settlers had up to this time been harassed. That bold expedition, with the brilliant action which was its result, was snared in by many a gallant fellow from Fayette County. In 1810, Robert Prewitt bought the farm which has since been

owned in the name of Prewitt, and which he improved and worked till his death in 1819. The property then fell to his son, William C., who retained it and further enhanced its value while he lived, and when he died, in 1854, it descended to his son Levi, our subject, whose mother was Margaret Edmonson. Her father, Capt. John Edmonson, was one of the many brave Kentuckians killed on the terrible 22d of January, 1813, when Gen. Winchester's command was surprised and defeated at Frenchtown (now Monroe), on the River Raisin, Mich., and the prisoners taken were afterward barbarously butchered by the Indian allies of the victorious British. Col. Edmonson, who fell in the thickest of the fight, was born in Washington County, Va., but had lived many years in Fayette County, and in honor to his memory another county of Kentucky was given his name. His grandson, Levi Prewitt, was born November 5, 1819, in Fayette County, of which he has since been a constant resident, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He fattens thirty or forty beeves yearly. On October 23, 1845, he married Mary E., daughter of Samuel Coleman, and of the children born to them six are living—Margaret (wife of Prof. William O. Sweeney, M. D.), Ellen, Lucy, Lanie, Annie and Samuel C. Mr. Prewitt is a member of the Christian Church and a valuable citizen.

C. C. REINS, merchant, Cleveland, is a son of Benjamin F. and Martha H. (Wilson) Reins, and was born in Clay County, Ky., on April 10, 1851. Since his father's death, his mother, born in Charleston, Va., in 1822, has been twice married, and is now the third wife of Thomas Sewell, who lives a retired life upon a competence amassed during many years of active life as a trader. She is very much interested in Masonry, and has taken all the mystic degrees granted to a lady. Her son, our subject, is a Master Mason. At his place of business, in Cleveland, he deals largely in general merchandise, coal and lumber, and also holds the office of Postmaster. He is a widower with one daughter, Nannie; his wife, Emily Clark, of Clay County, whom he married in 1872, having died in 1874. He has a brother, Charles A., in Chicago, Ill., and a sister is married to Col. A. H. Clarke, of Booneville.

J. WALLER RODES, deceased, born in Scott County, Ky., March 17, 1817, is a son of William Rodes, a Colonel in the war of 1812, who came to Fayette County when still comparatively young; for a number of years was a member of the State Legislature, and died in 1856. His son, J. Waller, was united in marriage, in 1850, to Sarah E., a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Evans) Marshall, the latter of a family who came early to Kentucky from Virginia. The husband died June 21, 1878; the wife is still living. One son, William, born January 1, 1851, was educated at Kentucky University; graduated in February, 1876, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.; was resident physician at Baltimore for two years, and has since been in practice in his native county. The other son, J. Waller, born in 1856, was also educated at Kentucky University, and has been Deputy Sheriff of the county for about six years.

N. R. SIMMONS, physician and farmer, Athens, is directly descended, paternally, from Virginia stock. His great-grandfather, by the maternal line, Peter Pattrie, was a native of Ireland, from which country he came to America and settled first in Maryland, but subsequently removed to Kentucky, when the rare beauty and promising fertility of this region was yet attracting the hardy pioneers who reclaimed the land from forest wildness, and began to make it a paradise, fruitful and lovely beyond anything their most ardent hopes or liveliest imaginings could picture. He was one of the settlers on the Indian frontier, who became a martyr to energy and enterprise, and a victim to aboriginal rage and rapacity. Being taken a

prisoner by a war party of Indians, he was made the sport of their ferocious revels, tortured and taunted, and, when welcome death lingeringly liberated the brave spirit from the cruelly lacerated body, his heart was cut out and set upon a pointed stick, in token of the respect which his courage and endurance had inspired in the minds of his dusky captors and fiendish murderers. His wife, Millie (Rentch) Pattric, long lived to mourn her hero departed, and died in this State at the age of ninety-one years. Dr. Simmons' father, Greenberry, and his mother, Susan (Rentch) Simmons, were both Kentuckians, born, he in 1801, she in 1806. The father died in 1851, being killed by the accidental discharge of a gun; the mother is still living, a resident of Nelson County, where our subject was born. He graduated at Long Island Medical College in 1864, and began the regular practice of his profession in the following year, at Bardstown, Ky., where he was married, December, 1865, to Jennie, daughter of James and Mary F. (Blackwell) Pettit, the latter a daughter of Gen. Armstead Blackwell, still a distinguished resident of Winchester. The Pettit family is well known in connection with the hardships and heroism of the early settlement of Fayette County, in which the name is deservedly honored. Dr. Simmons remained in Bardstown till 1877, when he came to Fayette County, where he has since continued in practice. He also devotes a part of his energies to the care of the homestead farm of his father-in-law, whereon he resides, and which, under his judicious management, is cultivated with pardonable pride and deserved profit. He is Master of Masonic Lodge, No. 445, at Athens, and a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church at Salem, in Clark County. He has two sons—James P., aged fifteen, and Greenberry, aged thirteen years.

LEVI P. SPURR, farmer, P. O. Athens, is a native of Athens Precinct, of which he has been a resident since his birth, which occurred May 13, 1840. His father, Richard Spurr, married Martha A. Prewitt, the history of whose family in Fayette County dates back to 1794. Their son, our subject, graduated at Bethany College, in the year 1859, and two years later formed a matrimonial alliance with Jennie E., daughter of Nathaniel and Araminta (Graves) Winn, a lady of distinguished old-time descent by both the male and female line, the Winns coming from Virginia to Fayette prior to the close of the last century, and representatives of the Graves family, being among the very earliest penetrators into the wilds of Kentucky. Mrs. Spurr's grandfather, Graves, came in with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, and was one of those intrepid pioneers who fought for the sylvan paradise they had come forth to clear and possess for themselves and their descendants. An interesting relic of these early times is in the possession of Mr. Spurr. It is the original document given by Patrick Henry to Daniel Boone, and whereby it was intended that a large tract of land should be conveyed to the sole ownership and disposition of the old Kentucky rifleman in recognition of his valuable military services. The "acknowledgment," for such it only proved, bears the signature of the distinguished statesman by whom it was granted, and the date, December 28, 1780. Of the area of land mentioned in it, Mr. Spurr now owns and occupies a portion. He is an industrious farmer, is of the Christian Communion, and has a family of two sons—Richard W. and Leo.

WILLIAM D. and GARRETT WATTS, farmers and stock-raisers, P. O. Chilesburg. Among the pioneer families who came to Fayette County a hundred years ago, when it was an unbroken wilderness, and Central Kentucky was the haunt of wild beasts, and the hunting ground of prowling savages, was the Watts

family, who settled in what is now Athens Precinct, and where descendants still live. David Watts, the patriarch of the family, was of Virginia stock, and was among the first of those hardy pioneers to cross the Alleghanies, and in the beautiful lands lying beyond their lofty peaks, hew out a home for themselves and families. He was born in the State of Virginia, in 1761, where he grew to manhood, and married Ruth Twyman, and emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1780. Upon his arrival, he settled in the present County of Fayette, upon land that has ever since remained in possession of his descendants, and upon which he died in 1835. His son, Garrett Watts, continued upon the farm his father settled, and, under his management, it was much improved and increased in acreage. He was born in 1796, and when grown was married to Martha Twyman; he died in 1873, at the age of seventy-seven years. A son, David T. Watts, who had charge of the farm during his life, was born April 11, 1831, and married to Tilitha Quisenberry, November 15, 1849. She was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Haggard) Quisenberry, who were natives of Virginia, and settled in Clark County, where they died. David D. Watts died in 1854, leaving two sons, who, with their mother, still occupy the homestead, settled by the original David Watts a century ago. These sons (the subjects of this sketch), William D. and Garrett Watts, are the fourth generation who have occupied this farm, which now embraces about fourteen hundred acres of land. Its magnitude and highly improved condition, show conclusively that it has lost nothing in passing through so many hands, but is one of the most valuable stock farms in Fayette County. They make a specialty of fine stock, principally of cattle and sheep. Their Short-Horns are among the finest cattle in this region, and their Southdowns and Cotswold sheep are well known throughout the country. William D. Watts was married February 10, 1880, to Miss Ella Chenault, daughter of Waller and Tilitha Chenault, natives of Madison County. They have one child, a daughter, Tilitha. These young men are upright and honorable citizens, highly respected in the community in which they live, and are exemplary members of the Baptist Church, as was their father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before them. To say more of them would be superfluous.

## CHAPTER III.

## ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 2, BRIER HILL.

E. BLAKE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is at least the third in a direct line of descent to bear the name, it being also that of his father and grandfather. The maiden name of his mother was Ann Ryan. He was born in Ireland in the year 1821, and lived and labored in his native country till he was about thirty-five years of age, when he emigrated to America with his young wife, who, before marriage, was Miss Mary Collins. He lived for three years at Dunkirk, N. Y., then came to Kentucky, in which State they first settled near Maysville; at the end of three years, moved to Jessamine County, where they remained for five years; then, about fifteen years ago, they moved to Lexington, in which city they stayed for awhile, till their removal to a farm they had bought out on the Maysville pike, three miles from town. Here they have since pursued the even tenor of their way, in working and improving the landed property, sixty-one and a half acres, acquired by their own industry and economy, exercised for a score of years in the free Republic of the great North American continent. Mr. and Mrs. Blake are members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Lexington. They have no children.

WILLIAM S. BELL, florist, Lexington, was born in Fayette County, November 9, 1852, and is the son of Charles S. Bell, who emigrated from Scotland about 1847, and settled in Lexington, establishing the cemetery in 1849, of which he has had control ever since. His children are George K., John M., Ellen S., William S. and Charles S., Jr. William S. was married in October, 1875, to Miss Addie Lancaster, daughter of Henry Lancaster. She was born in October, 1852. They have two children—Emma Scott Bell, born October 4, 1877, and Nellie N. Bell, born November 19, 1880. Mr. Lancaster, the father of Mrs. Bell, was born June 24, 1810, and died March 15, 1876; his wife, Emily Geers, was born April 13, 1814, and died November 15, 1867. Mr. Bell is the owner of "Rose Cottage," located one and a half miles from Lexington, and is a professional florist.

DAVID TODD CARR, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg, is a grandson of Walter Carr, a Virginian, who, after fighting for the independence of the American Colonies, removed to Kentucky and took an active part in the development of the new country before its separation from Virginia. One of his four sons, named after him, Walter, represented Fayette County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1796, and again in 1798–1801, and was one of the delegates at the convention which met at Frankfort August 17, 1799, and framed the second constitution of the State of Kentucky. Another son, Charles, the youngest, born 1763, in Virginia, came to Kentucky when a boy of ten years, became the first Justice of the County Court in Fayette, and Sheriff by succession; was a private under Wayne in the great Indian campaign of 1794; served as Captain and Paymaster in the war of 1812–15, in which he was taken prisoner, and subsequently, in 1831, rep-

resented Fayette County in the Legislature. He was married in 1801 to Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Levi Todd, which officer was a Captain under Col. Bowman in the unfortunate expedition against the Indians on the Little Miami in 1779, in which year he founded Todd's Station, in what is now Jessamine County, but soon, for greater safety, removed to Lexington, where he was one of the first lot-holders; was one of the survivors of the Blue Licks disaster, in which his brother, Col. John Todd, was among the slain; was the first Clerk of Fayette County, which office he held for twenty-five years; attended two of the Danville conventions in 1785, and one in 1786, as delegate, and was one of the original subscribers to the Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Charles Carr, by his union with Elizabeth Todd, had a family of eight sons and four daughters. Our subject, one of the sons, was born at Walnut Hill, Fayette County, March 4, 1804, and brought up on his father's farm, from whom also he received 186 acres of land on his marriage, July 30, 1827, to Ann Chiles, whose parents Richard and Sarah (Johnson) Chiles, came from Virginia in 1810, and settled at Chilesburg, to which they gave its name. Mr. Carr soon bought and moved upon the farm which had belonged to his grandfather, where he lived for many years, during which time his first wife died, in May, 1851, and he married her sister Lucy in October, 1853. While here he also lost his father, who died at an extreme old age. War and emancipation broke up his establishment and he removed to where he now resides, on the old Chiles place, inherited by his wife. Here he had 400 acres, but about one-half has gone to his children, so that he now has 188 acres. On this he raises a good grade of cattle, Cotswold sheep and superior Poland-China hogs. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at David's Fork, of which he is Deacon, as he was formerly at East Hickman. Of the eight children born to him by his first wife there are living two sons—Charles Richard and Dabney—and four daughters—Sarah, Lucy (Mrs. Ambrose D. Young), Jennie (Mrs. William Pettit), and Mary E. (Mrs. Clifton F. Estill). His youngest son and eldest daughter remain with him.

OWEN CADEN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Ireland, May 20, 1830, and came to this country in 1840. He married Miss Susan McGurk, of this county, by which union there were the following children—John J., Eugene J., Arthur (dead), Edward, Annie, Mamie, Lizzie, Maggie, Susan and Alice. Mr. Caden owns fifty acres of land three miles from Lexington, on the Bryant Station Turnpike, all of which he has acquired by industry, economy and perseverance.

CAPT. JOHN H. CARTER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, son of Lyman and Anne (West) Carter, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., August 24, 1835, and is the second son of a family of five children, all of whom are yet living. His mother was of Old Puritan stock and traced her descent back to the Pilgrim Fathers. His father was a farmer, and the sons, while trained to the arduous labors of New England farming, were also given the learning of New England boys. After receiving the best education imparted at the common schools and academies of his native town, John entered the New Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., whence he graduated in 1859, under the Presidency of the celebrated Dr. Norton, being sixteenth in a Class of 128. He immediately came to Kentucky as a teacher, and while conducting schools followed up by private study the law lectures which he had attended during his collegiate course in New York. When the war broke out he was Principal of School No. 1, Lexington, and a member of the rifle company commanded by Capt. John H. Morgan, with whom he went into the army, giving up his school and all peaceful associations for a career of arms. He was with Morgan in all oper-

ations, and although captured three times, he each time contrived to elude the vigilance of his guards and rejoin his regiment. In a charge on a line of infantry at Nashville, Tenn., he was wounded and left on the field, his horse being killed under him in the same action; but a few weeks' nursing by the ladies of Nashville brought about his recovery, and he soon escaped. In the winter of 1863-64, he was a prisoner at Camp Douglas, but being helped by friendly hands, he was enabled to proceed South to Virginia, and joined his command within a fortnight of his escape. He participated in the severe fighting in Southwestern Virginia toward the end of the war. At the battle of Marion, in which Gen. Breckinridge withstood for thirty hours the advance of Gen. Burbridge's force, supported by Stoneman, with a comparative handful of men, Sergeant Carter, while the brigade was repulsing a heavy attack in front, discovered a strong column of the enemy advancing on the key-point of the position and pointed them out to Gen. Duke, with the request that he be allowed a force to attack them. Only ten men could be spared, but with them Carter, by a detour of two or three hundred yards, and concealed by the nature of the ground, stole upon the left flank of the threatening Federals, and, opening fire at about fifty yards distance, put them to rout. Shortly after, he received his commission as Captain, only soon to surrender at Washington, Ga. Officers were permitted to retain their side arms, and twelve of them – the present Lieutenant Governor, Capt. Carter and others—set out on horseback for Kentucky, arriving home in June, 1865. Capt. Carter, on his return, owned nothing beyond a horse and two pistols. He was offered, and accepted, the position of teacher of the school at Bryant's Station, and kept it for two years. In the spring of 1866, he married the younger daughter of William B. and Lucy (Ferguson) Coons, of whose family mention is made elsewhere in the biographies of residents in this Precinct. He taught five years and then went to farming, which occupation he likes better than any other, and, with his youthful experience of tillage in New England, he makes an exceptionally good farmer in Kentucky. He takes a lively interest in politics, for his friends, and not for himself; is a Jackson Democrat of the old school, as was his father, who was one of three out of 900 voters in his native town who supported Jackson the first time he ran for President. Capt. Carter was a Magistrate for four years, a School Commissioner for two terms and has on several occasions acted as special County Judge and has served for ten years on the Central Democratic Committee. When the enfranchisement of the negroes led to apprehensions that they would be uncontrollable at elections, Capt. Carter organized a company of State guards, enrolled for five years, and he and his men were twice ordered to Lexington to prevent riots, which they happily did on both occasions without effusion of blood. Capt. and Mrs. Carter have five children—William Lyman, John H., Clifton Carroll, Gus and Anne Marshall.

ANDREW H. CALVIN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson of the maternal line of Dennis Duncan Dunn, a native of Scotland, who served as a surgeon in the war of 1812–15, and a son of Peleg Calvin, of Fayette County Ky., where Andrew was born January 1, 1810, and where he has resided through life. In August, 1837, he married Elizabeth L., daughter of William Breckinridge, of Virginia. She died in 1848, and in 1852 he took as his second wife, America A., widow of Ambrose Webster. One son of his first marriage died while a soldier in the Southern army, and one is living; and of the five children born of his second marriage, three survive. Mr. Calvin was for some years Captain and Enrolling Officer of militia; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M., in the first of which he has been Grand

Patriarch, and in the latter Deputy Grand Master of Kentucky.

COL. CICERO COLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg, was born in Fayette County, Ky., October 7, 1833. His father, Horace Coleman, emigrated from Spottsylvania County, Va., about 1810, and settled in Fayette, where he married Nancy, daughter of William Ellis, also from Virginia. The young Cicero grew up on the farm and was fairly educated in his youth. In the fall of 1862, he entered the Confederate service as Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Cluke's regiment, the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, in Gen. Morgan's command, with which he acted in many of its dashing movements, being wounded at Hartsville, Tenn. He was Acting Colonel while Cluke was Acting Brigadier General and at Cluke's death, at Johnson Island, became Colonel of the regiment. He was captured at Cheshire, Ohio, during Morgan's memorable raid into that State; remained ten days at Johnson's Island, whence he was removed with about sixty-five of his brother officers to the Ohio Penitentiary; and thence, after about eight months' imprisonment, to Fort Delaware, where he was confined for a year then being sent to Richmond for exchange, which could not be effected, he was paroled about a month before Gen. Lee's surrender, after which he made his way through Virginia to Kentucky. Arriving home on June 15, 1865, he returned to work on the farm on which he was born, eight and one-half miles from Lexington, of which farm he has been the owner since his father's death. His widowed mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. In December, 1867, he married Miss Eva Field, of Boone County, Mo., and they have one child named Horace, now eleven years of age. Col. Coleman is an uncompromising Democrat, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Baptist Church at David's Fork. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Salem, in Clark County. On his farm of 200 acres, to which is given the name "Maple Grove," Col. Coleman breeds superior Short Horn cattle, and the best of Cotswold sheep, from imported stock. He recently spent some months in Colorado, winding up an estate of a brother-in-law.

ROBERT E. CLASBY, farmer, was born in Virginia in the year 1821. His father, Thomas Clasby, lived and died in the Old Dominion, and, after his death, the son, Robert, then only seven years of age, was brought to Kentucky by an uncle named Daniel Rucker, of Bourbon County. After a short term at school, the lad became a carpenter's apprentice, and when he had become a journeyman, at the age of nineteen years, he went to Missouri; worked at his trade for four years in that State, and for four years longer in Bourbon County, Ky., whither he had returned, and where he married, January 16, 1848, Martha, daughter of Jacob Hutsell. He next went to farming, and has continued in that occupation to the present time, having now one of the finest farms in Fayette County, consisting of 238 acres of excellent land in Brier Hill Precinct, and lying alongside the Bryant's Station & Chilesburg road. He is a large breeder of Short-Horn cattle. His wife is a member of Antioch Christian Church. They have eight children—Mary Catharine, Georgiana, William Thomas, Edward, Jacob, Mattie G., Walter and Robert. William is married to Miss Mattie Downing, and Jacob lives in Missouri.

THOMAS D. CARR, farmer, P. O. Hutchinson's, K. C. R., Bourbon County; comes of the union of the representatives of two distinguished families of the Blue Grass Region, whose annals are so interwoven with every material interest of Fayette County that its history could not be made complete without them. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Dudley) Carr, the latter a daughter of Gen. James Dudley, a prominent figure in Kentucky in both political and military affairs. Thomas

Carr was born in Lexington in 1802, and died in 1863. His father, Charles Carr, was a very worthy representative of that distinguished family, and the first Sheriff of Fayette County. His son, Thomas D. Carr, was born November 27, 1827, and spent his early days upon the farm. After attaining to manhood, he served his native county as Deputy Sheriff for fifteen years, under the administrations of Abram Dudley, J. R. Gross and Charles Botley, and proved himself a faithful and competent officer. February 25, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie E., daughter of Greenup Clark, of Lexington. Their union has been productive of seven children—John, born April 9, 1859; Lena, born October 18, 1860, died in 1862; Ethelbert, born July 29, 1862, died in 1865; Lulie, born December 5, 1864; Thomas, born January 6, 1867; Mildred, born August 18, 1868; and Nannie, born December 12, 1877. Mr. Carr owns 132 acres of land, called Cottage Hill, and farms in a general way. He is a Democrat. Mrs. Carr is a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington.

JAMES S. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the grandson of James Clark, who after serving four years in the Revolutionary army became one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, settling on David's Fork with his son William, and died in the year 1813. William, born in November, 1790, served his country in the war of 1812, and on November 13, 1823, married Betsey Darnaby, born June 1, 1799, daughter of John Darnaby, an early settler. Of this union there were four children—James S., John W., George T. and Ann Elizabeth. The father died July 20, 1870; the mother October 30, 1876. James S., the eldest son, still lives on the homestead farm, a field of which was the first cultivated in Fayette County.

THE COONS FAMILY, of Fayette County, is descended from Henry and Mary Ann (Whitesides) Coons, who came to Kentucky from Culpepper County, Va., nearly a hundred years ago, and settled on David's Fork of Elkhorn Creek, where some of their posterity now reside. Henry Coons was valuable to the early settlers by reason of his mechanical skill, which enabled him to pursue almost any branch of handicraft without instruction. He had the following children: John, Jemima, Lowell, James, Mollie, Samuel, Joshua, Susan (who became Mrs. Darnaby), Betsey (who became Mrs. Stevens), and Martin. Joshua, born in the year 1781, was a lad of eleven years when brought by his parents from Virginia. He inherited his father's mechanical genius, and was the maker of nearly all the wall-clocks used in Central Kentucky. He married Judith G., one of the seven children of John and Betsey (Alson) Darnaby, of Old Virginia stock. They had seven sons and one daughter. The mother of these children died in 1853, the father in 1869. He was the owner of 500 acres of land on David's Fork.

GEORGE W. COONS, his son and oldest living representative of the family, was born in the year 1808, and brought up on the homestead, and married Evelina, daughter of John Johnson, of which union nine children were born, four of whom are living—James J., George B., Z. T. and Llewellyn, the latter a physician. Mr. Coons is a member of Bryant's Station Baptist Church, and the owner of "Boston Farm," on the Brier Hill & Ironworks pike.

JAMES J. COONS, eldest son of George W., was born January 1, 1836, and in his twenty-fifth year, March 21, 1860, married Amanda C., daughter of Thomas L. More, of Bourbon County. The children of this union are four—Mary E., Sallie E., Thomas B. and Katie Lee. Mr. Coons belonged to Cluke's regiment, of Morgan's command, during the rebellion; is a Democrat, and the owner of 162 acres of rich land.

EDWARD H. COONS, another son of Joshua, was born April 10, 1813, and brought up as a farmer's boy, on the estate of his father.

October 28, 1841, he married Miss Eliza Winn, of Clark County, who died in 1845; and on June 21, 1848, he took as his second wife Georgiana Darnaby, who was born August 14, 1819, daughter of James Darnaby. Of the children born to him three are living, Mary Ellen, wife of Hezekiah McCann; Kate and Florence. He and his family, living on 126 acres of land on the Brier Hill & Ironworks pike, are all members of the Baptist Church, at Bryant's Station.

JOSHUA A. COONS, was born August 29, 1829, is the third surviving son of Joshua, who taught each of his boys some trade, this one learning the coppersmithing business, at which he worked, at intervals, till 1855; but spent most of his time till 1877 working 150 acres of the old homestead, where he raised fine sheep and horses, among the latter being the celebrated "Allie West," and his dam, from which the first colt of note was "Puss Thompson." In 1877, he opened a livery stable at Georgetown, whence he removed in 1880 to Lexington, and as one of the firm of Smith & Coons leased the premises now occupied by these gentlemen as a livery and sale stables, where they keep constantly from twenty to twenty-five horses for hire, and have room for handling three hundred animals in the way of purchase and disposal.

WILLIAM B. COONS, another son of Joshua, and a farmer, died in 1871, leaving by his marriage with Miss Lucy Ferguson, three sons and two daughters; the older daughter is now the wife of Judge Montgomery; the younger is wife of Capt. Carter, and each has five children. Of the sons Dr. T. C. Coons is a rising physician; Joshua A. is in the Auditor's office at Frankfort, and has one son; and William D. is farming with his brother-in-law, Capt. Carter.

JAMES COONS, another grandson of the pioneer Henry, is the only surviving son of Martin Coons, who was born in the year 1790; was married September 1, 1811, to Mary, daughter of John White, an early Virginian settler on David's Fork; was left a widower in 1833, and was a Magistrate of Brier Hill Precinct, and a deacon of David's Fork Baptist Church at his death in 1857. His daughters were all married. Mary A., by her first husband had three, and by her second, five children; Mourning, though twice wedded, had no issue; Susan, had six children, and Mary, one child; Nancy had by a first husband, three, and by a second, six children; Margaret had three, and Martha two children. One son, Martin W., died in 1860; the other, James, born in 1826, when more than thirty years of age, married Emma Darnaby, whose father, as Adjutant of militia, started for the front to fight against the British, in 1815, and had reached Central Ohio when peace was proclaimed. Mr. and Mrs. Coons have three children—Howard M., Lulie D. and Mary B. The family belongs to David's Fork Baptist Church. The father is an Odd Fellow, a Democrat, and farms 194 acres, situated on the Chilesburg & Clintonville pike, ten miles from Lexington.

MRS. MARY E. DARNABY, only daughter of Joshua and Judith G. (Darnaby) Coons, was born on May 15, 1824, and on June 4, 1854, married Francis S., son of William Darnaby, who was born August 16, 1814. They had four children, only one of whom, Howard F., is living. Mrs. Darnaby, who has been a widow for some years, owns 156 acres of well-improved land.

THE ESTILL FAMILY.—The first Estill emigrated from England to New Jersey between 1649 and 1660; his wife was a Miss Wallace, of Scotland; his first son, the third male infant born in New Jersey, became, in 1698, the father of Wallace Estill, who moved to Valley of Virginia, in 1740, and settled near Waynesboro. He left six sons—John, James, William, Samuel, Wallace and Isaac. John remained in Virginia; James and Samuel moved to Ken-

tucky, the others to Southwest Virginia and Tennessee.

Capt. James Estill, the ancestor of the Estills of Fayette County, was one of the first Trustees appointed for Boonesborough by the Government of Virginia, in October, 1779; but this board refusing to act, others were appointed in 1787. He, with others, founded Estill's Station, early in 1780, about three and three-quarter miles southeast of Richmond, in Madison County, and he was a member of the first court ever held in Kentucky, and which was organized at Harrodsburg January 16, 1781. In December of that year, his right arm was broken by a shot from an Indian in ambush. In March of the following year, he led a small party in pursuit of a band of Wyandots, and coming up with them at Small Mountain Creek, two miles from the present Mount Sterling, there was fought the action known in history as "Estill's Defeat." The whites were twenty-five; the Indians an equal or greater number. The savages at first sought to avoid a battle, but their leader being wounded, and unable to retreat, rallied his braves, and directed the fight from behind a bush, whither he had dragged himself. For an hour the combatants confronted each other, neither daring to dash forward from cover, or to retreat. Estill detached Lieut. Miller with six men to flank the enemy, but these seven, instead of doing their duty, became panic-stricken and deserted their comrades. Another flanking movement was attempted by a smaller party, while the weakened residue of Estill's gallant band held the enemy in check in front; but before the maneuver could be accomplished, Capt. Estill, in rushing to the aid of a comrade, encountered a huge Wyandot, with whom he waged a hand-to-hand struggle, each wrestling for the mastery, till the arm of the white gladiator, not yet firmly knit where broken a few months before, suddenly snapped, and the Indian buried his knife in the body of his antagonist, with a shout of triumph, which was also his death-cry, as he fell dead on the body of his victim, shot by Joseph Proctor. The voice which had encouraged the Indians was now also stilled by death, and both parties withdrew from the field, on which the whites left seven dead. These were not scalped by the Indians, who carried off their slain, seventeen in number, with two wounded. Capt. Estill left five children— Benjamin, Wallace, Jonathan, James and Sallie.

Wallace Estill married Elizabeth Rodes, daughter of Judge Robert Rodes, of Albemarle County, Va., who emigrated to Kentucky in 1789. He left seven children—Mary, Webber, William R., John, Robert, Jonathan and Clifton.

William R. Estill married Miss Amanda F. Fry, of Fayette, County, and left three sons —Clifton, William and Robert, who are now living in the county, and are farmers, living adjacent to each other, in Brier Hill Precinct, on patrimonial lands, the original Dudley settlement.

Clifton T. Estill, born February 3, 1842, and brought up on the homestead place he now occupies, received his education at the schools of the neighborhood, and with B. B. Sayre, of Frankfort, and married, September 5, 1865, Mary Ellen, daughter of David Todd Carr, referred to in a former paragraph. He has four sons and four daughters. He farms 400 acres, and is extensively engaged in the raising of mules.

William W. Estill, born April 12, 1848, and raised on the homestead, married a daughter of J. Howard and Julia M. (Hughes) Sheffer, and of this union has four children—J. Sheffer, William Rodes, Howard Sheffer and George Castleman. He owns 1,217 acres of land, a beautiful tract of blue grass country, and on this extensive farm, called "Elmwood," he breeds large numbers of superior Short-Horn cattle and Cotswold sheep.

ROBERT ESTILL was born April 22, 1855; grew up on the estate of his father; and wedded, December 13, 1876, Mary, daughter of J. Howard Sheffer, by which union there are two children—Robert J., born October 23, 1877, and Laura S., born January 8, 1879. He, too, conducts a large stock farm.

JOSEPH GEORGE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in the year 1805. His father, William, son of Isaac George, came to Central Kentucky with the tide of immigration in the year 1797, and had for his wife Lucy, daughter of Capt. Moses Hawkings, of the Revolutionary army, and cousin of President Taylor. In 1831, Joseph George married Mary Ann, daughter of John Kay, who, with his wife came from Virginia and resided in Fayette County at the time their daughter became Mrs. George. Mr. George, in 1834, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has since been a member, worshiping with the M. E. congregation south of Lexington. He lives seven miles from the city on the Maysville pike, on a farm of 276 acres of fine land, called "Elkton," and has three children—John W., a stock broker in New York; Mattie, Mrs. D. B. Kirk, of St. Louis, and Alice, Mrs. Roach, of Fayette County.

HON. JACOB HUGHES, deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, was one of the pioneers of Fayette County who acted an important part in subjecting the country to the use of man, and in transforming it into the paradise we find it to-day. He was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., in 1791, and was a son of Cornelius and Rachel (Campbell) Hughes. His father was born in Ireland in 1739, came to America in 1756, served with distinction as a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1775, he married Rachel Campbell, who was born in Scotland in 1743. With his wife and family he emigrated to Kentucky in 1797, locating on a 2,000-acre Government grant in Boone County. He afterward moved to Bourbon County, and, finally, to Fayette, where he died. His son Jacob, when a mere lad accompanied his parents to Kentucky, and, at the early age of fourteen years, started in life for himself without a dollar, having received nothing from his father's estate, but by energy and industry soon won an honorable place in the community. When twenty-four years of age, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Esther (Patton) Hume, whose parents were Virginians by birth, and whose father was a relative to Hume, the celebrated historian; he settled in Clark County, Ky. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Hughes settled in Fayette County, in what is now Brier Hill Precinct, on sixty acres of land he had recently purchased. Accustomed to farming from boyhood, he soon became one of the foremost graziers and stock-breeders of the county. He was upright and honest, high-toned, clear-headed, of unbounded energy, far-seeing, and prompt to the letter in all his business transactions, public-spirited, liberal and generous to a fault. He was elected twice to the State Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1835 and 1839, with honor to himself and credit to the county he represented. Before the war between the States, he was an Old-Line Whig, during the war a strong Union man, and after its close, to the time of his death, an unflinching Democrat. By his own efforts, he amassed a large fortune, leaving at his death, June 18, 1874, to be divided among his heirs, 5,800 acres of land, and other property, to the value of more than $100,000. The family of Mr. Hughes consisted of three daughters and one son—Julia M., married J. Howard Sheffer; Jane R., married R. B. Graves; Harriet A., married

Joseph B. Stewart, and the son, Augustus W., died a bachelor at the age of twenty-eight years.

GAVINE DRUMMOND HUNT, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is of an old New Jersey family, dating back to the early days of the colonies. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan, was of English descent, and lived for a time on the Yadkin River, in North Carolina, though earlier in New Jersey, where his son George subsequently became a farmer and merchant, and married Catharine, daughter of Gavine Drummond, a Scotchman, and a relative of the Earl of Perth. A son born to them on December 2, 1794, was left motherless when but six days old, and at the age of six years was brought to Kentucky by his father, who also brought two colored servants, several horses and other effects. Traveling in a Jersey wagon by way of Philadelphia and through Pennsylvania to Fort Pitt, nows Pittsburgh, he there placed his goods on a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio River to Limestone, now Maysville, whence he journeyed again by wagon to John Mason's, in Fayette County, now of Lexington, and settled in the neighborhood. The boy, Gavine, attended the common schools of the vicinity, and grew stout and active on his father's farm. When about thirteen years of age he went to New Jersey on horseback, having for company some medical students on their way to Philadelphia to attend lectures, among them being John Todd. The boy lost his way in Philadelphia in seeking persons to whom he had letters of introduction, and was forced late at night to put up at a tavern, whence he issued next morning to find his horse which he had left elsewhere. On the journey from Philadelphia to New Jersey, alone, on asking his way at a fork in the road he encountered a stranger who turned out to be a Hunt, and a relative, and the two rode together to Trenton, N. J.

At the age of seventeen years he became salesman in the store of George Trotter, Lexington, and soon made another trip to New Jersey, this time traveling part of the way to Philadelphia with Henry Clay, who was on his way to Washington and to England as a Peace Commissioner. John Tilford was also of the party. On his return to Kentucky, several months later, young Hunt was sent to St Louis by Maj. Thomas H. Pindell, with goods to sell. St. Louis was then a town of only 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, up and down the river, and settled principally by a French population. Spending two or three years there he returned to Lexington, after the close of the war of 1812–15, but in 1819 went again to Missouri, accompanied by two Messrs. Grant, and entered some Government lands. He only stayed a short time, but long enough to call on an old friend of his father, Daniel Boone, with whom he spent several days very enjoyably. The old hunter and pioneer was then living with his son Nathaniel about twenty miles from St. Charles, on the Missouri River. As our subject grew up he got to the handling of horses, and on his return to Kentucky from the West he made a regular business of dealing in horses and mules, which he sold in Charleston, New Orleans and other Southern markets.

In 1831, he brought from New Jersey, riding him a great part of the way, the blooded coach-horse, "Brown Highlander," for some years the only fine-bred stallion in Kentucky, and from time to time he brought in other breeding stock, from which began the rearing of high-class horses in the Blue Grass Region. Helping his father on the farm each year, every fall he took a drove of choice horses and mules to the South, where he became widely known as an experienced and reliable dealer. His father died of cholera in 1833, leaving two sons by a second marriage. Descendants of them are still living in the county. In 1833, our subject married Catharine, daughter of Philomen and Mary (Dorsey) Burgess, of Mason County, but then living with her relative,

Dr. Elisha Warfield, of Fayette. Mr. Hunt still kept up his trade of horses and mules, at home and at New Orleans, and continued it as late as 1865. In the prosecution of this business, and otherwise, he has ridden on horseback probably more and further than any other man in Kentucky. All travel in the early time was in the saddle, and besides his youthful rides East and West, he has passed to and fro between his home and Charleston, S. C., at least a score of times, and to and from New Orleans nearly as often—riding, in short, wherever his trade called him, be the distances short or long. His wife died on January 27, 1843, leaving four sons and one daughter. He married again in 1845, taking as his second wife Mrs. Letitia Parrish, a daughter of Col. W. Dudley, killed at Fort Meigs ; but the only child born of this union, a son, died in infancy. His daughter married Dr. L. Craig. of Plainfield, N. J., and died on May 3, 1880.

The sons all took part in the late war—George W., the eldest, and Allie G., the third, on the Confederate ; and P. Burgess, the second, and G. Drummond, the youngest, on the Federal side of the struggle. G. Drummond was mortally wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, his horse being killed under him, he dying a few days after. Burgess was wounded in the left knee at Chickamauga. The rest came through fighting and campaigning unscathed. Allie G., the youngest surviving son, with whom his father and step-mother reside, lives within three miles of Lexington, on the Winchester pike. Born December 23, 1839, and brought up on his father's farm, he obtained his education at the country schools. As a youth he clerked in the shoe houses of James C. Butler and Squire Bassett in Lexington ; then went back to work on his father's farm ; next went to Chicago as clerk for D. Howard Smith, one of the late Colonels in Morgan's command ; again came back to his father's in Lexington, Ky., and was for a time Deputy under Joseph R. Gross, Sheriff of Fayette County. In 1862, when Gen. Bragg came into Kentucky, young Hunt joined the Confederate army, and was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. A. Buford, who had command of Bragg's rear guard. In Tennessee, the young aide left Gen. Buford, and went to Mississippi, joining Capt. Blackburn's company of the Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, in which was his brother George. He was for some time on detailed picket duty on the Mississippi River, watching gunboats, etc., till the company joined its regiment at Columbia, Tenn., in time to participate in the fight near that place, in which Gen. Van Dorn captured some 3,000 Federal prisoners. Young Hunt was in the spring of 1863 transferred to the command of Gen. John H. Morgan ; was on the great Ohio raid, and was captured at Buffington Island, being taken by steamboat to Cincinnati, thence to Camp Chase, and about a fortnight later to Camp Douglas, whence he escaped, and traveled by rail to Cincinnati ; remained two weeks, and then reached Maysville and Millersburg, Ky. He purchased a horse with the intention of passing through Eastern Kentucky to Virginia ; but, receiving a message which changed his purpose, he returned to Cincinnati, sold his horse, went to St. Louis, and thence by steamer to Memphis. There he shipped as a deck-hand aboard a Government boat, on which the Captain and mates were Southern, though the other officers were Northern. He ate with the other deck hands, and helped to "wood up" whenever fuel was needed for the engines. Reaching Friar's Point, Miss., he was quietly helped ashore, whence he and a companion walked about forty miles before being arrested by Confederate pickets and taken to Grenada. From there he passed by way of Jackson & Mobile to Atlanta, Ga., where he reported to Col. Johnson, of his command. He was sent in different directions from the headquarters at Decatur, to buy horses to remount the command, and in

the spring of 1864 left to meet Col. Johnson at Abingdon, Va., buying horses on the route to Morgantown, N. C., thence by rail. He next went with Col. Smith to the salt works in East Virginia; but later rejoined the Morgan men, and was made First Lieutenant. He came with the unmounted part of the command on the last Kentucky raid, making an average of twenty miles a day through the mountains; and he took part in the desperate fight against Gen. Burbridge's command at Mt. Sterling. He went with Morgan through that raid and back to Virginia with the command. After Gen. Morgan's death, Lieut. Hunt was sent by Gen. Duke, then in command, back to Kentucky to gather up what men had been cut off at the Cynthiana fight, and bring them to Virginia. He only took back about thirty, as a good many didn't want to go. He followed Gen. Duke to Washington, Ga., where the remnant of Morgan's command was disbanded; went to Augusta, where he was paroled, and a few weeks later came back to Kentucky. In August, 1866, he was elected Clerk of Fayette County, an office which he has since held, his present term expiring in September, 1882. On November 5, 1867, he married Mollie, daughter of Dudley M. and Henrietta (Downing) Craig, of which union seven children were born, five of whom are living. His brothers are both in Indian Territory, where Burgess has charge of the Indian agency at Wichita. He married in the fall of 1879 Maggie, daughter of the late Charles Gallagher, of New Orleans. George is still a bachelor, living in the Indian Territory.

PHILIP PRESTON JOHNSTON, lawyer, Lexington, was born April 4, 1840, at Shiloh, King George Co., Va., where his ancestors for several generations had been respected residents. He received but moderate educational advantages, and at an early age left his home to make his own way in the world. He served his time as a marble-cutter's apprentice in Baltimore, Md., and availed himself, to a considerable extent, of the splendid chances offered to young men in that city for mental improvement. In 1861, having then finished his apprenticeship, he left the work-shop for the military camp, going, like many young men of Maryland, to join the Southern army, into which he was formally mustered in, May of that year, soon being placed in the First Maryland Infantry, under Col. George H. Stuart; participated as a private in that regiment in the first battle of Manassas, and other minor engagements; for his year of enlistment, when he, as a Marylander, being exempt from conscription, was discharged, but re-enlisted almost immediately under Capt. John Pelham, of Alabama, in Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Horse Artillery; during four year's service, in which he had no furlough, except two, happily brief ones, given him by the death-dealing missiles of the enemy, he earned rapid promotion; ere-long held the rank of Captain, and in the fall of 1864, Gen. Jubal A. Early, under whom he had fought for several months in the Valley of Virginia, recommended him for distinguished gallantry and efficiency, and he soon after received his commission as Major of Artillery; was assigned to duty with Major General Lomax, as chief of division, and served under him till the close of the war. In the course of his military career he won the approval, expressed on the field, of Early, Breckinridge and Lomax; fought with the gallant Pelham under Stuart, received promotion at their hands, and was honored with their friendship. When the war ended, he went to Texas and engaged in trade with satisfactory results; in 1867, returned north and located in Lexington, Ky., when he began legal study under Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, and graduated at the Law College of Kentucky University, in 1868, since which time he has practiced at the Lexington bar. In 1870, he was, after a warm contest, elected City Attorney, a position, at that time, of considerable pecuniary value. In the same

year he married Sally Chiles, of Fayette County. In 1873, he was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from Fayette County, but was defeated by Col. Prall, the Republican nominee. In 1877, he was elected to the State Senate by a handsome majority. He has four young children, all boys, and resides in the immediate vicinity of the city of Lexington.

JAMES R. LOWE, farmer, P. O. Pine Grove, is a grandson of James Lowe, an early Virginian, located in Carroll County, Ky., and of George Mitchell, another pioneer. A son of the former took as his wife a daughter of the latter, and to this union of William H. Lowe and Louisa Mitchell our subject owes his birth, which occurred in Clark County October 28, 1851. The child grew to manhood on his father's farm, being, meanwhile, a student at the schools of his native county. At the age of fifteen years, he lost his mother, who died October 9, 1866; her husband survived till April 3, 1880. Mr. Lowe married, March 15, 1881, Ruth, daughter of Squire Thackery and Pamelia (Mitchell) Quisenberry, of Clark County. He was for a number of years Postmaster at Chilesburg, but is now in Brier Hill Precinct, ten miles from Lexington, on the Winchester pike, where he breeds Short-Horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. He also conducts what is known as Lowe's blacksmith-shop. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and he and his wife belong to the Macedonia Christian Church.

THOMAS OWEN, deceased, son of Robert Owen, a Virginia pioneer, was born March 24, 1807, in Bourbon County, Ky., but afterward ward became a resident of Fayette till his death. He was married July 4, 1833, to Emma, daughter of Isaac Furmon, but she dying December 29, 1839, he was again married in September, 1842, this time to Susan A., daughter of Samuel and Polly (Kemper) Matthews. Samuel Matthews was a native and life-long resident of Fayette County, and a son of John Matthews, an early pioneer from Maryland; his wife was a daughter of Tilghman Kemper, who served for three years in the Revolutionary war before coming from Virginia to Kentucky, and settling about three miles from Bryant's Station, where he built a hut three logs high, moved his family from a little settlement on Raven Creek, and finished the shanty after their occupancy of it. His eight children all married in Kentucky, and several of his sons served in the war of 1812–15. The Kempers belonged to the Old School Baptist Church; the Owens were Methodists. The family of Thomas and Susan A. (Matthews) Owen consisted of Robert S., born March 20, 1844; Mary E., born May 21, 1846; Nancy C., born April 3, 1849; Susan Emma, born August 21, 1851; John Thomas, who died in infancy; Sarah Frances, born December 13, 1855; Mattie C., born October 18, 1858; George B., who died at the age of three months; Eth D., born Decem- 24, 1861, and Addie T., born March 9, 1865. The father died April 1, 1867. His daughter, Mattie C., May 18, 1871, became the wife of Buford Lowe, of Fayette County.

CHARLES FLEMING ROGERS, farmer; P. O. Bryant's Station. One hundred years ago, a man named Joseph Rogers owned and occupied a small but valuable farm in "The Horseshoe Bottom," Culpepper County, Va., and had as neighbor a Col. Preston, a man of wealth, and then owner of a tract of Kentucky land which he had never seen, and which he was anxious to dispose of, as the region in which it lay was known to be infested by savages. Frequently bantered for an exchange of his farm for the Colonel's Kentucky lands, Rogers quietly informed himself of their quality and prospective value, and when the offer was again made it was accepted, and deeds at once exchanged. Thus Joseph Rogers became the owner of about 3,000 acres of land lying around Bryant's Station, in Fayette County, Ky. In 1782, he sent his younger brother, Barnett,

with a lot of slaves and other property, to take possession and prepare for the reception of the family, who were soon to follow. Barnett took part in the defense of Bryant's Station against the memorable Indian attack, and was shortly afterward killed while fighting as a volunteer at the battle of the Blue Licks. In the fall of 1784, Joseph Rogers, his wife and eight children, crossed the mountains in wagons to the Ohio, floated down the river by flat-boat to Limestone, now Maysville, whence, by wagons, they reached Bryant's Station, where they found the fort itself in a state of dilapidation, but a few families still inhabited cabins within the inclosure. The children of Joseph Rogers, who accompanied him from Virginia, were, in order of birth—Jeremiah Early, John, Elizabeth, James, Joseph, George, Elijah and Coleman. Their mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Jabez Early, a planter of good family and fortune in Culpepper County, Va. She presented her husband with two more sons, Henry and Richard, who were born after the arrival in Kentucky. She afterward died, and the widower married Mrs. Jane Farrar, a widow lady in his vicinity, who bore him an only son, Benjamin, who died about the time he reached his majority. In his old age, Joseph Rogers took as his third wife, Susan, daughter of Henry Coons. She gave birth to one son, Bernard, and for many years survived her husband, who died in 1834, at his home at Bryant's Station, in his ninety-fourth year, after an active and honorable career. None of his children are now living, and but one of his grandsons is now resident in the county. This is Charles Fleming Rogers, son of James, who was the third son and fourth child of the original pioneer and patriarch of the family. James Rogers was born in the year 1771, and, shortly after coming to Kentucky, married Nancy, daughter of Clifton Rodes, a farmer of Fayette County, and settled one mile west of Bryant's Station, on a farm which he improved and occupied till his death. Of the six children of his first marriage, only one is now living, Willis Rogers, of Nicholas County, Ky., now more than eighty years of age. Joseph B. Rodes and his sisters, Mary, Anna and Mrs. Nancy Eagle, residents of Fayette County, are grandchildren of James and Nancy Rogers. By a second wife, Susan, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Keith) Ford, Virginian settlers in Bourbon County. Joseph Rogers had three children, two of whom survive—Adeline F. and Charles F. Adeline married Joseph Early, of Boone County, and bore him seven children, six of whom are living—C. C. Rogers, Alva, Cora, Molly and Ionia M., now Mrs. Wellborn. Mrs. Early is a widow, and lives with some of her children in Scott County. Charles Fleming Rogers was born in 1814, in the house in which he now resides, built by his father, one mile west of Bryant's Station, on the old "Limestone road." The estate, acquired by Joseph Rogers, in 1782 passed by deed of gift to his son James, and to the present occupant by the will of his father, who died in 1840, his second wife surviving him thirty-three years. Charles Fleming Rogers was married, in 1844, to Margaret, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Ford, of Paris, Ky. Of their eight children, five are living—James, William, Edward, Rebecca and Mary—all residents of Fayette County.

SQUIRE JOHN WOODSON ROYSTER, stock-raiser, P. O. Lexington, was born in Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., in the year 1820. His grandfather was Littlebery; and his father, Mitchell Royster, took part in the early pioneer effort in that part of the State. His maternal grandfather was William Goodloe, of North Carolina, son of Robert Goodloe, and an early settler in Madison County, whose daughter, Mourning S., in 1818 became the wife of Michael Royster, who came to Kentucky in 1815, with Major Barnett. John Woodson Royster is a son of this union. When a child, he moved to Fayette with his parents, and received a

common education at the schools existing in the neighborhood of his boyhood's home, and was trained to the manly tasks of the farm, the fulfillment of which has been his life's business, not unmixed with pleasure, as mere field cultivation took a place secondary to the raising of stock, in accordance with his tastes. He is a successful breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and blooded horses. He married Anna A. Fleming, a lady descended from a family of that name prominent in the early history of Kentucky. Her father, Leonard Fleming, was one of the most intelligent and enterprising men of his day. Mr. and Mrs. Royster have five children—Mary, wife of Chester A. Worthington, of Texas; Goodloe, Florence D., Mrs. Hudson, and John W. The father is a member of Bryant's Station Baptist Church; the mother, of the Lexington Main Street Christian Church, clinging to the denomination in which her father's memory is revered as a faithful and earnest worker. Mr. Royster was first elected a Justice of the Peace in 1878, and has since been an acting Magistrate in his precinct.

JOSEPH B. RODES, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County February 4, 1838, son of Walter Rodes, who was connected with the Sheriff's office for about eighteen years; was also Deputy Circuit Clerk and Deputy County Clerk, and died in the fall of 1868. Joseph, our subject, was married in June, 1875, to Miss Bettie Starks, the daughter of James M. Starks, of Woodford County, Ky. They had four children, two of whom are living —J. Walter and Susan C. Mr. Rodes was in Col. Cluke's regiment, Morgan's command, Confederate service, and was captured in Ohio July 26, 1863, being confined first at Camp Chase and afterward at Camp Douglas, but escaping, in company with twenty-six others, in September, 1863.

HON. RICHARD A. SPURR, farmer, P. O. Chilesburg, whose portrait appears in this work, is descended from good Old Virginian ancestry by both the male and female lines. His paternal grandfather, William C. Spurr, born in Virginia April 10, 1775, was brought to Kentucky when only four years of age, by his father, Richard Spurr, also a native of Virginia, who settled near where the town of Athens now stands, and where many of his descendants still live. William, after reaching manhood, married Lydia Winn, born in March, 1783, and as the wedding was on March 19 1801, the bride was just eighteen and the groom in his twenty-sixth year. After thirty-one years of wedded life, the wife died, April 3, 1832. He survived her a few years, dying April 13, 1836. Their family consisted of six children, of whom one was Richard, born March 21, 1809, in Fayette County, whereof he was destined to become a representative man, and progenitor of a succeeding representative. Half a year after his birth another event transpired in the county, which was to have an effect on his future. This was the marriage, September 13, 1809, of William C. Prewitt and Margaret M. Edmonson, natives of Virginia, as also were their respective parents, with whom they had come as children from the Old Dominion, and settled in Kentucky, near Chilesburg. The bridegroom was born March 9, 1788, the bride being just seven days his senior, The children of this marriage and those of William Spurr grew up in the same neighborhood, and as a result of such acquaintance, upon arriving at maturity, young Richard Spurr married William C. Prewitt's daughter, Martha, December 2, 1830, he being at the time in his twenty-second year, while the bride was but little over seventeen, she having been born November 11, 1818. Mrs. Prewitt died October 13, 1830, but a short time previous to her daughter's marriage to Mr. Spurr; her husband survived her, and died in September, 1854. After his marriage, Richard Spurr took a lively interest in public affairs, and was a

member of nearly all the important committees and conventions of his party for many years as well as the choice of all parties when an energetic man was wanted for the furtherance of any popular object. In 1846, he was chosen to represent Fayette County in the State Legislature, having earned his election by his valor as a pro-slavery champion. After an active and useful life he died near Athens, February 8, 1851; his widow still survives him. His son, the subject of this sketch, Richard A. Spurr, born March 18, 1835, has proved himself a worthy descendant of a worthy sire, by adding fresh laurels to the family name. He received his early education at the district schools; but as he grew older, and after the death of his father, he attended the college at Bethany, Va., from which he graduated in the year 1857. He returned to the farm, on which he remained until his feelings could no longer be restrained and he took up arms in the cause of the seceded States, entering as a private in Col. Cluke's regiment, of Gen. John H. Morgan's command. He served with the dashing little army of mounted rangers for three years, during which time he was thrice wounded, and twice taken prisoner, and rose from the ranks, first to a lieutenancy, then to a captaincy. After the war, he again went to the farm, but soon began to interest himself in political matters, for which he has shown an aptitude seemingly hereditary. He is strongly Democratic, and on that ticket was sent as Representative of his county to the State Legislature, in 1875–76, and again in 1877–78, in which body he proved himself an indefatigable worker, and did good service for his county. He was a member of the Legislature when the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky was separated from the Kentucky University; was among the first to advocate the separation, and was elected one of eleven Commissioners to take charge of the institution and locate it. After much hard work, in which Mr. Spurr bore his full share, it was located at Lexington. In recognition of his past services, his party has again honored him by electing him the present year (1881) to the State Senate, to represent the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District. He is also an extensive farmer, and superintends his fine farm, embracing some 600 acres of choice land, all of which is highly improved and located on the turnpike road, leading from Lexington to Winchester, nine miles from the former city. He was married September 4, 1866, to Miss Ruth Sheffer, a daughter of J. Howard and Julia M. (Hughes) Sheffer. The latter lady was one of the three daughters of Jacob Hughes, a prominent citizen during his life, of this precinct, and a portrait of whom, together with a biographical sketch, appear in this work. By his marriage with Miss Sheffer, Mr. Spurr has three children, viz.: Julia H., Laura S. and Richard Hughes.

JAMES M. SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Muir's, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1814; son of William Scott, who moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and died in 1841, and grandson of James Scott, who was among the early settlers. James M. was educated in part at Lexington. He married Miss Ellen A. Freland, and has three children—James Russell, Frank F. and Sallie. He is a member of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, and owns 123 acres of excellent land, his place being known as "Vale of Eschol."

JAMES K. THOMSON was the son of Clifton Thomson, who, born in 1761, came to Kentucky during the early settlement, and died of cholera in 1833. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Ragland, born in 1768, and his second, Eliza Ford, born in 1777. The first marriage occurred in 1788, and of it were the following children: Sallie R., born in 1788; Louisa, born in 1790; Annie, born in 1792; William, born in 1793; Martha, born in 1798; Mary Ann, born in 1801, and C. Rodes Thomson, born in 1803, and shot in the court house at Mount Sterling in 1845. The second marriage

occurred in 1810, and of it were born a daughter and a son. The former, Emma F., born January 15, 1813, died February 24, 1868, the wife of Dr. W. G. Offutt; James K., the son, born March 2, 1816, grew up on his father's farm, on which he lived till his death. Married, in 1839, Susan T. Ford, who was born in September, 1819, and died in 1852, leaving one son, James C., now living in Parkersburg, W. Va. The widower took as his second wife, on October 9, 1855, a sister of the first. This lady, Mildred A. Ford, was born in Bourbon County, and her parents, James and Ann Ford, were early Virginian settlers on Green Creek. Mrs. Thomson's father died in September, 1856, her mother in 1866, and her husband September 20, 1868. Thus was she left parentless and widowed, but with one son, Frank, who still lives on the homestead, four miles from Lexington, on the Maysville pike, where Mrs. Thomson owns 400 acres of rich blue grass land, known as "Shady Side Farm." She is a member of the Main Street (Lexington) Christian Church.

N. P. VAN METER, farmer, P.O. Lexington, traces the genealogy of his family back to the early settlers of the Blue Grass Region. His grandfather, Isaac Van Meter, resided, for a time, in Clark County, Ky., but subsequently moved to Fayette. He married Miss Rebecca Cunningham, daughter of one of the prominent early pioneers. His son, Solomon Van Meter, and father of N. P., was married three times, first to Miss Lizzie Stonestreet, of Clark County. The issue of this union was two children, John S. and Lizzie, now Mrs. Capt. Nicholas. His second marriage was to Miss Susan Hockaday, of Fulton, Mo.; one child was born to them, who is now the wife of Dr. Carr, of Fulton, Mo. His last marriage was to Miss Martha C. Prewitt. Three children were born to them—Isaac C., Nelson P., and Solomon L. The latter now lives on the old home farm owned by his father. The home is known as "Duncastle." He was educated at Bethany, W. Va., graduated in scientific course in Class of 1880. The boys have continued the business of their father, that of farming and stock-raising.

JOSEPH WALLER, florist, Lexington, was born at Mühlhausen, Department of the Haut-Rhine, France, and came to the United States in the year 1858. For several years, he lived in New York, where he married Cecilia Glumser. In 1864, he moved to Kentucky, and was for some time head of the Horticultural Department at the State Agricultural College, near Lexington; but, having a taste for floriculture, he went into that business, which he has since continued. His garden and greenhouses, in the immediate neighborhood of the city, are well stocked with flowers of all kinds, from the common bedding plants to the most choice and noted varieties introduced from time to time for garden or house culture. He is a member of Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias. He and his wife have six children—Josephine, Eugene, Pauline, Joseph, Cecilia and Ernest.

JAMES W. WOOLLUMS, railroad station agent, etc., has, since he has been able to work for himself, filled positions as telegraph clerk, or agent, at railway stations. For about twenty years, he had charge of the depot at Midway, in Woodford Co., Ky., and, while there, married a Miss Maddox, of that county. About two years ago, he moved to Fayette County, as agent of the Kentucky Central Railway, at Muir's Station, eight and one-half miles from Lexington, where, in addition to the duties of his agency, he deals in coal and lumber and conducts a general store. He and his wife have a family of seven children, all of whom live at home with their parents, except the eldest son, Robert, who is at Midway. The names of the others are Lulu, James, Anna, Laura, Elizabeth and Hester. Mr. W. formerly belonged to Buford Lodge, No. 404, A., F. & A. M., at Midway.

## CHAPTER IV.

## ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 3, DOG FENNEL.

JOSEPH C. ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Lexington, owner of "Glengarry," a view of which appears in this book, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., January 1, 1830. His ancestors were natives of Scotland, whence they emigrated about the time of James II, and settled in Ireland. From there his great-great-grandfather, Andrew Anderson, came to America and settled in Augusta County, Va. Capt. William Anderson, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war for American independence, earning his title of Captain while engaged in that great struggle. He had two brothers, Gen. James and Robert, who went from Virginia to South Carolina, the former giving the name to Anderson District, which was formed out of part of Pendleton. William Anderson came to Kentucky shortly after the close of the Revolution, and located at Logan's Fort, in Lincoln County. He was a man of great wealth and took up several military claims in Jessamine and Fayette Counties. He married first Miss Craig, sister of Dr. Craig, the founder of Craig's Station, in Lincoln County. The second time he married, in Baltimore, Miss Catharine Blair, of Belfast, Ireland, who was attending school in Philadelphia. Oliver Anderson, the father of Joseph, was born in Jessamine County, February 14, 1794. He was a man of remarkable business capacity, having an experience equaled in extent by few men of his day. At the early age of sixteen or seventeen, he had an extensive trade established with New Orleans by means of flat-boats, performing the return trips on foot. Upon one occasion he walked from New Orleans to Kentucky, enlisted in the war of 1812 at the age of eighteen, and continued his journey on foot to Canada, served throughout the war with honor, helped to build Fort Defiance, was bayoneted in the thigh at the River Raisin. After the war, he returned to Kentucky and resumed his trading. He acted as Sheriff of Madison County for four years under Gen. Green Clay. In 1830, he began the manufacture of hemp at his farm in Jessamine County. He was afterward associated with Samuel G. Jackson and others in running factories of hemp, cotton and other textile fabrics. The firm of Anderson & Jackson was, at one time, one of the most influential manufacturing corporations in the United States. The dissolution of the firm was brought about, in 1848, by the unsettled state of affairs in Europe and the consequent decline in the foreign demand for cotton. The firm, however, discharged its obligations to the last dollar. In 1848, Mr. Anderson was elected, on the State's Rights Whig ticket, to represent Fayette County in the State Senate. He was a candidate for the same honor at the ensuing election, but was defeated by Elihu Hogan, on the Henry Clay Whig ticket. In 1851, he moved to Missouri and engaged in the culture and manufacture of hemp, in connection with pork packing, which business he prosecuted till the outbreak of the civil war. He was taken prisoner by United States troops, in 1861, for the crime of being a Southern sympathizer, and placed in

prison in St. Louis. After having been kept in close confinement for a sufficient time to shatter his health and render him physically incapable of future business, he was banished to Free-Soil territory. Through the influence of some of his friends in Washington, his parole was afterward extended to Kentucky. Being frequently warned by his friends that his life was in constant danger, he sought refuge in Canada, where he remained till the close of the war. He died in Lexington, at the house of his son-in-law, H. H. Gratz, January 12, 1873, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, respected and lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was a man of sterling integrity, always ready to assist those in need, and through all the vicissitudes of fortune which strewed his pathway in his declining years, he ever maintained an abiding faith in the providences of Heaven. He had four brothers—William, who was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, resigned and accepted a captaincy in the army, fought a duel with Capt. Harrison, of United States Army, resigned and studied law, practiced in Lexington. He served as Commonwealth's Attorney in Frankfort District. Died in Alabama. At time of his death, was the most prominent candidate for the United States Senate before the Legislature of Alabama. Robert, another brother (lawyer), died in Missouri. Hugh moved to Alabama and thence to Arkansas. Hugh A. Dinsmore, his grandson, is one of the most prominent lawyers of Arkansas. Hugh A. Moran, another grandson is a highly educated and influential citizen of Madison County. His other brother, Charles, moved to Mississippi where he acquired great wealth. Joseph C. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, received his early education under the tutorship of Col. R. T. P. Allen, of Frankfort, and Dr. Lewis Marshall. He entered Transylvania University, and afterward Princeton College, from which institution he was compelled to return before his graduation owing to the financial reverses of his father. He entered the law department of Transylvania, having as instructors Judge Robertson, Aaron K. Woolley, Thomas A. Marshall and Madison C. Johnson. He graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1849, receiving his license from Judge Simpson and Chief Justice Thomas A. Marshall. He moved to Missouri, and in partnership with his brother William, practiced law for four years in Lexington. In 1854, Mr. Anderson removed to Fort Scott, Kan. He was elected to represent Fort Scott District in the Legislature in 1855. Was elected speaker pro tem. and presided over nearly all the meetings of that deliberative body, owing to the absence of the regular speaker. In 1856, he removed to Douglas County, and was elected to represent that county in the Legislature. In 1857, he enlisted in the United States Army, receiving the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment; enlisted under act of Congress passed under the administration of President Buchanan to quell the disturbances in Kansas. When the war broke out, he was captured by United States troops in Missouri, and sentenced to prison during the war; was afterward paroled and ordered to come to Kentucky. Upon his arrival in Kentucky, took refuge at the house of his uncle, Caldwell Campbell, in Madison County; was afterward employed by W. K. Hocker to drive hogs South, and was frequently arrested by both United States and Confederate troops, upon one occasion as a spy, but he always effected his release without injury; returned to Kentucky, and was sent to Canada by Gen. Burbridge, where he remained till the close of the war. In 1865, he went again to Missouri, but being unable to stand the "Iron Clad" oath of that State, returned to Kentucky and in connection with his brother-in-law, H. H. Gratz, established the present Lexington *Gazette*. In June, 1867, he married Miss Blythe, daughter of Maj. James Blythe, a soldier of the war of 1812, and Jane

H. Gentry, of Madison County. They have one child, an intelligent lad of thirteen. In October, 1881, Mr. Anderson purchased "Glengarry," the home of the late Alex H. Brand, one of the most desirable farms in Fayette County, and proposes to devote himself in the future mainly to rural pursuits. We append a genealogical table of Mr. Anderson's family on both his father's and his mother's side from the time they left Scotland.

| ANDERSON. | CAMPBELL. |
|---|---|
| ..... | SAMUEL. |
| ANDREW. | Hugh. |
| | WILLIAM. |
| 3. Robert. | William. |
| 2. James. | Thomas. |
| 1. WILLIAM. | John. |
| | SAMUEL. |
| 1. John. | 1. Elizabeth. |
| 2. Charles. | 2. William. |
| 3. Jane. | 3. Anne Irvin. |
| 4. Hugh. | 5. Samuel. |
| 5. Mary. | 6. James. |
| 6. Sarah. | 8. Anderson. |
| 7. William. | 9. Judith. |
| 8. Robert. | 11. Minerva. |
| 10. Sophia. | 10. Caldwell. |
| 11. Susan. | 4. John. |
| 9. OLIVER. | 7. MARY. |

1. Mary.
2. Catharine.
3. Minerva.
4. William.
5. Joseph.
6. Le Grand.
7. Robert.
8. John C.
9. Kate.
10. Leila.

NOTE.—The numbers refer to the order of their births.

W. L. ATKINS, physician, Lexington, is a man whose life is a practical proof of the idea that character in a large measure is inherited, and that no matter how apparently disadvantageous the circumstances in which the boy may be placed, the son will show forth in a manner characteristic of the father. In the present case the subject is of a liberty-loving and remarkably vigorous paternal ancestry, his grandfather, Edward Atkins, a Virginian soldier of the Revolutionary war, having lived long to recount the hardships of the brave days of old, and fire the hearts of his children with patriotic devotion, he dying in Scott County, Ky., at the patriarchal age of one hundred and five years. Louis, a son of this veteran soldier, became a Baptist preacher, and pursued the duties of his ministerial calling with Elder Thomas Dudley, by whom he was ordained and married, and who preached at his funeral. Such was the father of the present Dr. W. L. Atkins; and his mother was a Stevenson, of a family which has produced some of the most patriotic and progressive men of several generations, the name to-day being sustained at a proud eminence by those who bear it in Kentucky. Rev. Louis Atkins was married in Fayette County, and there his son was born, in the year 1832, about two miles from his present place of residence. The lad received a rudimentary education at the common schools of the vicinity till he was ten years old, when his father died. For one year the boy worked at farming; the following summer found employment in a brick-yard in Lexington, and in winter got a situation in a restaurant, which he left and bound himself as a carpenter's apprentice, to a Mr. Giltner, in Bourbon County, for six years, to work for his board and clothes, the only other stipulation being that Mr. Giltner should send him to school the seventh year. During the latter half of his term of service he was foreman of work which constantly employed from eight to ten men, and became a very valuable aid to his master. After his indentures had been fulfilled he was for three years a partner with Mr. Giltner; then carried on the business two years longer for himself. His aim was to furnish himself with sufficient funds to

put him through college; and now, having saved $1,500, he thought he had enough for his purpose, so went out of the business, in which he was prospering, and began the study of medicine, at the age of twenty-seven years—taking one session at Transylvania, he finished his medical course in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Penn., studying and graduating under probably the best faculty that has ever been organized in the United States, comprising such men as Pancoast, Dunglison, Meigs and Gross. In March, 1860, he began the labors of his profession in his native county, and has since continued in active practice, in the same location. For five years he has been a member, and for about three years President, of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, discharging the duties of his position with marked penetration and ability. He also owns a fine blue grass farm of 188 acres, called "Maplewood," beautifully situated, about five miles from the city of Lexington, on the Russell turnpike road. He is one of the leading citizens of his precinct, and of the county; and as such, his portrait appears in the pages of this work.

G. W. ADAMS, farmer and blacksmith, Lexington, is a grandson of Frederick Adams, a native of Holland. His paternal grandmother was an English woman. He is a son of William and Mary T. (Laudeman) Adams, and his birth occurred in Fayette County during the year 1845. From the time he was able to work till he had reached the age of sixteen years, he was employed at farm labor. He then went to Cincinnati, where he married, in 1864, the lady of his choice being Mary A. Laudeman, bearing the same maiden name as his mother. He was for eighteen months in the Confederate army, serving in Col. Breckinridge's regiment under Gen. John H. Morgan, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. His farm of thirty acres is called "Maple Grove," and for some years he has also carried on the trade of a blacksmith. His one child, a daughter, is named Mamie G. He is a communicant of Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church, a Democrat and a member of the several orders of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Maccabees and Red Men of the Mohawk Tribe.

JOHN BRAND, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1845, son of A. H. Brand, who was born in Fayette, County in 1818, and, with the exception of a few years, he spent his entire life in that county, accumulating a fine property, being at his death, which occurred June 10, 1881, the owner of a fine farm on Newtown pike, three and a half miles from Lexington, upon which he bred fine horses, cattle and sheep. The mother of our subject was, before marriage, Mary E. Chew, daughter of Samuel Chew, who died in 1856. John Brand, his grandfather, was one of the early settlers, having come from Scotland at an early day. Mr. Brand married Miss Lizzie Hukle, in February, 1876, by which marriage he has no living children. Mr. Brand is a member of the Episcopal Church.

E. T. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is of English origin, his ancestors having emigrated from England to Maryland with Lord Baltimore; his grandfather, Joshua Brown, died in Maryland at the age of eighty-four years; his father, Vachel Brown, was a shoemaker by trade, but never worked at the business, being engaged most of the time as railroad contractor. He died of bilious fever in September, 1859, at the age of forty-four years, while engaged in building the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Westminster. His widow, Margaret (Thompson) Brown, carried on the farm until the 1st of April, 1862, when she moved to Frederick City. She died in June, 1863, from erysipelas, supposed to have been produced by a spider bite. The subject was born at Hood's Mills, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Carroll County, Md., November 24, 1852. After the death of

his mother, he went to live with his paternal uncle, with whom he remained until September, 1872, when he came to Kentucky, for the purpose of entering the machine-shops of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and learning the trade of practical machinist, as well as taking the college course. The machine-shops not being in running order, he was assigned to the three studies—Latin, Greek and mathematics, in the Preparatory Department of Kentucky University. In 1873, he commenced the regular college course, which, by hard study, he completed in two years, receiving the degree of B. S. in June 1875. He then commenced teaching in Montgomery County, at the same time taking a prescribed historical and scientific course, which he completed and received the degree of M. S. in June 1877. He taught one year in Montgomery afterward, and in September 1873, took charge of the Russell Cave School, in Fayette County, which he continued to teach until June, 1881. He was married on the 9th of August, 1877, to Miss Nannie A., daughter of H. S. and Lucy (Ellis) Parker, of Fayette County. Two children have been born of this marriage, both boys, viz.: Howard Vachel, born July 5, 1878, and Ellis Barton, born June 28, 1881. Mr. Brown owns thirty-five acres of excellent land in Dog Fennel Precinct, six miles from Lexington, on the Iron Works pike. He is quite a horticulturist, and knowing the value of good fruit, is every year planting fruit trees with the intention of making his a fruit farm. He is a member of the Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church.

R. A. CARRICK, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson of Robert Carrick, a soldier of the war of 1812–15, who died in 1876. His father, John A. Carrick, is still living, at the age of about sixty years, and is the owner of 340 acres of blue grass land. The son was born in Fayette County, in the year 1851, and, after enjoying the educational and labor facilities of the country, was married, in 1878, to Miss Bettie Harp. The union has been blessed by one child, a girl, named Florence. Mr. Carrick is a consistent supporter of the Democracy.

DAVID S. COLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Lexington. Descendants of many of the first families of Virginia are to be found in the the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, and in almost every instance they are worthy representatives of a people whose chivalry, courtesy and refinement are deserving of the praises so freely bestowed. The line of ancestry is not more clearly traced than is that of Mr. D. S. Coleman, his grandparents, on both sides, being natives of Virginia. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., where his father died in 1832, after which he was taken into the family of his grandfather, David Sutton, whose estate he inherited. Mr. Sutton was an extensive stock-raiser and largely interested in the manufacturing of hemp. The estate is one of the finest in Fayette County, and is known as "Highland Place." It comprises 750 acres of beautiful blue grass land, and is located a few miles from Lexington on the Newtown pike. Mr. Coleman was born in 1823, and at about ten years of age was taken into his grandfather's family. He was given every opportunity of obtaining an education, which he so thoroughly improved as to graduate from Transylvania University. He then began the study of law, but believing his duty to his grandparents, who were growing old, greater than any honors he might achieve in the legal profession, he abandoned the study and returned to Highland Place, where he endeavored to make the closing years of the lives of those more pleasant, to whom he owed so great a debt of gratitude. In 1848, Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Childs, daughter of John C. Childs, and granddaughter of Robert E. Brooking, of Clark County. When Mrs. Cole-

man was about two years of age, her father, who was an attorney, standing high in the profession, moved to Greencastle, Ind. There he became interested in political affairs, and was several times elected to the Legislature. Mr. Coleman is a Democrat and a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Two children have been born to them, a son and daughter—John W., who recently married a daughter of Benjamin F. Graves, and Miss Nora, whose home is still with her parents.

W. A. DISHMAN, P. O. Lexington, was born in the year 1831, in Fayette County, Ky., within four miles of Lexington, and close to the Versailles pike. His father and mother came with their parents from Virginia, and the Dishmans took up arms and fought with other Lexington and Fayette volunteers in the war of 1812–15. Our subject was educated at the schools of his native county, in which, with the exception of about ten years spent in the adjoining county of Woodford, he has lived all his life. In 1852, he married Miss Mary L. Frost, whose people before locating in Kentucky belonged to Maryland. Mr. Dishman has been a member of the Odd Fellows society, and always voted with the Democrats.

R. H. DEVORE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1824, is the son of James and Elizabeth (Harrison) Devore. His paternal grandfather, Samuel by name, was a settler in Kentucky when the cultivation of every little clearing was watched by the jealous and murderous eye of the savage, and the inmate of every rude log cabin knew and dreaded the horrors of Indian war and rapine. His maternal grandfather, Robert C. Harrison, was also one of the early settlers from Virginia. In his boyhood, R. H. Devore attended the schools in the vicinity of his father's farm, on which he worked till the year 1843, when he married, choosing for his helpmate in life Miss Mary Elhington. Since then, they have met the world together and prospered in mutual counsel. Their farm is an excellent one of 156 acres, lying eight miles from Lexington, on the Russell pike. Two of their children, James and Lizzie, died in 1879; six are living—Robert, Martha, Jennie, Ann, Hettie and Mamie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Methodist, of Hutchinson Chapel, and a Democrat.

HIRAM DENISON, P. O. Lexington, is a son of Daniel D. and Elizabeth (Morrow) Denison, and was born in the year 1822, in Bourbon County, Ky., of which part of the "dark and bloody ground" his paternal grandfather, James Denison, was one of the early settlers, as were also his maternal grandparents. His father died in 1831, and his mother in 1870. Mr. Denison is a member of Antioch Christian Church, and a Democrat.

W. G. DOWNING, P. O. Lexington, is a descendant of the pioneer stock of Virginia, whence his grandfather removed to Kentucky. His father was born in Fayette County on a farm adjoining the Richmond pike. The maiden name of his mother was Dowton. He was born August 23, 1849, in the county which had been the birthplace of his father, and as child, boy and man, he has always lived in Fayette, being educated in the county schools, and working both before and after marriage amid the same scenes with which he had become familiarized during his more youthful days. He chose as his partner, "for better, for worse," while life lasts, Miss Alice Hukel, who became his wife in the year 1880. Her parents were from Bourbon County. Mr. Downing is a man diligent in business, unassuming in his manners, and, satisfied with the quiet joys of domestic life, he belongs to no secret society. He votes the Democratic ticket.

THOMAS R. FORD, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson of Edward Ford, who, in 1806, moved to Kentucky from Fairfax County, Va., where his son James, the father of our

subject, was born. Edward Ford died in 1814, James Ford in 1856, aged eighty-four years and three months. Thomas R. entered upon life in the year 1816; was educated at the common schools of his native county, Bourbon, and was inured to farm labor from his youth up. In 1852, he took for a helpmate through life Emeline, daughter of George A. Smith, of Bourbon. Their family consists of four daughters and a son. Mr. Ford is a Democrat. He is the owner and cultivator of 156 acres of magnificent land, about four miles from the city of Lexington, on the main road, known as the Maysville pike, and remarkable as being the first road macadamized in Kentucky. The farm bears the neat and appropriate name of "Fordham."

MRS. ELIZABETH FISHER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the widow of the James Fisher, to whom reference is made in one of the historical chapters of this work as the opener of an extensive and interesting Indian mound on his property near Lexington, and from which many ancient aboriginal relics were sent to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Mr. Fisher, who was a highly respected, enterprising and intelligent citizen, a Mason and an Odd Fellow, died in October, 1875, since which time his widow has herself managed, with efficient hired help, her farm, of 166 acres, to which is given the name "Smithland." Mrs. Fisher is a native of Bourbon County, but when she was only two years of age, her parents removed to Fayette, where she has since had her permanent residence. Her maiden name was Talbott, and she is a direct descendant of an English-Scotch family of the name who came from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day, her great-grandfather, Samuel Talbott, settling in Clark County, between the Kentucky River and Boone's Creek. He had one son, Nicholas, whose mother died when he was but a child, and several other children by a second wife. Nicholas. Mrs. Fisher's grandfather, was a farmer, also a wheelwright and shoemaker. He represented his county in the Legislature, being in that body in 1821. His wife's name was Aria, daughter of John Kennedy, who had emigrated from Ireland and lived in Virginia during the Revolution. He was taken as a soldier by the draft of "the fifteenth man," and served his time in the ranks. Turning out again to repel an English attack, he was captured by the enemy at Guilford Court House, N. C., on March 5, 1781, and his death, on board a British prison-ship, on June 26, is said to have been from starvation. His daughter subsequently came to Kentucky, where an uncle, after living in the fort at Strode's Station with his wife and family for five years, on account of Indian incursions, had located, in 1785, on the stream now known as Kennedy's Creek. Nicholas and Aria (Kennedy) Talbott had a son called Courtney, born September 3, 1804, in Bourbon County. This lad learned shoemaking with his father, all the shoes, as well as all the furniture used by the family, being made at home. Excepting only four months in school, he was also educated at home by his father, while working at the shoe-bench or lathe. December 16, 1830, he married Elizabeth Harp, and for several years lived on a farm of his own near where he was born, but, in 1835, moved to Fayette County upon a farm of 200 acres, now owned by George Whitney, and known as "Pine Grove;" afterward bought a small but rich tract on the south side of the farm, composed of part of the Richardson estate; built, of material obtained on the farm and under his own supervision, a brick house, since remodeled by Mr. Whitney; and brought up a family of four sons and six daughters—the surviving members of a family of thirteen children. He was one of the first volunteers for the Union, but was rejected on account of his age. In the spring of 1863, he moved to Indiana, and lived near Crawfordsville till his death, in his sixty-third year. He

was a leading Mason for more than a quarter of a century. By his father's will, he had been made administrator of the estate, and also guardian of a feeble-minded brother, now cared for by his widow. In an active business career of thirty years' duration, he never incurred an obligation he did not meet on or before its maturity. Such was the father of Mrs. Fisher.

SQUIRE H. C. FUNK, farmer, P. O. Centerville, is a grandson of Peter Funk, who with his son John, moved into Kentucky from Maryland. John Funk, who died in the year 1862, at the age of sixty-five years, was the father of the present Squire. The latter was born in Jessamine County, in 1838, but later in life found his way into Fayette, in Dog Fennel Precinct of which county he settled, and still remains, holding the position of Justice of the Peace, to which office he was first elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1868. He is a Democrat, a Deacon of Old Union Christian Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His property, called "Content Farm," consists of 150 acres of excellent land, lying ten and one-half miles from Lexington, on the leading road known as the Russell pike. In 1861, he married Miss Fannie Lydick, who died in 1863, leaving one child, a daughter, named Fannie, and in 1865, the widower married again, taking for his second wife Miss Laura Lydick, by whom he has two children, Maggie T. and Mary A.

ANDREW J. GORHAM, farmer, P. O. Lexington, for twenty years one of the directors of the Lexington & Newtown turnpike, and for the past three years President of the same, is a native of Fayette County. He is one of a family of ten children born to George and Nancy (Graves) Gorham, who were natives of Virginia, and among the early pioneers of Fayette County, the former dying in 1849, and his widow surviving him until 1878, when she died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Almost wholly dependant upon his own resources from childhood, Mr. Gorham has, by his own efforts, gained, first, a good business education, and then a property and home comforts and conveniences. Politically, his faith is Democratic. His wife, who was a Miss Sallie Wallace, is a native of Scott County, Ky. She is the daughter of John Wallace, who is also a native of Scott County.

WILLIAM GORHAM, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is one of a family of nine children, born to George and Nancy (Graves) Gorham, who were natives of Virginia and among the early pioneers of Fayette County, the father of George having come from Virginia at at early day and settled in Sandersville Precinct on the Georgetown pike. So far as the genealogy of the family may be traced, they have for the past three generations been interested in agricultural pursuits. The early life of William was spent on his father's farm, and his opportunities for attaining an education were such as the country afforded at that date. His wife was a Miss Margaret Williams, and in 1851, shortly after they were married, they moved to Scott County, but subsequently returned to Fayette County, where Mr. Gorham owns a farm of 208 acres, located on the Newtown pike. He has been dependent upon his own resources, and the possession of so fine a home is the best evidence of his thrift and industry.

W. C. GRAGG, physician and farmer, P. O. Lexington, born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1830, is a son of Hiram and Lucy (Crane) Gragg. His maternal grandfather came from Virginia, whence he brought his daughter Lucy. The Doctor received his youthful education entirely at the common schools, and therefore owes his after progress to self-help alone. His medical degree is from the old university at Louisville, from which institution he graduated in 1855. He devotes a considerable portion of his time to practical agriculture. The farm he occupies at present is owned by Dr. Logan, but he has

one of his own about nine miles from Lexington. He has a family of five sons, whose names are H. N., E. W., Edgar, Logan and James C. He is a Democrat, and a member and Elder of Antioch Christian Church.

W. H. GUYTON, farmer, P. O. Lexington, who now has charge of his mother's farm, on the Newtown pike, is a native of Louisville, Ky., and came to Fayette County with his parents. He was born in March, 1840, and though suffering the loss of the use of one leg, that has kept him from manual labor, he has proved himself so successful a financier as to have made a success of life in agricultural pursuits. He was educated at St. Mary's College of Lebanon, and St. Joseph's College of Bardstown, though between his studies at these places he was under the instruction of Prof. Drake, of Transylvania University. After college, he took up farming; bought, first, a farm in Mercer County, Ky., which he sold and then purchased another on the Iron Works road, which he also sold, and has since been conducting his mother's farm. His inability to travel over the farm readily has given him ample time for literary pursuits, which he has employed to the best advantage. Taking an active part in politics, he has become thoroughly posted in the political issues of the day, and has proved himself quite valuable in the campaigns of his party, though no office-seeker himself. His father died in Louisiana, and his mother subsequently married Capt. George Bowman, who was the last owner of the famous horse Grey Eagle.

C. P. HARP, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1846, and is the son of Henry Harp, who is still living, at the age of threescore and three years. The son was educated at the schools of his native county, and brought up on a farm, whereby he has had from his youth up a practical training in all the affairs of agriculture. In 1869, he married Miss Nannie Foster, whose grandfather, John Foster, was one of the earliest settlers on "the dark and bloody ground," now known as the State of Kentucky, and whose mother's parents came from Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Harp owns a fine farm called "Mill Spring," on the Russell pike, ten miles from Lexington, and containing 225 acres. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Antioch Christian Church. His family numbers three, the names of his children being Willie H., Lizzie Alma and Barton C.

COL. P. W. HUDSON, was born in Hartford, Conn., where he was educated, and afterward became a paper manufacturer, but also interested himself largely in raising fine stock. In 1861, he enlisted in the First Connecticut Regiment, with which he served through the war, beginning as a private and working his way up by soldierly merit to the chief command of the regiment. He also attained some prominence as a politician, being Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of the town of Manchester, Conn. His earnestness and zeal in the matter of stock breeding was recognized by his election to the Presidency of the Tolland Agricultural Society, which position he held at the time of his removal to Kentucky in 1878, since which time he has been able to gratify his taste for blooded horses in the midst of the great Blue Grass Region. In 1879, he married Miss Florence Royster. He is located about six miles from Lexington, on the Maysville pike, and on a farm of 500 acres, which is used as the breeding farm of thoroughbred racing stock, owned by Mr. M. H. Sanford, but where Col. Hudson also raises fine-strained animals, both trotting and running horses.

L. R. HUFFMAN, stock-raiser, P. O. Centerville, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1826. His father, Henry Huffman, was among the early Virginian settlers of the county, and died in 1862, being then in the ninety-fourth year of his age. From his early youth Mr. Huffman has been an observer

of and participant in the practical details of field culture and stock-raising, and for the latter branch of farm life he has evinced a peculiar aptitude. He is largely interested in the breeding of Short-Horn cattle, and has, as the monarch of his herd, "Wade Hampton," a calf from the celebrated $12,000 McGibbon bull. Mr. Huffman is also the raiser of the widely and favorably known Premium Herd of Poland China hogs, one of which, "Kentucky King," owned by him, weighed 1,240 pounds. The seat of his enterprising and valuable operations in stock development is called "Garden Spot Farm," a name which his 200 acres in their beauty and fertility well deserve. Mr. Huffman's wife is Amanda, daughter of Adoniram Allen, of Bourbon County. They have six children —James H., Lindsay R., Louann Mathers, Norman H., Willard and Mary E. With but one exception all are, like their parents, members of the Christian Church at Old Union.

JOHN T. HUGHES, horseman, P. O. Lexington, is the son of Michael C. and Mary (Grimes) Hughes. He was born in the year 1843, in Fayette County, in which he has spent his entire life. One year after his birth he was left an orphan by the death of his father, and to his mother alone was left the task of training the infant so that he might become a useful member of society. On her also devolved the management of the farm. After a widowhood of twenty-nine years, she died in 1873. In early life, John developed a passion for raising fine horses, and, as soon as he could, he turned his attention to the breeding and training of blooded coach and harness horses. This he has assiduously followed, until he is now acknowledged by all to be the largest dealer in matched horses in Fayette County. He is the owner of 200 acres of fine blue grass land, situated on the Maysville pike, seven miles from Lexington, and called "Elton Stock Farm." This property has been, by him, highly improved and fitted with spacious barns and breeding stables. He is a director of the Bourbon Fair Association, and a stanch member of the Democratic party.

THE HIGGINS FAMILY.—Richard Higgins, born September 7, 1770, in Caroline County, Va., emigrated to Kentucky in 1788, and on August 27, 1792, was married to Sally Allen, daughter of Richard and Anne (Wisdom) Allen, of Fayette County. In 1809, he removed to Lexington, where he resided until his death, in 1843. He was one of the most prosperous and enterprising merchants of his day, bringing groceries from Augusta, Ga., and merchandise from Philadelphia, carrying the products of Kentucky to those places in wagons and bringing back his goods by the same mode of transport. His daughters, reaching maturity, were Syria, who married William Richardson, for many years President of the Northern Bank at Louisville; Margaret, who married Isaac Worthington, of Mississippi; Caroline Virginia, who married Thomas H. Waters, of Lexington; Anne America, who married Col. A. G. Morgan, who was killed at Buena Vista; Mrs. Morgan is the only living child of Richard Higgins, Sr. His sons were Joel and Richard. Early in life, Joel undertook planting in the South; married Ann L. Gibson; made Lexington his home until his death, leaving the following sons: Richard, who resided in this city until his death, on plantation near Helena, Ark., where his two sons, Joel and R. Brand Higgins, still reside; their mother was Elizabeth Brand, daughter of John Brand, Jr. Maj. Randall G. Higgins, married Sally Maury, of Natchez, Miss., was a staff officer to Gen. Polk, and now resides in Mississippi, a planter. John Allen Higgins, married Bettie C. Webb, of Scott County, died in 1880, at his residence, in this county, leaving three sons, Joel, M. Webb and Robert, and five

daughters; Joel married Kate Legrand Higgins, daughter of Richard Higgins, of Castleton; he was also the father of Maj. Joel Higgins of this county, and of William M. Higgins, who died several years ago. Richard Higgins, the other son of Richard and Sally (Allen) Higgins, also became a planter in the South until a few years before the war; he married Sarah Shelby, daughter of Maj. Thomas Shelby, of this county. She died leaving no children. He then married Jane Nash Legrand, daughter of Abner Legrand, of this city. She died leaving two daughters, Mary J. Justice, of this city, and Fannie Allen Hedges, of Fordham, N. Y. He then married Lizzie L. Gibson, of Mississippi, who survived him. Their children were George B. Higgins, now of Boyle County, Ky.; Claude G. Higgins; Kate L. Higgins, wife of Joel Higgins, Jr., and Lizzie Sayre Higgins. Richard Higgins, shortly before his death, removed from his country place, "Castleton," to Lexington, where he resided when he died, in 1868.

CHARLES W. INNES, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1821. His father, Henry E., who was a native of Virginia, and son of Hugh Innes of that State, came to Kentucky during the early part of the present century. He was a cousin of Squire Innes, of whom mention is made elsewhere in these biographies. Charles W. Innes, in 1842, took as his wife, Miss Mary Russell, who died in 1855 leaving him with two motherless children, whose names are Henry E., and Robert. He is a member of the Christian Church, and one of the congregation at Old Union; a Mason and a Democrat. The place on which he lives, and which he owns and manages, is known by the name "Corinthia," and consists of 560 acres of delightfully rolling blue grass land, well suited to the rearing of Short-Horn cattle, of which he is a careful and successful breeder.

SQUIRE J. P. INNES, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is, like others of the name now resident in Fayette County, Ky., descended from Hugh Innes, of Virginia, who was his grandfather. His father, James Innes, was among the early Virginian settlers of Kentucky, and became a resident of Fayette, in which county our subject was born, in the year 1812, where he has always resided, joining in the ever-onward march of civilization and improvement. He chose for his wife Miss Columbia Davis, whose grandfather, William Davis, was among the early settlers when the country was yet full of Indians, in what is now the northern part of Woodford County, and owned the land for miles around the present town of Midway, near which place the old homestead, ever since held in the Davis family, is now in possession of H. O. Davis, a brother of Mrs. Innes. The residence of Squire Innes, called "Malmaison Hall," is nine miles from Lexington, on the Russell pike. He owns 1,520 acres of land, which, besides other uses, supports fifty milch cows. On the property is a large Indian mound, in which were deposited the bones of many a dusky brave. Here is also a trench, passing for a long distance across the lot, from which both zinc and silver were taken years ago. There is also a considerable vein of lead on the farm. Squire Innes takes his title from the office of Magistrate, held under the old constitution. He is a Democrat. His family consists of seven—Mrs. Mag. Johnson, of Tennessee; Susan Burgess, of Lexington; John P. Innes, Jr., America Whitney, George W. Innes and Elizabeth Davis.

ROBERT H. INNES, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1828, and is a son of Henry Innes, one of the early settlers from Virginia. On attaining his majority, in 1849, Robert married Miss Sophia Flournoy, a granddaughter of John Conn, about the first, if not the very first settler in the neighborhood, where since has grown up Centerville, with a rich and valuable country

around it. Mr. Innes owns 480 acres of excellent undulating farming land where he lives, about nine and a half miles from Lexington, on the Russell pike. His farmstead is called "Buena Hill." He is a breeder of Short-Horn cattle, and has at the head of his herd a magnificent bull, "Second Duke of Cannondale," an animal of unblemished pedigree and faultless proportions, of which his owner is justly proud. Mr. Innes gives his political support to the Democracy, and is a member of the Christian Congregation at Old Union. He has a family of five children, whose names are Mary, Annie, Flournoy, Lena and Charlie.

WILLIAM KLARENVAR, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a native of Holland, but came when still a young man to the United States. He reached Central Kentucky in 1858, took up his residence in Lexington, and there engaged in the grocery trade. Two years after his arrival he took for his wife Mrs. Eliza Wilson, whose family came from Virginia. Continuing his business as a grocer in the city till 1880, he in that year moved upon a farm, which had become the property of his wife by inheritance, and upon which they now live. It consists of thirty acres, on the road known as the Russell pike, and being worked with the true diligence of the Hollander, repays the care bestowed upon it by an unusual display of beauty and fruitfulness. Mr. Klarenvar has always voted the Democratic ticket.

SQUIRE JOHN KEARNEY, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Lexington, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1831, but came to America when he was only seventeen years of age. He remained in Maryland for about a year, then moved to Lexington, Ky., in the fall of 1849. Here he followed his trade of blacksmithing for twenty years. March 4, 1855, he married Eliza Molloy, from County Tyrone, Ireland, and moved to Dog Fennel Precinct, in which he has since continued to have his fixed residence. For years he worked in a blacksmith-shop, originally known as the "Put-off" shop, a name soon dropped for that of "Kearney's," which it still holds, and properly so, as it is now run by a nephew of the Squire, of the same name. In 1862, Mr. Kearney purchased an interest in a farm, but he did not actually become a farmer until 1869, when he bought his present place, 100 acres of the old Maj. Hector P. Lewis property, on the Iron Works road, within sight of the Russell pike, and only five miles from Lexington. He then gave up blacksmithing as a trade, but has a forge on his farm, and does all his own iron work. He took no part in the civil war, but was put to considerable trouble by being several times placed under arrest as a rebel, an experience at which he can now afford to laugh. Since he began farming he has done a great deal in the way of buying and shipping of cattle and horses, a business he is still engaged in. He is a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Lexington. In 1876 he was apointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. McCreary, to fill the unexpired term of Squire Logan, who had resigned, and in 1878 he was re-elected to the position, and is still serving. Mr. Kearney has had eleven children, of whom ten are living. Lizzie, the eldest, remains at home; Catharine is the wife of Ben Worland, of East Hickman Precinct; John Roger and Daniel G., though unmarried, are farming together in Scott County; Francis L. is at Louvain, Belgium, finishing his studies for the priesthood; Mary died in July, 1878, aged fifteen years; and the younger ones at home are Patrick Henry, James Andrew, Alice, Sarah and William.

E. H. LEACH, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Scott County, Ky., in the year 1825. His father and grandfather came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1805, and took part in the dangers and privations incident to pioneer life at that era. His father's name was Cageby Leach. The son, after reaching his majority,

and attaining such circumstances as to warrant a matrimonial alliance, led to the altar Miss Sarah G. Hall. He lives upon and acts as overseer of the farm of Robert Johnson, containing about 1,200 acres, the work upon which he has managed for the past twenty-seven years. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the Odd Fellows, and the United Order of Workingmen. Mr. and Mrs. Leach have a family of seven children.

JOSEPH LUIGART, brewer, P. O. Lexington, belongs to that element of the population, the German, which is so large and important a factor in the commercial, social and political affairs of the United States. He was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg in the year 1828. Looking for a larger field in which to exercise his powers of thought and action, his desire led him to the great and free republic of the Western continent. Emigrating from Germany in 1852, he first located in Cincinnati, Ohio., and began work in earnest. So successful was he, that, in four years, he was able to set up house, with a wife at the head of the establishment, she having been before marriage Miss R. Baugartner. Remaining in Cincinnati, diligently engaged in his business till 1870, he in that year removed to Lexington, in the neighboring State of Kentucky, and started a brewery in proximity to the city, on the Maysville turnpike road. This brewery he still runs in connection with William Harting as partner. His landed property consists of two acres comprising the grounds in the midst of which stands his residence, just outside the city limits. He has a family of seven children, whose names are John, Gustave, George, Frederick William, Joseph, Ann and Mary.

JAMES W. McCONNELL, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is undoubtedly of one of the very "first families of Kentucky." His great-grandfather, William McConnell, whose father and mother were respectively Irish and Scotch, was born in Pennsylvania, married a Miss Elliott of that State, and became a pioneer of westward civilization. He was a member of one of the first parties of white men to explore the wilds of Kentucky. His was the first log cabin built where is now the city of Lexington, with the early history of which he was closely identified, as will be found by reference to the chapters more especially devoted to that city. He owned an extensive land grant, of which the present Lexington Cemetery and the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum formed a part. After the founding of McConnell's Station he turned his attention to the construction of a water-mill probably the first in the new country, and when the building was up he gave a dance, to which gathered the beauty and chivalry of Lexington "to chase the glowing hours with flying feet," light hearted, yet warily watchful for the possible Indian attack. An illustration of the danger of their situation is furnished by the following incident: One day several men went a short distance from his station to cut up a tree that had previously been felled and were attacked by a party of Indians who had cunningly concealed themselves in the thick top. A race for life ensued, the Indians being fired at from the station, but one, more daring than the rest, sustained the pursuit till he wounded one of the fleeing, unarmed whites in the back with his tomahawk, while Mrs. McConnell, as intrepid as her husband, stood outside the fort urging her friends to greater speed, and calling to the hinder one, "Run, Johnny Brooks, run!" After less fear began to be entertained of the savages and the different families had settled throughout the forest country. William McConnell died at the "Station" he had founded, leaving a widow and seven children, four boys and three girls, who married and left to their descendants the record and inheritance of ancestral bravery and integrity. James, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Kentucky with his parents, and took his share in the perils and privations,

the valor and enterprise of the early pioneer days. His son, Frank, born on the "McConnell's Station" farm, Lexington, in 1817, grew to manhood and took part in the advancing cultivation of the State, married, and became the father of James W. McConnell, who was born in 1844, not far from Lexington, on the Winchester pike, was educated at the county schools, and, excepting thirteen years, has lived in Fayette County, Ky., all his life. When the civil war broke out, the younger representatives of the McConnell family enlisted in the Confederate service with an enthusiasm natural to their race, and Gen. John Morgan had in his command no braver men than the young McConnells, who followed him through all the vicissitudes of war. James W. first joined Capt. McCann's company, the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, but was transferred to Capt. Jacob Cassell's company of Duke's regiment, in Morgan's command, in which he served actively till captured at Buffington Island, Ohio, and taken to Camp Douglas, where he remained a prisoner some seventeen months. He had been selected for exchange, but permitted a soldier arrested as a spy to assume his name and thus escape. In 1869, he married Maggie W. Toleson, of Arkansas, and is now living upon and working his farm of fifty-seven acres, called "Locust Center," in Dog Fennel Precinct of Fayette County, Ky. He has never belonged to any secret society, and has always voted the Democratic ticket.

C. C. NUTTER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1829, and is a son of William Nutter, whose father, Thomas, was among the early settlers on the "dark and bloody ground," where our subject was brought up from infancy to manhood, and where he has since taken up his full share of the duties pertaining to American citizenship. He is the owner of 30 acres of productive land, which, with the appurtenances thereto, he calls "Sweet Home." Here he dwells in rural content with his wife, to whom he was married in 1852, formerly Miss Rebecca Causey. They have been blessed with six children—Marcus, Jasper, Fannie, Willie, Laura and Clem W. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Christian Church at Old Union.

HOWARD DUDLEY OWINGS, distiller, P. O. Lexington, was born, in 1837, in Cumberland County, Ill. His father was Samuel Owings, a native of Fayette County, Ky., born in 1807 and dying March 18, 1881; he the son of Joshua Owings, of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky in 1792 and settled at Brier Hill. The mother of our subject was Mary Patterson, born in 1809 and dying June 22, 1854, daughter of Richard Patterson, whose father was among the early settlers of this county. Mr. Owings married Miss Catharine A. Duvall, daughter of Gabriel and Ellen Mary (Magill) Duvall, of Hardin County, Ky., and by this union there are three children—Henrietta M., Gabriel Lewis and Hannah Dudley. Our subject received his education in Fayette County, and began farming in 1858, continuing in that occupation till 1873, when he began the manufacture of whisky in Warren County, Ky., where he remained about five years. In 1879, he came to Fayette County, and started a distillery on the farm of Robert F. Johnson, on the Russell pike, three and half miles from Lexington. He is an Odd Fellow and a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

HOWARD S. PARKER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, son of Wilson H. and Charlotte (Ashby) Parker, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1827. His father was a native of Maryland; his mother of Virginia; and their parents were early pioneers in Kentucky, the Ashbys settling in Woodford County, while Wilson Parker, Howard's paternal grandfather, located in Fayette, in which county he subsequently lived till his death. After their mar-

riage, Wilson H. and Charlotte Parker resided in Fayette County, where they both died, the wife in 1851, and the then widower in 1863. Before the death of his father Howard S. Parker had married Lucy Jane Ellis, and was fully established in life for himself. But his wife lived but a short time after her marriage, and he was left a widower with one little daughter to whom had been given the name of Nannie A. He found a mother for his child in Mary Barton, of Bourbon County, whom he took as his second wife. With the exception of two years he has dwelt all his life in his native county, and now lives not more than two miles from his birthplace. With him steady effort has brought its legitimate fruit—success. He is the owner of 141 acres of rich grazing land, and a breeder of fine stock, both horses and cattle. His residence, five miles from Lexington on the Russell pike, is called "Independent Hall." He is a Democrat; an Elder in the Old Union Christian Church; also a Mason and an Odd Fellow, with high standing in both orders. His daughter by his first wife is married to E. T. Brown, of whom mention is made in a former paragraph. The children of his second marriage are two sons—William B. and Edwin L.

MRS. MAGGIE A. PRITCHETT, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the widow of Robert B. Pritchett, who died in the year 1870. She is a native of the county in which she resides. Her mother, Sarah A. Peckover, is still living, in her sixtieth year; and her father, James Nutter, died about the year 1869. Mrs. Pritchett's grandfather was named William. She has but one child bearing the name, Arnett R. The Widow Pritchett is a member of the Christian Church, worshiping with the congregation at Antioch. She owns 155 acres of good farming land, known as "Welcome Home."

DR. J. E. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in 1819, in Russellville, Logan County, Ky. His father was the late Greenberry Roberts, of Scott County, and his grandfather, William Roberts, was one of the earliest settlers of the "dark and bloody ground," coming in when dense forests covered what is now recognized as the garden spot of Kentucky. Mr. Roberts' maternal grandfather also dared the discomforts of frontier life and the dangers of Indian warfare as one of Kentucky's pioneer settlers. In early life, our subject attended the schools of his native county, and, desirous of studying medicine, he entered "Kemper College," at St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in 1844. For twenty-two years he practiced his profession, but finding it too severe a drain upon his health he gave it up and went to farming near Lexington, where he owns a valuable farm of eighty-six acres; in addition to which he has a residence on Upper street, and is the owner of the magnificent structure on Main street, Lexington, known as the "Roberts Block." He married Miss Agnes Ann Wilson, who has borne him one child, a daughter, named Elinor. He is a member of the Christian Church.

G. P. RAMSEY, live-stock dealer, P. O. Lexington, son of Madison and Sallie (Burdett) Ramsey, was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., in the year 1839. His parents were both natives of Garrard County, his father being a son of Frank and Hattie Ramsey, early settlers from Virginia, who died at the respective ages of ninety-four and ninety years; and his mother, a daughter of Spencer and Jennie (Holsclaw) Burdett, and descended from Burdetts, who were among the very earliest Virginia pioneers of Central Kentucky, as were also the Holsclaws. The Burdetts were originally of German extraction, but several generations had made them Virginians, as several more have made a Kentucky family of that name. Mr. Ramsey, our subject, who is thus of worthy Virginian and Kentuckian ancestry by both the paternal and maternal lines, was brought up partly in Rockcastle and partly in

Lincoln County. Soon after he had become of age the war broke out, and he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, in which regiment he held the rank of First Lieutenant. The Seventh was afterward merged into the Sixth Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A., with which Lieut. Ramsey served right up to September 18, 1865. Since then he has been actively and extensively engaged in buying and selling all kinds of farm stock. In 1870, he was married to Mary S., daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Wood) Owsley. Her great-grandfather, William Owsley, who was of Welsh ancestry, was an early adventurer from Virginia to Kentucky, a Revolutionary soldier; her grandfather, Thomas, was brother of Dr. Joel and of Gov. Owsley, and married Margaret Shanks. Her mother was daughter of daughter of John and Mary (Mitchell) Wood. All of these are names connected with the early settlement of Garrard, Lincoln and Madison Counties, and all belonged to Virginian families. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have two children living—Jennie T. and Mattie B. About six years ago they moved to Fayette County, where Mr. Ramsey has since been conducting his business. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor.

JACOB SIDNER, Sr., farmer, P. O. Centerville, whose portrait appears in this work, is a native of Maryland, and a son of Martin and Margaret (Edlemon) Sidner, the parents, also born in Maryland, being of German descent. Of a family of eleven children born to them, two are still living—Mrs. Havila Howe, and Jacob, who was born on July 7, 1788. When he was only a little lad, his parents moved to Tennessee, and subsequently, when Jacob was about fourteen years of age, to Bourbon County, Ky., settling near Old Bethlehem. The numerous children of the family received but scant opportunities for acquiring an education; but all learned the beneficial lessons of industry, frugality, honesty and faithful citizenship. When he was twenty years old, Jacob married Polly, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Lydick. The bride was only five months younger than the groom, having been born December 11, 1788, in Maryland, and soon after the marriage the young husband moved to Fayette County, where he began the cultivation of twenty acres of land given him by his father-in-law. He had to begin housekeeping with only $4 in money and a very limited amount of household furniture; however, he went to work with a will, built a log cabin, still standing, living in it and working his small farm for about three years, when he bought and moved upon 170 acres of land, where he now resides. He paid for this land $3 per acre, but as some one other than the man from whom he had purchased it, had located the same parcel, Mr. Sidner had to give $500 more to secure a clear title to his new possessions. The place was thickly covered with beech, maple, walnut, and other hardwood timber; but the first year Mr. Sidner cleared four acres, and thus he continued to improve his farm till the whole 170 acres of forest were changed to fruitful fields. He then began to add to his landed property from time to time till he had more than 1,400 acres. Of this he has given about one-half to his children, still retaining 700 acres, which he is well able to manage, though in the ninety-fourth year of his age, as he is remarkably active, both of body and mind, thanks to a good constitution, vigorously used through life, but not abused by any excess. He has been a member of the Christian Church at Old Union since the year 1827. His first wife, for many years a member of the same church, died February 19, 1861. He subsequently married his present wife, the widow of William Minteer, and daughter of Solomon Davis. Of the thirteen children born of his first marriage, nine came to mature age, and four still live. The only surviving daughter is Mrs. Ann Smith, of Monroe County, Mo.; the sons are Martin, living in Lexington, Ky.;

John, a Minister of the Christian Church, now at Mount Pleasant, Tenn.; and Jacob, the younger, residing near his father.

JACOB SIDENER, JR., farmer, P. O. Centerville, one of the four living children of Jacob and Mary (Lydick) Sidner, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1824. His mother is dead, but his father is still living, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, and his portrait appears elsewhere in these pages, as a representative pioneer in the county of Fayette. Jacob, the son, received a good education, and was a school-teacher for twenty-seven years. In 1864, he married Miss Sarah Jane Hults, and has since lived on and worked a farm of very desirable land, given him by his father, and comprising the twenty acres given to his father by his maternal grandfather, in 1808. The house in which he lives, when owned by his maternal grandmother, Barbara Lydick, was the last resting-place on earth of Leonard Fleming, a minister of the Christian Church, in its early days. To that church, the present occupant of the place also belongs, being a member of the congregation at Old Union. He is also a Good Templar and an Odd Fellow, had has been Magistrate and a correspondent of several newspapers. His farm of 190 acres bears the name of "Uniondale," and is on the Russell pike, eleven miles from the city of Lexington. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sidener, Jr., have four children, whose names are Jacob L., Annie T., James P. and Mattie Louisa.

J. D. SHELY, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson of Capt. David Shely, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and earned his straps by his bravery and sagacity in fighting the Indians. He removed after his marriage from Virginia to Kentucky, where, in the early days, he breathed an atmosphere which suited his free and active tastes, and became a member of a community to which his qualities as a frontiersman and a wise counselor in all matters relating to pioneer life, made him especially valuable. His son, John D. Shely, was worthy of such a sire, and took his proper place in aiding and arranging the growing resources of the "garden of the West," as Kentucky already began to be called. He proved himself attentive, not only to the material and intellectual welfare of the commonwealth, but also to its moral advancement, through the instrumentality of the Christian Church, he being an Episcopalian of the working kind. His son J. D. is a native of Fayette County, where he was born in 1829, lived as child, youth and man, and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Sallie Duncan. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. His farm consists of seventy-two acres of well-improved land, and is by him cultivated with proper care and corresponding profit.

C. A. SHELY, farmer and soap manufacturer, P. O. Lexington, was born, in 1818, in Fayette County, Ky., where also his childhood, school days and later life have been spent. His father, John D. Shely, was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, in which he held an official position. He was the son of Capt. David Shely, who received his military rank and title for services performed in the Indian wars, so frequent in Kentucky for many years after settlements had begun to be made, and which gave to it the terribly suggestive and appropriate title of "the dark and bloody ground." Capt. Shely and his wife came from Virginia. Our subject's mother was a daughter of George A. Weber, who married Sarah Stogdell, a native of North Carolina, but brought, while yet a maiden, to Kentucky by her parents. She was for some time an inmate of Bryant's Station, and is believed to have been there on the morning of the Indian attack of August 15, 1782, when all the women of the fort went out in a body to draw water for the garrison, know-

ing that close by the spring there lay in ambush a large body of savage warriors, who, as was anticipated, did not fire a shot, because they expected, through the action of a decoy party on the opposite side of the fort, to make a successful assault and a general massacre. If Sarah Stogdell was then there, as there is reason to suppose, she, too, must have been an actor in that scene, which should be placed prominently among the examples of female fortitude. For forty years, Mr. Shelby has carried on the manufacture of soap, and he is also the owner of thirty-five acres of land. He is a Democrat, a R. A. Mason, and has filled most of the chairs in the I. O. O. F. His wife was Miss Frances Allen, of Bourbon County and became Mrs. Shely in 1858. They have four children.

S. N. STEDMAN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is descended by both lines of ancestors from old American families. His paternal grandparents were from Boston, and his maternal grandmother was among the early settlers in Kentucky. His father, L. C. Stedman, was a native of Georgetown, Ky., where he lived for fifty-one years; and there our subject also was born, and resided during his childhood and youth, moving to Fayette County in 1870. His wife was Miss Nora Maddock. He is a successful farmer and the breeder of some fine stock. The farm he lives upon and works belongs to his father-in-law, and is believed to have underlying its surface a lead mine, fully half a mile long. Mr. Stedman is a Democrat, and he and his wife have a family of three children.

J. D. SPRAKE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a native of Fayette County and was born in North Elkhorn Precinct in 1835. His paternal ancestors were natives of England, and his grandfather became a resident of Fayette County as early as the year 1800, bringing his family with him, the father of J. D. being a member of the same. The old gentleman moved to Bourbon County in 1828, but in 1834 returned to Fayette County, and settled on Elkhorn River. The early life of J. D. was spent on a farm. In 1855, he lost one of his hands by an accident, after which he spent about two years in school at Bethel Academy in Scott County. He then turned his attention to teaching at which he was engaged for about eighteen months. In 1858–59 and '60, he was Deputy County Assessor. After leaving Bethel College he took a thorough course at Lexington Commercial College. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company B. of Col. H. Smith's regiment, under Gen. Buford. He entered the service as a private, and was afterward transferred to Company A, in Col. Cluke's regiment and was commissioned Captain at Buffington Island, Ohio. He was taken prisoner and for a time held at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., and subsequently transferred to Camp Douglas, at Chicago. He was confined in these two prisons for nineteen months and was on parole at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender. He came back to Fayette County in 1865, and engaged in teaching from September of that year until July of the year following. He was then elected to the office of County Assessor for a four year's term and was twice re-elected to the same office, serving twelve years. Mr. Sprake is a deacon of Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church; following in the footsteps of his father in this respect, who held the same office in the same church. In December, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza D., daughter of Harry Maguire, who was among the early comers to Fayette County, and whose name is so familiar in Masonic circles, he having been a Mason of high degree and a member of Lodge No. 1, of Lexington, which is still in existence, and was the first organized in Kentucky. Maguire Lodge, of Perryville, Ky., received its name in honor of him and the most prominent members of Lexington Knights Templar were his intimate friends and associ-

ates. Mr. Sprake's home is now seven and a half miles from Lexington, on the Newtown pike, where after having served twelve years in public office, he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

JUDGE JOHN T. STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Lexington. Dog Fennel Precinct numbers among her citizens descendants of some of the oldest and most prominent of Fayette County's early pioneers, and with such representatives of a noble race, Judge John T. Stevenson may most certainly be classed. His paternal grandparents were both natives of Ireland, but married after they became residents of Fayette County. His grandmother, a McConnell, was a member of the family of that name, so prominently identified with the early history of Lexington. Mr. Stevenson, her husband, took an active part in the Indian war of 1782, and was killed at the battle of Blue Licks. He had settled on a fine tract of land, of 260 acres, lying about two miles from Lexington, on what is now the Russell pike, and it was there that Thomas Stevenson, the father of the Judge, was born and grew to man's estate. He became an active and somewhat influential member of the community, and was a valuable aid in political affairs to the leaders and candidates of his time, but never himself was an office-seeker, or a candidate for political preferment. His death occurred about the year 1832. The early life and opportunities of the Judge were not such as to give promise of the success that has marked his career. He was born July 10, 1819, in the same old home as his father. His mother dying at his birth, he never knew the tender care of so dear a parent, and, at the age of thirteen, he was doubly orphaned by the death of his father. The struggles of an orphan boy began for him then in earnest; his home was among strangers, where opportunity offered him the means of gaining a modest living, necessary clothing and a chance to attend the common schools. Endowed by nature with an ambition to make the most of his fine natural abilities, he easily became master of the branches of study taught in the common schools at that time, and then undertook the more difficult task of a course at Transylvania University, supplying himself with the necessary funds by teaching and farm work. After finishing his course at college, he began teaching, at which occupation he continued for two years; then began the study of medicine under Dr. William H. Richardson, with whom he remained for about one year. Becoming so much of a physician as to be trusted to attend some calls, the old doctor shifted most of the night-riding upon him, and this hard life, in a short time, drove all thought from his mind of ever following the profession of medicine. So he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and abundant evidence of his success in this line may be had by a visit to his home, the Taylor Cross-Roads farm, on the Newtown pike, and a ride over his estates, composed of the old homestead, only six and one-quarter acres of which he fell heir to, the Sutton farm, and the home where he resides. The Sutton farm includes the two hundred acres of land presented to brave Aaron Reynolds, by Col. Patterson, for giving his horse to that officer, then wounded, dismounted and exhausted, to enable him to escape the hot pursuit of the Indians, in the retreat at the battle of Blue Licks, Reynolds running imminent risk of losing his own life. The Judge held the office of Justice for three years, which he resigned, and subsequently became a candidate for, and was elected to, the office of County Judge, for a four years' term. He assumed the duties of this office September 1, 1874, quitting it upon the same date in 1878. Through the solicitation of

many of his friends, he afterward became a candidate to represent Fayette County in the Legislature, of which contest, he says: "Finding that a man cannot be both a successful politician and a gentleman at the same time, I withdrew." In 1843, he was married to Miss Emma M. Cromwell, who is also a native of Fayette County. And now, at sixty-three years of age, he has the satisfaction of owning a fine and valuable estate, and the consciousness of bearing a name and reputation above reproach.

W. T. SPRAKE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson of Thomas Sprake, who emigrated from England, and was among the early settlers in the colonies which, on attaining their independence, became the United States of America, and a son of Thomas C. Sprake, born in England, who fought in the war of 1812, and did his full share in the reduction of the forest wildness of Kentucky to fruitful cultivation and the rank of a conspicuous commonwealth among those which form the grand republic of the Western world. Our subject is a native of the county in which he now resides, and was born in the year 1823. Having experienced the usual training of farm-life and of the schools, he at length set out for himself, and was married, in 1851, to Miss Sarah F. Tillon, who was born April 27, 1835. The farm he cultivates and owns contains 142 acres, and is known as "Hill Dale." He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow, and a member of Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church. His children's names are as follows: John W., born February 7, 1853; Bettie I., May 29, 1854; Charles H., August 19, 1856; Maggie E., May 1, 1859; Ella J., February 17, 1864; and Mamie J., October 22, 1872.

MAJ. JOHN H. WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Lexington. Nearly one hundred years ago, in 1785, two persons of the same name, James Wallace, proceeded by forest paths, difficult and dangerous, from the older settlements of Virginia to the beautiful forest land, fruitful of promise, which not long after became the State of Kentucky. The elder of the pair was a man well advanced in years, but of vigorous frame and active mind. The younger traveler was his son, a stout lad of fifteen. They at once took their places in the midst of the growing backwoods settlements which had Lexington as their central collecting and distributing point, father and son assuming their proper share in the struggles and progress, the sorrows and the pleasures of the young community. For twenty-eight years, James Wallace, the father, played his part in the scenes of those early days, and died in the year 1813. In the meantime, the son had settled on Clear Creek, and engaged in the cultivation of the bounteous, virgin soil of his new home. He shucked and shelled corn grown on the grounds now occupied by Sayre Institute, in the midst of the present city of Lexington. In 1790, he was married to Jennie, daughter of George Hamilton, who had come from Pennsylvania in 1785. His horses were stolen by the Indians, and he found buffalo bones around the ponds in the neighborhood, where he located. He died at the age of eighty-two years. His son, John H., born in 1807, was brought up and has always lived on the farm he now owns, consisting of ninety-five acres, and called "Walnut Grove." He has always been an active and useful man in the community. Before the disbanding of the militia, he held the rank of Major in that body, and is still addressed by this title. He is an Elder in Mount Horeb Church, and politically acts with the Democratic party. In 1856, he ran for Sheriff against Abraham Dudley. For fifteen years, he has been Supervisor of Taxes for Fayette County. His wife, Mary Ann Keiser, to whom he was married April 22, 1830, died August 1, 1872. Of his four sons, two were in the Confederate army—William K., a member of the Chief Signal Corps, under Gen. Bragg; and George,

now a farmer in Saline County, Mo. A third son, A. R., was Deputy Sheriff, with Maj. R. S. Bullock as his principal; and the other, C. K., a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, New York, is a practicing physician in Franklin County.

R. B. WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, in 1851, and is the son of Richard Wallace who, for many years, was a resident of Fayette County, and where his death occurred April 25, 1852. He is also the grandson of James Nutter, an old pioneer and native of the county. Though engaged in farming, Mr. Wallace is also a breeder of fine stock, he at one time owning the famous stallion, Montrose, so well known to the admirers of fine horses in the Blue Grass Region. His home is known as "Highland," and being a gentleman of some means and leisure, Mr. Wallace has taken a fancy to establish a kennel of fine fox hounds. A visit to his place, and a look at the noble animals will convince one that he has succeeded in this undertaking as he has in everything to which he has given close attention. He is a director in the Mount Horeb and North Elkhorn Turnpikes and a man of energy, enterprise and good standing in the community; a member of Mount Horeb Christian Church, and a Democrat. He was married to Miss Sallie Williams, who has borne him four children—Claude, Willie, Earnest and Maggie.

SAMUEL R. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Centerville, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Layton) Wilson, who, coming from the State of Delaware, were among the early settlers in Kentucky. They first located in Bourbon, but afterward removed to Fayette, in which county their son Samuel was born. He has a sister named Catharine, living with him, and two brothers, one, Thomas H., in Bourbon County, Ky., and the other, David A., in Washington County, Tex. Their father died in 1864, at the age of eighty-three years; their mother survived till the year 1880, also dying when eighty-three years of age. Mr. Wilson's farm, consisting of 111 acres of superior blue grass land, is part of 400 acres which were given by Col. Grant, an early pioneer, for an old gray horse, the Indians having run off all his stock. The farm, called "Meadow Brook," is admirably situated on the Little North Elkhorn, and alongside runs the Russell Turnpike road, by which the distance to the city of Lexington is just ten miles. Its owner has for years used it as a horse-breeding farm, and has raised upon it a large number of fine saddle animals. From a single mare out of "Expert," he has sold $4,000 worth of stock, and has yet remaining three of her colts. Mr. Wilson votes the straight Democratic ticket.

MRS. ISABELLA WEST, farmer, is the widow of James N. West, who died in the year 1875, and whose great-grandfather, John West, came from Ireland to push his fortunes in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." He emigrated to Kentucky, and settled on Tate's Creek, in Fayette, where, within four miles of the city of Lexington, his son Hamilton, the grandfather of James N., was born. From that period, the name of West has been intimately associated with the growth and improvement of this part of the State. Mrs. West was born in Georgia, and educated at Athens University, in that State. The house in which she lives was built nearly seventy years ago, and was then regarded as a structure of such superiority and elegance that many people came from long distances to see and admire it, as the Queen of Sheba came from afar to admire the glory of King Solomon's temple. It is the birthplace of Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the present Mayor of Chicago. The 600-acre property on which Mrs. West resides, is known as the "Russell Cave Farm," and is so called in honor of its original owner, Col. William Russell, and in consequence of an

extensive cave upon it. In this cave, human bones, presumably Indian, were found in the early times. Here, too, is the curious Russell Spring, also named in honor of Col. Russell. Russell Cave and Spring, and the Indian and pre-historic relics adjacent, are particularly described in the chapter devoted to the history of Dog Fennel Precinct. This excellent farm, with its great natural curiosity (Russell's Cave), its beautiful scenery, and its grand old "ancestral castle," is among the fine estates of the precinct. Quite an extensive vein of lead ore has been found on the place, but scarcely sufficient to pay for working it.

COL. WILLIAM TEMPLE WITHERS, horse-breeder, P. O. Lexington, is of good Old Virginian stock, from which the best families of Kentucky have descended. His grandfather, Benjamin Withers, was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and took part in the glorious day at Yorktown, on which the British troops, under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to the American force, composed of men who loved and fought for liberty. The musket which Lieut. Withers carried when he was a private soldier was preserved by him and fell to his son George, who afterward met with financial misfortunes and the gun was sold at Sheriff's sale. Efforts have lately been made by a grandson of the old Revolutionory soldier to recover the historic musket, bought at the sale by Dr. Evans, but now in unknown hands. Benjamin Withers married Miss Ann Markham, a near relative of Chief Justice John Marshall, also of a leading Virginian family, and a son of this union subsequently became the father of the gentleman whose name begins this paragraph, and whose mother, before marriage, was Miss Eliza Perrin, of a Virginian family, several members of which took part in the struggle for American independence and some after their removal to Kentucky.

The family of his grandmother, Perrin, were descendants of Sir William Temple, a distinguished English statesman, and thus our subject comes by his baptismal name, which has been in his mother' family for fifteen generations. His father and grandfather came to Kentucky together, and settled first on the site of the present city of Maysville, but afterward removed to Harrison County, where William Temple Withers was born, on January 8, 1825. He was educated at Bacon College, Harrodsburg, where he graduated in 1846, and was to have delivered the valedictory address of his class and year, but before the closing exercises of the term the young college orator had volunteered for the Mexican war, and joined the Mercer County Company, lettered "C," of the Second Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Clay. At first made Orderly-Sergeant, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant; for a time served as Aid-de-Camp with Gens. T. Marshall and W. O. Butler, but when the fighting began returned to his regiment, and was with it in all the actions in which it was engaged, till wounded at the bloody battle of Buena Vista, where both Col. McKee and Lieut. Clay were killed. It was while leading his men in the memorable charge which turned the tide of battle, that Lieut. Withers, just as the enemy's ranks were broken by the charge of the Kentucky Infantry, was shot, a heavy escopet ball passing clear through his hips from side to side, and carrying away the sacrum, while at the same instant another bullet lodged in his groin. He was, and is, considered the worst wounded man who ever recovered so as to get about and be able to do active duty in a second war of several years duration. After remaining in a hospital for over three months, he came back to Kentucky, traveling three hundred miles in an ambulance in his disabled and painful condition, became convalescent, studied law with William K. Wall, of Cynthiana, Ky., and, being examined by Judge Richard A. Buckner, was licensed, and practiced at Cynthiana for several years.

In 1851, he married Martha Sharkey, of Mississippi, a near relative of Chief Justice Sharkey, of that State. He next year moved South to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and Judge Sharkey having resigned, he entered into partnership with him, they doing a large and lucrative law business till a few years before the war, when both retired from practice. Like most of the lawyers of the South who were pecuniarily able to do so, Lieut. Withers also engaged in cotton planting. He had an extensive plantation in the Mississippi Valley and State of Louisiana, from which, though he never lived on it, he reaped large returns. During the years preceding the war, he opposed secession in all the discussions on the subject, believing that the several States had no constitutional right to secede. He belonged to the Union branch, led by Foote, and always opposed the Jeff Davis wing, till war became inevitable, when he went in with his friends at the South from the very beginning of hostile demonstrations. Sent by Davis to arrange to get Southern troops in Kentucky, he led the movement whereby was raised the First Kentucky Brigade, afterward organized at Camp Boone, just across the Tennessee line, and which he only commanded in camp, being sent to organize the Mississippi Light Artillery, composed of ten batteries and about fifteen hundred men, which he commanded throughout the war, as Colonel, the highest rank in that arm of the service and equivalent to that of General of Brigade in other corps, from which fact Col. Withers is commonly called "General." He was sent to Vicksburg when the first expedition was made up to resist a Federal landing there, and was thus unable to co-operate with Gen. Bragg in Kentucky, as had been the intention. When the enemy's first siege of Vicksburg had been raised, Col. Withers was, for a short time, taken from the artillery, during the second attack on that city, to aid in opposing the operations of Gen. Sherman, and was given the command of the Confederate right wing at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, a few miles above Vicksburg, where Sherman was defeated and forced to retreat. He commanded the artillery at the big fight against Gen. Grant at Champion Hill, left the field with Gen. Loring and got back to Vicksburg, where he remained during the third siege of five months, in command of the whole of the land batteries, extending some five miles. Here he was lifted from his horse by a piece of a large shell that exploded close to him; but the blow, on the upper part of the spine, though prostrating at first, did not cause him to lose a single day in his management of the batteries. It is a singular fact that during this incessant bombardment, day and night for months, he never lost an orderly, though his aides were exposed every hour, day and night, to the artillery and sharpshooters of the enemy. Neither did he lose a staff officer in any battle in which he was engaged. On the surrender of Pemberton's army at Vicksburg, he yielded himself and his command to Gen. Grant, but being exchanged, he resumed his post with the artillery, and commanded on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay and in Central Alabama till the close of the war, finally surrendering at Macon, Ga.

At the end of the war, Col. Withers was penniless. Returning to Mississippi, he was appointed State Agent at Washington, by his former law partner, who had him made Provisional Governor, by President Andrew Johnson; attended to the business of his position at the National Capitol for some months; then returned South, and went back to the practice of law in partnership with Judge Wiley P. Harris, of Jackson, Miss., and, before long, made money enough to give him a start again as a planter. Like most Kentuckians who leave their native State, he desired to return, and did so in 1871, that he might there live the remainder of his life, and there die; also that he might there educate his children, for which

purpose he located close to Lexington. Having a taste for stock-breeding, partially indulged in in Mississippi, and having retired from the practice of his profession, he went into the raising of highly-bred trotting horses, at first as a matter of recreation, but the excellence of the animals raised by him soon gained him a reputation as a breeder, and his pastime developed rapidly into a profitable business, which has grown to such an extent in ten years that he now has the largest trotting-horse breeding establishment in the United States, and probably in the world. On his large farm just without the limits of the city of Lexington, and known as "Fairlawn Stock Farm," he has between 200 and 300 horses of all ages, and of the very best breeds. Of these, 110 are broodmares, and a number of stallions not for sale. Three of these stallions sold for an aggregate of $49,000, and $25,000 was refused for a fourth. The other animals are sold by private sale, at prices printed by Col. Withers in catalogues issued by him annually, and from which prices there is not the slightest reduction. He has never started an animal in a race, never trained one for the turf, and never buys one to sell, except the get of his own stallions; but breeds all he sells on his own premises, from his own choice stock, and has all young animals carefully broken by experienced men, so as to guarantee them to be as represented. In this way his high character as a breeder and dealer has become of world-wide note, and he sells horses not only in all parts of the United States, but in the Dominion of Canada, in the Sandwich Islands and in Europe.

Since his return to Kentucky, Col. Withers has taken considerable interest in education in Fayette County. With a perpetuated affection for Kentucky University, the great outgrowth of Bacon College wherein he himself was educated, he has been prominent in promoting its prosperity, and is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the institution, and a member of the Board of Curators. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Hamilton Female College. Col. and Mrs. Withers have the great satisfaction of seeing all the children born to them, ten in number, grown and growing in prosperity and honor around them. Two of their daughters are married—one to A. M. Harrison, Auditor's Agent, the other to James P. Headley—and both live in Lexington. Two grandchildren near, and eight children with them, gladden the hearts of the respected couple.

JAMES WARE, P. O. Lexington, comes of ancestors somewhat remarkable for longevity. His grandmother, Katie Hutcherson, died at the age of 102 years, and his father, Abraham Ware, was eighty-four year of age at the time of his death. He had been an active participant in the struggle of 1812–14, at which time he was a member of Capt. Reddon's scouting party. He was twice married, and his second wife, Mrs. Nancy B. Ware, is still living, being eighty-three years old. Originally from Virginia, he for some time resided in Scott County, and there his son, James, was born in the year 1815; but he moved to Fayette County in 1832. James Ware went to Missouri, but returned, in 1865, to Kentucky and to Fayette County, where he has since resided. He has nine children.

DAVID C. VANCE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a native of, and has lived since his birth, in Fayette County. His grandfather, Louis, and his father, Patrick, came from Virginia, in which State the former was born, and took up their residence, about the year 1780, with the other adventurous pioneers who felled the forests and fought the Indian bands that so determinedly, but ineffectually, opposed their occupation of the territory which, a dozen years after, became the State of Kentucky. Louis Vance had six children who lived to maturity. These were John,

Mary, Harvey, Killie, Eliza and David. The last named, after attaining manhood, married Miss Mary Jane Baty, of Meade County, a niece of Mrs. Lawson. Five children have been born of this marriage—Lydia Belle, John R., David Lawson, Fannie Tarlton and Louis Wilgus. Mr. Vance is a School Trustee, and President of the Mount Horeb and North Elkhorn Commissioners. He is a member of Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church, and a Mason, raised to the degree of Knight Templar. His farm, named "Forest Hill," consists of 154 acres of beautiful blue grass land.

## CHAPTER V.

## ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 4, SANDERSVILLE.

WILLIAM ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born October 12, 1817, in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., son of John and Mary (Downing) Adams; the former was a native of Germany, but came to this State when a young man. He was a hatter by trade and a farmer also. He had eleven children—Betsey, Jefferson, Rebecca, John, Mary Ann, Maria, Priscilla, Margaret, George, Caroline and William. He came first to Lexington and there learned his trade, afterward moving to Georgetown and there followed his trade, and died shortly after of the cholera. Our subject was raised on the farm, and at sixteen years of age worked on one, afterward beginning butchering at Georgetown, Scott County, where he stayed, farming and working at the business until 1843, having the care of the family on his hands after the death of his father. In March, 1841, he married Mary Thomas Laudeman, who was born about 1830, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Laudeman, and by her had the following children: John, James, George, Bettie (died July 26, 1880, wife of Frank Davis, both being members of the Presbyterian Church). Our subject is the only son of his parents, now living; of his sisters, Rebecca is the wife of Tyson Bell, and lives in Georgetown; Priscilla is the wife of Edward White, and Maria is now Mrs. B. White and lives in Tennessee. Mr. Adams came to this place April 15, 1843, and has since remained engaged in the butchering business, and has ninety-two acres of land. When he came, he had not a dollar, and upon his land there were no improvements in the way of buildings, etc. He has been a member of church since the war.

ROBERT KAY BYRNS, farmer, P. O. Payne's Depot, was born in Elkhorn, this county, in November, 1842, being the youngest in the family. His father's name was D. Morgan Byrns, born in Virginia January 14, 1801, son of William Byrns. His children were Morgan, Felix, James, William, Susan, Aaron and one daughter in Iowa. William, the grandfather of our subject, came out with his family about the year 1816, and located in Dog Fennel Precinct, where he remained until his death. D. Morgan grew to manhood on the homestead, and was married about the year 1839 to Elizabeth Kay, who was born in Elkhorn Precinct, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Due) Kay, both of whom were natives of Culpepper County, Va., and had a family of six daughters—Polly (now Mrs. Thomas Bryan), and Rosa A. (now Mrs. Richard Allen), settled in Tennessee and there died, leaving descendents who are still living there; Elizabeth married D. Morgan Byrns; Jane (now Mrs. William Lyne) settled in Woodford County, Ky.; Martha, (wife of Robert Dedman) also lives in Woodword County; and America (now Mrs. L. L. Lewis) of this county; of whom Mrs. Lyne and Mrs. Lewis now survive. After Mr. Byrns was married he settled in Elkhorn and remained until 1859, when he removed. He died October 20, 1873, his wife having preceded him in December, 1842. Two children were born to

them—Susan (now the wife of Samuel Haggin) and Robert Kay. Mrs. Byrns was a member of the Christian Church. Robert Kay came here with his father in 1859 ; he served thirty months during the war in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, and also served in the Signal Corps. On February 20, 1866, he married Sallie Skillman, who was born in the precinct, daughter of William G. and Mattie (Griggs) Skillman, Virginians. To them were born seven children, five of whom lived to maturity — Fannie (Mrs. Wright Allen), Eliza (wife of John Higgins), Martha (wife of Dr. W. T. Risque), Charles (a minister of the Baptist Church at Georgetown) and Sallie ; none of whom are now living but Charles and Mrs. Byrns. The father died April 1, 1851, the mother December 29, 1845 ; the former was a farmer and stock-raiser, and also dealt in fine horses. Mr. Byrns has two children — Lulu Bradley and Mattie Lee. He has 125 acres of land, and is engaged in the grain business ; is a member of the Baptist Church. Lulu B., is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MAJ. G. H. BUFORD was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1827 ; son of Col. William and Frances (Kirtley) Buford. Col. Buford was born in 1781, in Halifax County, Va.; son of Simeon Buford, a native of Virginia, but whose ancestors were natives of Wales. To Simeon were born the following, viz.: John, William, Elijah, Thomas, Simeon, Washington, Mary, Elizabeth, Mrs. Baker. The family settled in Woodford County, near Midway, in 1794, and remained there until William was married, in 1800, when he settled on the place now occupied by A. J. Alexander, who lives in the house built by William Buford. Frances Kirtley was born in 1785, near Culpepper Court House, Virginia, and came with her parents to Kentucky in 1794, and settled in Woodford County. In 1815, he (William) made a trip to Virginia, and brought to this county a lot of thoroughbred horses, and continued a prominent breeder until his death, in 1848. For his blooded horse Medoc, which he bought in 1835, he paid $10,000, being the first in the State to pay that price for a horse. He gained his title of Colonel from being in command of the militia during the early history of this country. Henry Buford remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he moved to Mississippi, remaining there until the close of the war, engaged in the growing of cotton, and was very successful as a planter. In 1866, he returned to Fayette County, and engaged in the raising of fine stock and farming, making a specialty of trotting stock. He was once half-owner of Blackwood, which interest he disposed of for $12,500, and has owned many of the noted horses sold in this State since 1866. Politically, he was an Old-Line Whig, and a warm personal friend of Henry Clay. In 1858, he was married to Sarah J. Fulton, of Washington County, Miss., daughter of John Fulton, who moved from Maysville, Ky., to that State, and engaged in planting. They have no children. Since the dissolution of the Whig party, the family have been Democratic in sentiment. Mr. Buford is agent at Yarnallton Station, on the Short Line Railroad, and is also interested in the cultivation of his farm lying near that station.

B. BOSWORTH, farmer, P. O. Slickaway, was born in East Tennessee in 1834, son of Nathaniel and Ann (Muldrow) Bosworth. Nathaniel was born in this county about 1795 ; son of Benajah Bosworth, a native of one of the Eastern States, and one of the first settlers in this county. He was a mechanic, and assisted in laying the first pavement in the city of Lexington. Ann Muldrow was born in this Precinct, daughter of Col. Muldrow. Nathaniel was a farmer. He moved to Tennessee about the year 1826 or 1827 and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Knoxville. He afterward moved to Philadelphia, Tenn., where our subject was born, and was there also engaged

in manufacturing. He returned to this county in 1835, after the death of his father, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until September, 1840, when he died, his wife surviving until 1867. To them were born Henry C., of Carroll County, Ky.; Charles E., resides in Illinois, and is engaged in the manufacture of tiles; Sarah J., the wife of Dr. J. T. Lewis, of Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ky.; Anna E., who married Joseph T. Frazier, of this county, and is now dead; and Ben, on the homestead. Ben resides on the land settled upon by his grandfather, Col. Muldrow. He was married in 1857 to Mary Claud, who was born in Lexington, daughter of John and Harriet Claud. They have nine children—Henry M., J. C., Harriet C., Joseph F., N. L., Clifford E., Powell, Ben and Mary. Mr. Bosworth owns 350 acres of land, does mixed farming and handles good stock. He is a member of the Baptist Church, as is his wife also. The family on both the Bosworth and Muldrow sides of the house were Whigs.

D. T. BOYNTON, farmer, P. O. Lexington, has been a resident but a few years in this county; he was born April 6, 1828, near Belfast, Waldo Co., Me., eldest son and third child of James and Lois (Turner) Boynton, both of whom were natives of Maine; the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Turner, of Massachusetts, who had a family of twelve children. James Boynton was a son of Asa Boynton, of Massachusetts, who moved with his family at an early day to the State of Maine. James was the eldest of that family, being born in the year 1794, and was a miller by occupation. Our subject entered his father's mill at the age of eight; left home at the age of eighteen, and worked for himself at Camden for about eleven years. In June, 1854, he married Mary Harbach, a native of Worcester, Mass., born in 1828, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Sherman) Harbach. After marriage, in 1855, they removed to Lake County, Ohio, where he bought a farm and worked it. In 1865, he bought a mill and carried on that business. In 1873, he purchased a farm at Mentor, which he traded with Dr. J. P. Robinson; and, in 1876, moved to this county, where he has since resided; he has 337 acres of land, and is carrying on mixed farming. He has four children, Henry H.; George D.; Mary L., and Katie F. His wife died in October, 1872. The children of Asa and Mehitable (Packard) Boynton, grandparents of our subject, were, Asa; Nathaniel; Jeremiah; Hartley, and James, our subject's father. To him (James), were born seven children, Sarah; Harriet; David T.; Benjamin; Lucy M., now deceased; Charles, now in San Francisco, and James F.; the latter has not been heard of since the war; Harriet is the wife of Thomas Doas, of Waldo County, Me., and Benjamin is a farmer in the same county. Our subject is not a member of any church, but is a Royal Arch Mason, which in itself implies the possession of such moral and honorable attributes as the church has ever sought to inculcate.

HON. JAMES B. CLAY (deceased), was the next to the youngest son of the distinguished lawyer and statesman, Henry Clay, and was born in Washington, D. C., November 9, 1817. He received a classical education at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; at the age of fifteen years entered a counting-house in Boston, where he remained a few years; afterward settled on a farm near St. Louis, Mo.; but at his majority returned to Kentucky, studied law, graduating from the Law School at Lexington, and became associated with his father in practice. In 1842, he married Susan, daughter of John J. and Lucy (Robertson) Jacob, of Louisville; continued in legal work at Lexington for half a dozen years longer, when he was appointed by President Taylor to the position of Minister to Portugal; in 1851, returned and again took up his residence in Missouri; but in 1853, at the death of his father, became

resident proprietor of the "Ashland" estate at Lexington, and some three years later elected to Congress, served one term, and was on the Committee on Foreign Relations; declined a re-nomination by the Democratic party, being succeeded by Hon. William E. Simms; was offered during President Buchanan's administration, and declined, the Ministry to Berlin; was a member of the Peace Convention at Washington, in 1861; was among the first to advocate the principles on which was based the Southern Confederacy, in which he was tendered an official position, but declined it, as he was fast failing in health by the ravages of consumption. His physical condition led him to visit Havana and other points, for the benefit of change of air, and being advised by his physicians to go to a colder climate he went to Canada, and died in the city of Montreal on January 26, 1864. He had ten children—Lucy, James B., John C. J., Henry, Lucretia, Thomas, Susan, Charles, George and Nathaniel. Of these, Lucy, John, Susan and Nathaniel are dead; Lucretia, the only surviving daughter, is unmarried; Henry, a lawyer, is now on the Arctic Expedition; Thomas, a Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, United States Army; Charles and George are unmarried, and live at home in Lexington; and the eldest son, James B., is a farmer in Sandersville Precinct of Fayette County, Ky. He served for nearly four years during the war on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Confederate States army. Three other grandsons of Henry Clay were in the Southern army—Eugene Irvine, Colonel of the Sixth Missouri Infantry, killed at Vicksburg; Thomas J., Major on S. B. Buckner's staff; and Henry B., Captain on Gen. Pegram's staff. Another grandson of the great statesman, also called Henry Clay, was a Captain in the Federal Army, on Gen. Richard Johnson's staff. James B. Clay married Eliza M., daughter of Boone Ingels, of Lexington, whose wife was a Miss Bruen, of the same city, both belonging to prominent families. The present James B. Clay, his wife and family, belong to the Episcopal Church.

B. C. CRENSHAW, farmer, P. O. Greendale, was born in Scott County, Ky., the fifth of a family of six children born to Benjamin B. and Priscilla (Patrick) Crenshaw; the former, a native of Scott County, was born July 31, 1807, of parents who came to this State from Virginia. He married Priscilla Patrick, March 22, 1832, and to them were born—Katie E., now Mrs. William H. Green, of this precinct; George P., born December 23, 1838, and killed May 27, 1864, while fighting in the Confederate army; Eliza, who married Levi Prewitt, was born December 27, 1841, married February 21, 1867, and died March 31, 1881; Charles W., born September 27, 1844, and died in the hospital, October 25, 1863, while in the Confederate army; Benjamin C., and James P., who married Katie Logan, daughter of Robert Logan. Benjamin B. was twice married; his first wife, Priscilla, died November 12, 1853, and he afterward married Mary A. Squires, by whom he had one son, John V., who now resides in Winfield, Cowley Co., Kan. Our subject and his brother are farming, and have 120 acres of land.

CAPT. J. J. CURTIS, farmer, P. O. Greendale, born in 1844 in Mason County, Ky., is a son of John and Apperline (Nichols) Curtis, who were both natives of this State. His father was a son of Nicholas Curtis, a native of Virginia, was born in 1811, was a farmer by occupation, raised a family of children and died in 1880, having been a widower from March, 1873. Our subject removed with his parents to Fayette County when a lad of twelve, remaining with his father until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry as private. In September of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Third Sergeant. In March of the following year he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant; in No-

vember, was advanced to a First Lieutenantcy, and to a Captaincy in January, 1864, serving on Gen. Stoneman's staff. He participated in 114 different engagements, including the siege of Knoxville; was with Gen. Stoneman on his famous raid, and was one of 500 who escaped out of the 10,000 composing the command. Upon his return home, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is among the thriving and prosperous farmers in his district. In 1879, he purchased the James Montague farm, near Greendale, consisting of 156 acres. In 1865, he married Sarah M. Spurr, third daughter of Dr. R. J. Spurr, and has seven children—Susie S., Henry E., Richard A., Carlton C., Clinta C., Corinne L. and Beatty R. For several years past Mr. Curtis has been connected with Fair interests in an official capacity, and as a successful agriculturist he has no superiors and few equals among men of his age. He is a member of the Cane Run Baptist Church.

DR. CHARLES CHASE, farmer and retired physician, P. O. Payne's Depot, was born December 14, 1820, in Cornish Township, Sullivan Co., N. H., on the banks of the Connecticut River. He was the eldest child and the second of his father's family. His parents were Charles Chase and Olive Colston; the former was a native of Sullivan County, the latter of Windsor County, Vt. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Samuel, of English ancestry, and among the first settlers in New Hampshire. Three brothers came from England and settled in the Atlantic States, prior to the war of the Revolution. One brother settled in Maryland, and his son was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The other two brothers settled in Massachusetts, and were the progenitors of most of those who now bear the name of Chase in America. Olive Colston, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of William, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to America with Burgoyne. Samuel Chase, the grandfather of our subject, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. To him were born two sons and three daughters – Samuel, Charles, Sarah, Lucy, and Lavina, who died young. Our subject remained with his father until nineteen years of age. He received the advantages of an academic education, and at the age of twenty-two, began reading medicine, continuing his course until graduation, and receiving his honors at the Dartmouth Medical College, at Hanover, N. H. In the year 1846, he began the practice of his profession, in that locality, where he continued until 1849, then migrated to Madison County, Ky., remained three years, went to Clark County, and located in Winchester, where he lived until March, 1867, then removed to his present location, and has since been a citizen of Fayette County and Sandersville Precinct, giving his attention to the cultivation of his farm of 151 acres. May 6, 1852, he married America Oulten, a native of this State, and a daughter of Matthias Oulten and Margaret Hill. The Doctor has one daughter, Margaret O. He is a member of the Christian Church, and during the war was a strong Union man.

MAJ. JOHN S. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the grandson of William Clark, a native of North Carolina, and a Captain in the war of 1812. He is the second son of William, Jr., and Matilda (Park) Clark, born in Estill County. William, Jr., was a native of Clark County, his wife being the daughter of John Park, a native of Virginia, she being born in Estill County, Ky. They died in 1868, Mr. Clark dying six months after the demise of his wife. Our subject received his education at Frankfort, Ky., and, in 1861, joined the Eighth Kentucky Infantry as Adjutant, and at the battle of Lone Pine was promoted to the rank of Major. He served in that capacity until 1864, when he went to Louisville, Ky.; entered the law school there, from which institution he graduated, and came immediately to Lexington, where he studied law for two years with

Messrs. Hart & Beck; then practiced law for one year. In 1867, he went into the wholesale grocery business with his brother Joseph, under the firm name of Clark & Brother, which partnership lasted until 1874, when he retired from the business. In 1866, he married Fannie N., daughter of George Trotter Tilford, one of the first presidents of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. After a happy married life of nine years, Mrs. Clark died, in 1875, leaving three children—George T., Matilda C. and Fannie T. He remained in Lexington until 1878, when he purchased the magnificent tract of 400 acres of blue grass land, known as "Walnut Hall" farm, on which he is now contemplating the breeding of fine horses and short-horn cattle. Mr. Clark had three brothers and two sisters—Joseph; Mary J., wife of Alexander Piersons, of Lexington; George H.; Thomas B., deceased, and Martha B. Their parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. COOPER, deceased, was born in Sandersville Precinct, Fayette Co., Ky., April, 1810. His parents were Joseph Cooper and Elizabeth Houghten. The Cooper family trace their ancestry to one Daniel Cooper, who came to America from Holland about two hundred years ago, and their arrival in Kentucky to about the year 1800. The family then consisted of Joseph Cooper and his two brothers, William and Daniel, who settled on the Iron Works road; and here was born John H., who was a constant resident of his native county as long as he lived. In 1853, he married Margaret Haggin, born in Sandersville Precinct, in 1821, daughter of Samuel Haggin and Jane Patterson. After his marriage, Mr. Cooper settled on the homestead of his father at Donerail, but afterward removed to Lexington, where he remained two years. In 1861, he located on a part of the Haggin homestead, and there he resided until removed by death, in March, 1878. Three of his children, Samuel, Jennie and John H., are living. The sons reside with their mother on the homestead, and their sister is the wife of William Woodson.

PROF. A. S. DRAKE, farmer and teacher, P. O. Lexington, is of a family which traces its descent from Sir Francis Drake. His father, also named Abram S., born in New Jersey in the year 1781, was a son of Nathan Drake; came to Lexington, Ky., in 1804; commanded a company in the war of 1812, and married Hannah Prall, born in New Jersey, in 1789, but removed, at the age of two years, to Kentucky, her parents settling in Woodford County. Her brothers and sisters are Benjamin, John, Rachel, Polly and Rebecca. Benjamin engaged in the tanning business at Danville; John became a Woodford County farmer; Rebecca married Isaac Reid, and settled in Lexington; Polly married another Mr. Reid, and moved to Illinois; Rachel also married, but had no children. The Pralls were noted for their longevity. Abram S. and Hannah Drake had eleven children, of whom eight grew up—David, Benjamin, William, James, Simeon, Abram S., Eliza and Julia. Their father, a merchant tailor, an Old-Line Whig, and a Baptist Deacon, died September 8, 1831. Four of his children are now living—Julia, Mrs. Charles R. Thompson, of Sandersville Precinct, Fayette County, Ky.; James, in Lexington; Simeon, in Cincinnati; and Abram S., the present Prof. Drake, born September 25, 1823, and the youngest of the children who grew to maturity. He was educated in the Lexington Public Schools, graduated in law from Transylvania University, in February, 1845, and practiced as a member of the firm of Drake & Athey, for five years, during which period, March, 1848, he married Sarah A. Elliott, a native of Lexington, and a granddaughter of Thomas Elliott, a Virginian Colonel in the Revolutionary army. In April, 1850, he began teaching the only public

school then in Lexington, the attendance at which had not exceeded 200 pupils. He was Principal of School No. 1 for more than four years, and for two years taught the classical department, in that time, building up the public school system of the city, which, at his resignation, in the summer of 1856, had four schools, giving instruction to 1,350 pupils. In September, 1856, he took the Chair of Mathematics in the State Normal School, and held it for two years; then, in 1859, became Mathematical Professor in Morrison College of Transylvania University, for the first year, and in the second was made President of the college, in addition to his professorship. In June, 1861, he resigned, the college then having 120 students, whereas, when he took charge of it, there were but fifteen. He retired to the country, where he has a farm of 225 acres on which he raises good stock. He also conducts a boarding-school, limited to sixteen pupils, who are taught all the classical and scientific branches. When he left the city, he was an acting Deacon in the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member since the year of his marriage. He has served as a Magistrate since 1873, and deposits a Democratic ballot. He has passed all the Chairs in the I. O. O. F., but is not now affiliated with any lodge. His children number eight, named Ernest, Dudley, Frank, Abram S., Harry, Simeon, Mary and Emma, all living under the paternal roof.

J. M. DOWNING, farmer and butcher, P. O. Lexington, was born in Athens Precinct, son of Richard and Mary (Peel) Downing, the former of whom was born in this county, in 1799; his father was a native of Virginia and married a lady named Shrock. He came to this county at an early day, located in Athens and raised a large family, but one of whom (Betsy) is now living. Mary Peel was a native of this county, her ancestors being from England. Richard Downing and wife had eleven children—William, Samuel (deceased), James (died in infancy), Mary C., Hugh T., John, Richard S. (deceased), Joseph M., George R. S., Margaret (deceased), and James (second); Hugh T. resides in Jackson County, Mo.; Mary E. is the wife of A. E. Eblin, of Carroll County, Ky. Our subject remained with his father until of age. In the fall of 1860, he learned his business with his father, who had been farming and butchering for over forty years, and then set out for himself, working by the day for some time. On March 16, 1865, he married Catharine Downing, who was born in Athens, Fayette County, daughter of George and Catharine (Downton) Downing. He then came to this precinct and began the butchering business for himself, remaining here two years, then moved to East Hickman and remained there seven years. In 1874, he moved to Sandersville and purchased 109 acres of land, where he has since remained. He has nine children—Charles T., Edward, Joseph M., George R., John P., Minnie, Kittie, Mary A. and Henry C., all of whom are at home. He is still carrying on the butchering business here, having a market in town. He is a member of the Christian Church. His father was a Whig.

F. M. GREENE, M. D., Greendale, was born July 23, 1833, in Montgomery County, Ky., son of Dr. R. D. and Elizabeth (Wright) Greene; the former was born in Georgia, son of Beel Greene, a native of Virginia, whose wife's maiden name was Doolin; fought in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. Elizabeth was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Wright, of Virginia, an early settler of this county. Beel Greene removed from Virginia to Montgomery County, Ky., where he built the first brick house in the county, on the

grassy "Lick," running from Mount Sterling to Paris. He was a prominent member of the Old School Baptist Church. To him were born Richard D., who was a physician, in practice for fifty years, and who had the following family: Lafayette; Amelia; Susan, deceased; Dr. F. M.; Nannie, Mrs. S. P. Hunt; Edward, lumber merchant in Lexington; Dr. Beel; Rush, deceased; Thomas, deceased; E. Florence, now Mrs. Marian B. Hadden; Alpheus C., a grocer in Georgetown, married a daughter of Dr. Paul Rankins; Emma, now Mrs. C. Bybee, of Mt. Sterling. Lafayette is a grocer in Winchester, Clark County, and Amelia is the wife of Mr. Gilbert, of San Francisco, Cal.; the father of these died in November, 1859, of erysipelas, consequent upon injuries received from being thrown from a horse; his wife survived until April, 1879. The children of Beel who followed Richard D. were Thaddeus, John, Samuel, Polly, Nancy, Susan, Martha and Emma; all these lived to maturity. Our subject received his literary education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1855, and read medicine with his father at the same time; pursuing his studies until he graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1858, but began to practice in 1856. In the fall of 1869, he came to this county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having previously practiced in Clark and Montgomery Counties. He was married in September, 1858, to Theodosia Ann Lewis, who was born in Clark County, daughter of Alpheus and Theodosia (Turner) Lewis; the Lewis family were early settlers in Fayette County. The Doctor has seven children—Lewis M., Frank M., Cora Lee, Sophia, Maude, Nannie L., Willie V. and Elizabeth J. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Horeb. The family trace their descent from Gen. Greene of Revolutionary fame. Dr. R. D., was an Old-Line Whig, the family now being Democratic.

E. P. GAINES, farmer and stock-raiser, Scott County, P. O. Donerail, was born in 1829 in this county, the youngest of the family of James and Nancy (Kirtley) Gaines, both of whom were natives of Virginia, near Culpepper Court House. The former was born June 11, 1790; the latter, November 10, 1790. James was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a son of Richard Gaines, a Virginian, who came to Scott County, Ky., in 1801, and whose children were Richard, Gabriel, James, Americus Green, Amelia, Columbia, and two others whose names cannot now be recalled. He was a Major in the militia. His son James was the first man in the State to own and feed a herd of mules. He encouraged the growth and raising of the best of stock, of which he kept "breeders" of the "best blood." He lived on a farm adjoining his father until 1830, when he moved to the farm now owned by our subject, dying there September 9, 1874, on his way to Cane Run Baptist Church, of which he was a member. He was possessed of a high sense of honor, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. To him were born four children—Charles C., Squire C., E. P. and Mary, of whom Charles C. and Mary died before maturity. He had been interested in the stock interests of his county for sixty-four years, and during his entire life never sold a bushel of corn or a ton of hay, contending that it ought to be fed on the farm where it is raised. Our subject succeeded his father and imbibed many of his ideas concerning farm management. He married Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Thomson) Smarr, both natives of Bourbon County, Ky. She died, leaving six children, of whom Nancy, now Mrs. W. Z. Thompson, of Georgetown; Lida, wife of Rodes Smith, and Thomas S., are now living.

JUDGE GEORGE W. C. GRAVES, farmer, P. O. Donerail, is of remarkable ancestry. His great-grandfather, by the direct paternal line, was an Englishman, who settled in Virginia;

his grandfather, Thomas Graves, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and during that important time in the history of the American continent, Gen. Lafayette made his headquarters with him for a time. This soldier of Independence, after the war by which the colonies achieved their liberty, moved to that part of Virginia which afterward became the State of Kentucky, and in the year 1784 settled in what is now Fayette County, on 700 acres of land bought by him from Gen. William Christian, of the Revolutionary army. Here he located while the country was yet infested by Indians, in the face of whose murderous inroads he proceeded to reclaim his tract of forest land from its original wildness, and gradually and laboriously form a plantation. He continued his fight for the reclamation of the forest till his death, in the fall of 1801. His family consisted of four girls and three boys, and his youngest son, John, succeeded him on the farm. This young man, who had been born Louisa County, Va., about the year 1772, went to his native State for a wife, married a Miss Margaret Cloud, and, returning to the paternal farm, continued to work and improve it during the remainder of his life, excepting the period of his military service in the war of 1812–15, when he held the rank of Quartermaster. He was also Colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Kentucky militia. He died in August, 1848; his wife in the following March. They were both members of the Baptist Church; their children were seven in number, named respectively, Mary, Thomas, William, Harvey, Louisa, Eliza, and George W. C. The seventh of these, and the youngest son, is he to whom this sketch is more especially devoted; born March 11, 1808, on the farm first settled by his grandfather, almost a century ago, the tenderest aspirations and most earnest desires of his heart for more than threescore years have centered around that old homestead, where he has lived in infancy, youth and manhood, and where he still presides as possessor and patriarch in his green old age. In October, 1829, he married Sidney J., daughter of James and Jane (Robinson) Dougherty. Her father was a native of Ireland, and her mother was of a Pennsylvania family, ranking among the early settlers of Kentucky, of which State her brother, James F., was Governor, and ably fulfilled the duties of his high position at a very critical juncture. She was born in Scott County, Ky., in the memorable year 1813. Immediately after her marriage to Mr. Graves, she removed with him to his farm, where she still lives to receive, with her husband, the due respects of their descendants to the third generation. They have five sons and two daughters; two sons, Fielding L. and Henry Clay, in Montana Territory, the others in Kentucky; John R. being a teacher in Lexington; Frank H. on the home farm; Margaret, widow of George A. Sprake, living with her father; James D., in Lexington, and Georgette, wife of John T. Hogg, of Cynthiana. In his younger days, Mr. Graves devoted considerable attention to the handling of fine horses, cattle and sheep, and to the raising of mules. He succeeded his father as Colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Kentucky militia; was for three terms a Justice of the Peace, and served one term as County Judge, from which latter fact he receives the title by which he is commonly referred to and addressed. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, in which his son, John R., also served, commanding a brigade under Gen. Price, with the rank of Colonel. Of the original 700 acres comprising the old Graves homestead, the present head of the family has divided 400 acres among his children, so that he has but 300 acres remaining of his fine patrimony.

WINN GUNN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born October 30, 1807, in Caswell County, near Yanceyville, N. C., son of James Gunn, who was born August 16, 1772, in what is now Nottoway County, Va.; he was a Method-

ist minister and was descended from one of the oldest families of Virginia. Thomas Gunn, who was born in Brunswick County, Va., was a son of Daniel, who lived near Petersburg, Va., the latter being a son of Elisha, whose father was born in Caithness-shire, Scotland. The family afterward emigrated to England and came to America at the time of the first landing at Jamestown, and this family bought slaves from the first cargo that came over at that time; these slaves were kept by the Gunn family until Lincoln's proclamation gave them freedom. Our subject left North Carolina with his father in 1811, his mother having died when he was fifteen days old. While in camp at Gallatin, Tenn., they felt the shocks of the noted earthquake of that year; they settled in Robertson County, Tenn.; the father preached sixty years, never received but $60 in his life for his ministerial work, for, besides that, he was a physician in large practice, which was mostly gratuitous, being a man of considerable means. He was a man greatly beloved by all who knew him. He was twice married, first to Mourning Winn, born in Lunenburg County, Va., daughter of Judge Joseph Winn; this union was crowned by the birth of ten children, of whom our subject was the youngest of the number who grew up, were Sallie, Alexander, Joseph, William, Mary, Edmond, Elizabeth, James M. and Winn. Alexander was with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans and participated in all his battles. Joseph was in the Florida war, and was a local preacher. William was a licensed minister and preached from 1819 to 1853. Edmond was likewise a minister. Mr. Gunn's second marriage, in 1808, was to Miss Walker, who bore him eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom came to maturity. Mr. Gunn was an Old-Line Whig. In 1844, he and twelve sons voted for Henry Clay the same day. In 1848, the same number were cast for Taylor, and, in 1852, the sons voted for Scott. This venerable man died May 16, 1849. The Gunn family were identified with both the early and late wars of our country. Thomas Gunn and Joseph Winn, the paternal and maternal grandsires of our subject, fought in the Revolution. Joseph also had two sons who served seven years each in the Continental army. Elisha and Starling Gunn, sons of Thomas Gunn, were also in the war of the Revolution, as was also a nephew. William Gunn (brother of Winn) had two sons, John L. and Thomas M. who served in the Twenty-first Kentucky during the late war. Of Mr. Gunn's nephews eleven of them were in the late war, nine in the Confederate, and two in the Federal army. Our subject remained with his father until December 25, 1829, when he went to Shelby County, where, in December 26, 1833, he was married to Matilda B. Winlock, who was born January 23, 1812, daughter of Gen. Joseph Winlock, of Shelby County, who served seven years in the Revolutionary war, entering the service as Lieutenant, and coming out as Major; he served sixteen years in the Legislature of Kentucky, two years as Representative, and fourteen years as Senator. He was the grandfather of the noted Astronomer, Joseph Winlock. After marriage, our subject remained in Shelby County until 1837, then went to Logan County, remaining until 1849, when he returned to Shelby County, when, on account of his Union sentiments, and being threatened by guerrillas, he moved to Bloomington, Ind., where he remained until February, 1866, when he moved to Lexington and built what is known as Gunntown; remained here until April, 1870, when he moved to his place three and a half miles from Lexington, where he has 165 acres of land and is engaged in farming. He has been an enthusiastic Union man, at one time

was Provost Marshal, was commissioned by Lincoln, and advised the issuing of the Proclamation. The grandmother of our subject was a Miss Burnett before marriage; she was born in Virginia, but her father was from Wales. Mr. Gunn has been a member of the Methodist Church since October 1, 1820—a class-leader a good portion of the time. He has no children.

W. S. HENDERSON, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in 1847; son of James H. and Margaret (Risk) Henderson; the former was born in this precinct about the year 1815, second son of James W., who was a native of Virginia, and Betty (Hill) Henderson, whose family consisted of four sons and two daughters—William, James H., Samuel, David, Isabel (now Mrs. Thomas Cunningham), and Sallie (wife of Augustus Hall), both daughters settling in this county. Margaret Risk was born in Scott County, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Dougherty) Risk, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject passed his entire life in this precinct except one year, which he spent in Scott County; he first learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked until his marriage, after which he engaged in farming; he died in 1871, having had ten children, of whom nine grew up; Margaret, Mrs. William B. Skinner, Robert and James, reside in Jessamine County; Belle, now Mrs. H. C. Weeks, of Woodford; William, of this county; John (deceased); Mary, now Mrs. John Hostetter, of this county; Martha; Susie (deceased); Samuel, died when a babe; the mother died in 1864. James H., the father, was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Whig. William remained at home with his father until twenty-three years of age, and was married in 1873 to Lulu, daughter of James Woolfolk; she was born in Mississippi, but raised in Woodford County, Ky.; her father was born in Kentucky and her mother in Mississippi. Our subject moved on the farm in 1855, and has since lived there; he has 120 acres of land, though the farm formerly contained 210 acres. He has one child living: James Woolfolk, and one died in infancy. He is a member of the Baptist Church; his wife of the Presbyterian.

FRANCIS R. HILLENMEYER, fruit-grower, P. O. Greendale, was born October 1, 1804, in the Province of Alsace, Germany, his parents being Fortunatus and Kate (Nance) Hillenmeyer, who had a family of five children, of whom four lived to be grown—Kate, Jane, Maria, Dominique and Francis. Fortunatus Hillenmeyer was a son of Peter Paul and Jane (Bussy) Hillenmeyer, and had two brothers—Charles and Luminatus—and one sister, who became Madame Bauman. Kate Nance was a daughter of Bernard Nance, and one of a family of six, the names of the others being Joseph, Valentine, Bernard, Morand and Regina. Fortunatus Hillenmeyer was a tanner, but his sister having married one of the Bauman brothers, known as leading horticulturists of France from 1815 to 1840, in that time holding responsible positions under the French Government, the boy Francis was given the chance to become a good gardener, by serving an apprenticeship of four years, and afterward engaging in the business under the eye of his uncles, the Baumans. Seeking a wider field for the exercise of his energies, the young man, in September, 1835, sailed for America on the ship Charlemagne, and after a voyage of thirty-nine days landed among strangers of a new continent. He worked about a year in New York State, then moved to Philadelphia, where he spent another year, and in 1837 set out with Sam Houston's colonists for Texas, expecting there to find ample scope for the prosecution of his business. Wrecked on Galveston Island, and not finding Texas to his liking, he soon returned North, and shortly located in Savannah, Ga., where he engaged in the culture of flowers. After being one year

in this business he went back to his native land, married Carrie, daughter of Antoine and Theresa (Shaubinger) Haan, born in Alsace, March 12, 1812. Returning with his bride to Savannah, he remained a florist in that city for five years longer, leaving for the North in the summer of 1844. He lived near Lexington, Ky., for about a year before buying, in February, 1846, a piece of wholly unimproved land close to the Georgetown pike, paying for it $700 in French gold. Here he started a nursery, improving his property and extending his operations from year to year, and soon devoted a portion of his plot to grape-growing, and continued enlarging his vineyard till it covered three acres of ground. After seventeen years' extension of the nursery, he gave it up in order that he might plant a peach orchard, which, under his care, has proved very remunerative. He has raised as much as 3,400 bushels of prime peaches in one season, besides other products from his nineteen-acre plot, of which ten acres are in orchard and three are in vines, and on which he has grown independently rich, while the owners of large farms in the county have remained comparatively poor. He has given his five children a collegiate education, and has considerable sums invested in bank stocks, besides which his plantation, though he does not give to it so much attention as formerly, still remains very valuable. Such are the results of a thorough knowledge of one's business, diligence in its prosecution and care in husbanding returns. Mr. Hillenmeyer is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, as are his children. Of these, Jane is the wife of William Harding, of Lexington; Carrie resides at home with her parents; Kate is married to Joseph Seep, an extensive oil-dealer of Titusville, Penn.; Alfred is also in the oil regions, and Hector remains in Sandersville Precinct, Fayette Co., Ky., where he is, like his father, a nurseryman and vine-dresser of the painstaking, reliable, and therefore successful school.

HECTOR HILLENMEYER, fruit culturist, P. O. Lexington, is a son of one of the most worthy and deservedly successful men of Fayette County, and himself the most enterprising resident of the precinct, Sandersville, in which he was born and brought up, and now lives. He is the second son and youngest child of Francis and Caroline (Haan) Hillenmeyer, and was born in the year 1849, at Greendale, on the small plantation of his father, mentioned more fully in a former paragraph. Here he was raised through infancy and boyhood till he had reached the age of thirteen years, when he was sent to St. Mary's College, near New Lebanon, Ohio, whence he graduated in 1867, then returned home and continued working with his father in the old gentleman's fruit-growing operations till 1874, in which year he bought a farm of 100 acres, partly within the Sandersville plat. He first planted twenty acres as a peach orchard, and the following year set out choice wine-producing grapes in a portion of his territory, and gradually extended the area of his vineyard. In 1877, he married Mary Ossenbeak, born in Cincinnati, daughter of Joseph Ossenbeak. They now have two children, named Herbert and Ernest. Besides his peach orchard, Mr. Hillenmeyer has now three acres of vineyard, about eight acres in small fruits, and twenty acres planted as a nursery, making about fifty acres in all devoted to fruit and tree culture. Having both an hereditary and personal reputation as a nurseryman and fruit-grower, he finds ready sale for all the products of his prolific plantation. He and his wife are devout Roman Catholics.

SAMUEL HAGGIN, farmer, P. O. Donerail, was born November 27, 1827, on the farm on which he now lives, and is the youngest of the members of the family who came to maturity. His parents were Samuel Haggin and Jane Patterson. The former was born in Mercer County, Ky., in August, 1782. His grandparents were John Haggin and Nancy Gibb.

John Haggin was a native of Ireland, and came to America when young, and to Kentucky when the country was almost an unbroken forest. The mother of our subject, Jane Patterson, was born in Sandersville Precinct, 1792, daughter of Joseph Patterson and Margaret Laird, both natives of Virginia. Joseph Patterson and his brother Matthias, both men of education, came to Kentucky together when the country was infested with Indians, and for some time they lived in the fort at Harrodsburg, afterward settling in what is now Sandersville Precinct, where Thornton Moore now resides. John Haggin was also an early pioneer, and fought the redskins. For a time he was garrisoned in the fort at Harrodsburg, and some of the family were born there. Twelve children were born to him, and of the number who grew up were William, James, Samuel, John, Terah, Harvey, Jane, Nancy, Margaret, Catharine and Sallie. James was afterward a Judge; William studied medicine, and died soon after graduation; Terah was a lawyer, and practiced law first at Harrodsburg, then at Louisville; John, Harvey and Samuel were farmers; Jane married William McBride, and settled in Woodford County; Nancy married Augustus Payne, and by him had one son, Samuel H.; Margaret never married; Elizabeth married William Quarles; Caroline married J. H. Davis, a lawyer, and Sallie was the wife of Dr. McMurtrie. Samuel Haggin the father of our subject, settled on the farm now owned by his son and namesake, remaining on the same until his death, which event occurred in August, 1859. To him were born six children—Nancy, John, Margaret, James, Samuel and William. James and William died young, and John, Margaret and Samuel alone are living. John, who resides in Salem County, Mo., was formerly a resident of Carroll County, Ark., and while there he represented his county in the State Legislature; Margaret, now widow of John H. Cooper, resides on the farm; Samuel, who was raised in the precinct in which he was born, graduated in the Kentucky Military Institute, and has since been a constant resident on the homestead. In the year 1860, he married Susan Byrns, who was born in this county, daughter of Morgan Byrns. Mr. Haggin has three children—Lizzie, John and Lewis. His farm consists of 300 acres of excellent blue grass land.

JOHN HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Greendale, was born on the farm September 29, 1822, son of A. Stout and Eliza (Kay) Higgins. The former was born in New Jersey September 8, 1781, son of Azariah, a native of the same State and of Irish descent. Eliza Kay was born about August 27, 1790, in Maryland. Azariah, grandfather of our subject, came to this State and bought 160 acres of land, of one Shores, in 1792, and remained thereon until his death. Azariah, Jr., succeeded his father on the homestead and died August 10, 1845. His wife died June 17, 1854, they having been married since July 29, 1806. To them were born twelve children, of whom the following attained maturity, viz.: Dr. William W., now a merchant in Montana Territory; Harvey J., a farmer of La Fayette County, Mo.; Wyatt Kay, deceased; Azariah S., a mechanic in La Fayette County, Mo.; Sarah E., now Mrs. William P. Spurr, of California; John, our subject; James E. died in the Mexican war; Benjamin F., a doctor, died in California; Annetta S.; and Mary E. was Mrs. Steward, of St. Louis, but is now deceased. The parents were members of the Antimission Baptist Church, the husband being a Deacon; politically, he was a strong Democrat, although his children were Whigs. Azariah Higgins, Sr., was born February 16, 1748; died January 1, 1812. His wife, Sarah, died April 21, 1828. Our subject cared for his mother after the death of his father and had charge of the farm. He was first married, in April, 1851, to Eliza Skillman, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., daughter of William G. Skillman. She died July 29, 1859, leaving four children, three

of whom are now living—William S., of Lexington; Richard W., at home; and Martha F., now Mrs. William Tanner, of this county. On August 29, 1861, he married, for his second wife, Bettie Porter, who was born in Paris, Ky., in 1837, daughter of Austin C. and Sallie A. (Crose) Porter, both natives of Bourbon County, and were married July 30, 1835. Austin Porter was born July 15, 1809, son of John and Catharine (Edrington) Porter, Virginians—the latter born in King George County March 23, 1773. They came to this State in 1803 and settled, and had the following children—Lucretia, John and Austin. To Austin and wife, of Douglas County, Ill., were born nine children, seven of whom came to maturity. The mother died in May, 1871. Mr. Higgins owns 238 acres of land, upon which he does general farming. He is a member of Cane Run Baptist Church.

BRYAN HURST, farmer, P. O. Payne's Depot, was born in Marion County, Mo., in 1847, the youngest child born to John B. and Hester (Bryan) Hurst; the latter was a daughter of Samuel Bryan. John B. was born in Fayette County, Ky., son of Capt. John Hurst; he moved to Missouri about 1840, and located in Marion County, where three of his children were born; he had four children who grew up: Albert G., now of Marion County, Mo.; Mary E., wife of Thornton Moore; Ellen, Mrs. Marion Bonnell, and Bryan. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1849, when Bryan came to this county, and has since remained, residing with his uncle, Thornton Moore, until 1877. In 1872, he married Jennie Stone, who was born in this precinct, daughter of Uriah Stone, and Margaret (Richer) Stone, also natives of this county. In 1877, Mr. Hurst purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of 100 acres, and has been engaged in the raising of fine horses, owning and raising first-class trotting stock. He has three children living—Maggie, Lizzie and Samuel B., and is a member of the Bethel Church, although his father was a member of the Christian Church. The father of Capt. John Hurst was Nathaniel Hurst, a native of Pennsylvania. Capt. John married Mary Bealer, and to them were born a large family—James, Lydia, Amelia, Polly, Mrs. James Nutter; Sally, Mrs. Robert Nutter; Patsy, Mrs. James Haun; John B., and Elizabeth, who married Thornton Moore.

C. T. HERNDON, farmer, P. O. Donerail, born in Scott County, Ky., January 4, 1813, is the second of a family of four sons of John and Petsey (Thomson) Herndon. The father, born January 28, 1780, in Orange County, Va., son of Zachary Herndon, whose ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction, emigrated to Scott County, Ky., about the year 1780; located three miles north of Georgetown; was a pioneer of that locality, and continued there until his death, which occurred May 18, 1849; his wife preceded him October 8, 1832. They were both members of the Christian Church, he being one of the prominent and influential workers in that body. The children born to them were six in number—Lunsford L., born March 11, 1811, resides in Scott County, a bachelor; Henry C., born January 2, 1815, married Mary E. Blackburn, resides at Great Crossings, Scott County, and is a physician, with three children—William, Lunsford and Susie; Rodes T. never married, and resides in Henry County, Ky.; Mary J., deceased, married G. W. Herndon; Amanda, deceased, was the wife of John G. C. Goodwin, of Virginia. Charles T. was a regular graduate of the Old Kentucky University, then called Bacon College, from which he obtained the degree of M. A., in 1835, being one of the first graduates. Since 1858, he has been a resident of Fayette County. His farm consists of 375 acres, situated at Donerail Station, and his residence is beautifully located. He is a member of the Christian Church. On March 21, 1839,

he was married to Mary Collier, born July 17, 1823, in Bourbon County, Ky., daughter of Franklin Collier and Mary Basye, both natives of Bourbon County. She died on January 28, 1872. Mr. Herndon has one son, John F., at home and unmarried, and two daughters—Bettie L., wife of Eugene Barns, of Georgetown, Ky., and Mary, wife of John R. Cooper.

JUDGE A. J. JAMES, P. O. Yarnallton, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., six miles from Somerset, in June, 1817; the eldest child born to Daniel Fields and Eleanor (Evans) James. The former was born in what is now Lincoln County, Ky., in 1795, son of John James, a native of Culpepper County, Va., but of Welsh and English descent; some of his ancestors having emigrated to and settled in Virginia at a very early day. The family, so far as known were agriculturists. John James came to this State in 1785, making his first settlement in Lincoln County, the deer and Indians not having at that period departed from that portion of their ancient domain. He remained there until about 1797, when he moved to Pulaski County, and there leased land from Maj. Welch, a Revolutionary officer. In 1813, he purchased the land and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1823. His wife's maiden name was Clara Nall, and she was the daughter of Capt. Martin Nall, commander of a company of Minute Men during the Revolution. To them were born Henry, Joseph, Daniel, John, Polly, Nancy, Sally and Elizabeth. He was a member of the old Baptist Church. His son, Daniel F., was born in Lincoln County, but raised in Pulaski County, and upon arriving at years of discretion his father settled him upon an adjoining farm, and there he resided until his death, in 1870. For several years he was a minister of the "Regular Baptist" Church, and carried on the farm at the same time. To him were born a family of nine children. Of those who grew up were A. J., Thomas P., John, William, Elizabeth, Helen, Nancy, Sophia, Mary. William and A. J., Helen and Mary are living. William resides on the old family homestead. Helen is the wife of Mr. Campbell, of Lincoln County, Mary is unmarried and lives in Missouri. Thomas P., raised a family and settled in Illinois, but is now deceased. A. J. remained at home until fifteen years of age and was then placed in the office of the Clerk of Court, and remained until twenty-one years of age. He then read law with Judge Fountain T. Fox, at Somerset, and, after the completion of his course, in 1838, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at that place and continued until 1880. In September, 1841, he married Mary Allison Beattie, who was born in Pulaski, daughter of John and Sally (Edmondson) Beattie, who were natives of Washington County, Va. The Judge has six children living: Sallie E., John B., Daniel, Eliza, Campbell A. and Samuel A. Daniel and John are lawyers; Sallie is the wife of James Chesney; Eliza is the wife of Lieut. C. C. Todd, U. S. N.; Campbell is a bookkeeper at Frankfort, and Samuel is a physician at Frankfort. Judge James has been President of the Farmers' Bank; was elected Attorney General in 1859; served as Secretary of State under Gen. Leslie about one year, and represented his county in the Legislature in 1855–56. The Judge is not a member of any church or society.

A. G. KARSNER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the son of Maj. Jonathan Karsner and Jennetta (Creath) Karsner, and grandson of the Rev. Jacob Creath, one of the pioneer ministers of the "Blue Grass Region," who came to Fayette County in 1802. Jonathan Karsner was born on the Versailles pike, this county, on March 13, 1794, son of Casper Karsner, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Jennetta was born in Fairfax County, Va., January 1, 1800, daughter of the Rev. Jacob Creath, a native of Nova Scotia, who was a son of William

Creath, a native of Ireland, to whom were born Jacob, William, John, and some daughters whose names cannot now be remembered. Casper Karsner emigrated to Kentucky about 1780, locating and entering land in this county; his wife was Eva Lail, a native of Pennsylvania. She, with her brother John, was taken prisoner at the age of fourteen, at Riddles' Mills, during the Revolution, and taken to Canada where they were exchanged. To them were born, John, George, Jonathan and Margaret. After the death of Casper, she married William Dunlap, and by him had seven children, William, George, Robert, Daniel, Elizabeth, Hannah and Catharine. To Jacob Creath and Mildred V. Carter were born Jennetta, Albert G., Margaret and Ann M. Albert G. was formerly a lawyer, but afterward became a prominent planter in Mississippi, and married the daughter of Gov. Shelby, of Tennessee. Margaret married Ambrose Gibson, also a planter in Mississippi; Ann M. married Dr. Lewis Doyle, of Louisiana, a sugar planter. Maj. Jonathan Karsner was raised a farmer, and when he became of age he began to do business for himself; trading and cotton planting in the South. As a Major, he commanded the militia of Franklin County where he then resided; he was and "Old-Line Whig," and died in February, 1856. To him were born Ann M., who was burned to death at Vicksburg in 1836; Susan M., married Maj. R. H. Wendover; Albert G., and Jacob C., deceased. Albert G. remained with his father until of age. In October, 1855, he married Frances A. Cassell, who was born in this county, May 20, 1831, daughter of Leonard and Ann (White) Cassell, of Jessamine County, Ky. Mr. Karsner moved to Lexington in 1865, and was there engaged in the stable business; he had lived there before his marriage, being then engaged in the grocery and confectionery business. In April, 1881, he moved to this precinct and purchased 180 acres, known as the "T. D. Basye" farm. He has five children living, viz.: George D., Bettie P., William C., Allie W. and Albert C. He is a member of the Christian Church.

RUFUS LISLE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born June 29, 1818, in Clark County, Kentucky, the eldest son and second in the family of James and Nancy (George) Lisle; the former was born near Charlottesville, Va., about 1784; his father was a native of Scotland. The mother was born in 1794, in Clark County, Ky., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Martin) George. James Lisle, the father of our subject, came West with his parents when a young man. He settled in Clark County after his marriage, and remained there until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1865; his wife dying ten years later. To them were born eight children, all of whom grew to maturity: Amanda, Mrs. Francis Eaton, resides in Clark County; Rufus; Clayborn, resides in Clark County; Manson, deceased; Zipporah, died at twenty years of age; John and Ibzan, in Clark County; and James C., deceased. The mother was a member of the Baptist Church; the father was a Democrat in politics, an agriculturist by occupation, and served in two campaigns during the war of 1812. In consequence of his father's large family, our subject left home at sixteen years of age; having nothing to commence with, he worked at anything he could obtain, until he had accumulated some means, when he began to trade for himself. He was married January 18, 1849, to Mary M. Holley, who was born in Boonesborough, daughter of Samuel and Miriam (Elkins) Holley; the former was a son of Henry Simpson Holley, of Virginia; the latter, daughter of Zachariah Elkins, who was raised in Virginia. In 1849 Mr. Leslie moved Winchester, where he engaged in the hotel business until 1858, when he came to Lexington and conducted the Broadway Hotel; he sold out soon after and remained in the city until 1862, engaged in business. After making

several minor changes, he located in 1871 on the Leestown pike, one mile from the court house; during this time he was operating in the mule business, and has been very successful. He has six hundred acres of land. He has seven children living: James L., Elizabeth T., Fannie M., Virginia H., Nancy, Miriam H. and H. Holley, all of whom are at home. Samuel H., died at the age of 22; Rufus and Henriette died young.

GLASS MARSHALL, farmer, P. O. Payne's Depot, whose portrait appears in this work was born in this precinct, on the farm he now owns, November 19, 1809, the youngest child born to Rev. Robert and Betsey (Glass) Marshall; the former, a native of County Derry, Ireland, was born in 1760, his ancestors being of Scotch-Irish extraction. At the age of twelve he emigrated with his mother—his only surviving parent—and the rest of the family to Pennsylvania, in which State he received the elements of a plain English education; at the age of sixteen, he entered the American army, and served in six general engagements, barely escaping with his life at the battle of Monmouth; while in the army he never swore nor drank a glass of ardent spirits, but devoted all his spare moments to study. At the close of the war he connected himself with the Seceder Church, having been converted under the preaching of Dr. McMillan, and became a true Christian. In his twenty-fifth year he began to study for the ministry, his academic studies being pursued at Liberty Hall. He was licensed to preach by the Red Stone Presbytery, in Western Pennsylvania, in 1790. August 2, 1792, he married Jennie Vance, who was born February 5, 1768, in Virginia. She died February 21, 1798, having borne three children —Rachel, James and Samuel. James and Samuel became ministers of the Gospel, of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Marshall afterward married Betsey Glass, who was born April 18, 1771, in Frederick County, Va., daughter of Joseph Glass, a native of Maryland. The Glass family were originally from Ireland, and were participants in the siege of Derry. Betsey Glass died November 12, 1848. Her offspring were Joseph G., Betsey, Robert, Sarah B. and Glass whose name heads the list. Joseph G. became a lawyer, and settled in Madison, Ind.; Betsey married John M. C. Irwin; Robert was a farmer, and settled in Indiana; Sarah B. became the wife of Dr. E. F. Polk, and settled in Louisville. In the year 1792, Rev. Robert Marshall moved with his family to Scott County, Ky., where he labored as a missionary under the direction of the synod. June 13, the following year, he was ordained Pastor of Bethel and Blue Spring Churches. While ministering to these churches he conducted a classical school; among his students were Montgomery Blair, Humphrey Marshall, Rev. W. H. Forsyth and others.

In 1801–02 and '03, he became interested in the society called the "New Lights," which, in honor of him, were called "Marshallites." He afterward renounced them, and, in 1812, was reinstated in his own church, at the same time taking the pastoral charge of Bethel Church, where he labored faithfully until 1832, when he died June 16, having preached one week previous. "He was a clear, logical and systematic reasoner, and adhered closely to his text. He was mild and persuasive, and when attempting to arouse his audience was at times warm and vehement." For forty-two years of his ministration, he received only $100 a year for his services, and at one time he donated five years of his salary to the Bethel Church, in which churchyard his remains now rest, peacefully awaiting the resurrection. Glass Marshall, our subject, is now residing on the farm his father located on in 1793. Here he first saw the light of day November 9, 1809, and has since been a constant resident. Mr. Marshall was first married to Martha Ann Foster, a native of Lexington, daughter of Hugh Foster. She died in

1833, leaving one child, since deceased. His second marriage was to Mary Ann Boyd, a native of this State. She died April 22, 1865. Seven children were born to her, five of whom came to maturity. Samuel W. was killed at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 2, 1864. He was a member of Gen. Cleburns cavalry. Robert served from September, 1862, until the termination of the war. February, 1867, Mr. Marshall married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert G. Cooke and Naomi Maxwell, both of Wilcox County, Ala. Mr. Cooke was born in 1793, in Tennessee; son of James Cooke, a native of Ireland. Naomi Maxwell was born in 1811, in South Carolina, daughter of James Maxwell. By Mr. Marshall's present marriage, one child has been born—Roberta Laurena. Since October 4, 1841, Mr. Marshall has been a member of the Bethel Church, during which time he has been Deacon and Ruling Elder. The latter office he now fulfills. Mr. Marshall has a farm of 200 acres, lying in Fayette and the county adjoining.

THORNTON MOORE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in this county in 1806, the eldest child of his parents, Butler and Courtney (Webster) Moore; the former, a native of Virginia, whose parents were of English descent, came to Kentucky when a young man; the latter, a native of the same State, came with her parents. Butler Moore died in 1860, his wife much earlier; she bore him seven children; but four of whom grew to maturity —Thornton, William, Butler and Ellen. Butler resides in La Fayette County, Mo.; Ellen resides in Grant County, Ky., wife of Edmond Massy; William settled in Lexington, Mo., in 1837, and died there. Our subject remained with his father until twenty years of age. In 1843, he bought a small place near Bryant's Station, where he lived until 1849, when he purchased a farm of 487 acres, which he now owns and which was first located by Mr. Patterson, who was the first settler; the farm having changed hands but twice. In 1841, he married Elizabeth C. Hurst, who was born in Dog Fennel Precinct, in 1821, daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Bealer) Hurst. She died August 18, 1878, leaving no issue. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moore was married in 1881, to Mary E. Ward, daughter of John B. Hurst. He has been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington since 1861. Mr. Moore began business for himself with no capital but what nature had given him—strong and willing hands; but witness the result of pluck and indomitable energy, he has a fine farm, keeps an excellent class of stock, raises all the grain he requires, and is a very successful farmer.

E. S. MUIR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Donerail. Among the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of this precinct, a view of whose place appears in this book, is the above-named gentleman. He was born in Bourbon County, this State, January 15, 1831, the only child of Eliphalet and Ann (Boone) Muir; the latter, a grandniece of the celebrated Daniel Boone, was born April 29, 1794, in this State, daughter of William Boone, a relative, by direct descent, of Daniel Boone. Eliphalet Muir was born in what is now Bourbon County, Ky., December 10, 1792, son of Samuel, who emigrated with his parents to some of the Middle States from Scotland, when the country was new, and served in the war of the Revolution. Eliphalet served in the war of 1812. Samuel had twelve children, Eliphalet being the second in order of birth. The last-named spent the greater portion of his life in Bourbon County, engaged in farming and general cattle-raising, his early youth having been occupied in droving in Maryland and Virginia; he purchased 485 acres of land in this precinct, of Richardson Warfield, being the first settler. He died December 16, 1867, his wife having died several years previous. Our subject came to this county when sixteen years of age, and has remained a con-

stant resident. He was married February 22, 1860, to Margaret A. Tarlton, who was born in Dog Fennel Precinct, March 31, 1838, daughter of Caleb and Lydia Ann (Cooper) Tarlton. They have four children—S. Boone, Francis A., Charles T. and Mollie A. He has over 800 acres of choice farming land, which, for location and improvements, is not surpassed by any in the county. He has, for the past twenty-five years, been engaged in breeding and raising fine horses, and is one of the most successful horsemen in the county. He has dealt in the following saddle stock: Mambrinos, Abdallahs, Pilots and Denmarks. The family are all members of the Christian Church, Mr. Muir being a Trustee thereof.

ARCHIBALD F. McMEEKIN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the paternal grandson of an Irish emigrant, who settled in Virginia at an early date in the history of that great colony. His father, Samuel McMeekin, a native of Virginia, was born June 8, 1780. He married Miss Nancy Clark, of Scotch descent, June 16, 1800; she was born October 26, 1780. They emigrated to Fayette County, Ky., the same year of their marriage, purchasing land soon after their arrival, in what is now Sandersville Precinct, where they raised a family of thirteen children, of whom Archibald F. was one, he being born July 16, 1821. Only three children are alive—James, Jeremiah and Archibald F. In the early life of Samuel McMeekin, he taught school in Virginia, but, during his residence in Kentucky, devoted his life to agriculture, and, after a peaceful life, died February 5, 1824; his wife died May 5, 1839; both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was at an early age apprenticed to a tinsmith, but abandoned that trade, turning his attention to butchering, an occupation he followed for about thirty years. He has been twice married. He led his first wife, Eliza, daughter of John and Elizabeth (White) Gilbert, of Dog Fennel Precinct, to the altar in 1848. She bore him three children—Charles, Sallie and Bettie—the last-named, now the wife of John L. Berkley. In December, 1863, he married Minerva, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Haley) Ross, of Dog Fennel Precinct. Her father was born in 1793, in Virginia. His father, William Ross, was a native of Scotland, came to this country before the Revolution, and took active part in the National struggle for independence. He came to Kentucky quite early, and during his lifetime followed his trade of tailor. Mrs. McMeekin was born January 29, 1828, and was one of seven children, of whom the following grew to maturity—Mary Ann, wife of Christopher Neal; William; Louisa, deceased; Minerva, Mrs. Emily Gorham, deceased. Of these but two are now alive, William and Mrs. McMeekin. Their mother died 1832, and their father in 1869. Mr. McMeekin owns a fine blue grass farm of ninety acres on the Newtown pike, where, since 1854, he has resided, engaged in farming and the raising of blooded stock. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, while he is a Baptist.

S. E. McDANIEL, gate-keeper, P. O. Lexington, was born in Gallatin County, Ky., on the Ohio River, in 1828, son of D. N. and Nancy (Sharon) McDaniel; the father was born in October, 1800, in a fort in Bourbon County, on Townsend Creek, son of Roland McDaniel, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Kentucky at a very early period, and when she had not attained to that state of cultivation in which she now rejoices. Nancy Sharon was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1801, daughter of Hugh Sharon, a native of Woodford County, but of Scotch descent. The religion of both sides of the family was Presbyterian; in politics they were Democrats, and by occupation they were farmers. To Benjamin McDaniel were born twelve children, of whom eight lived to maturity; five are now living—James; Niel; David; Lettie, wife of Will Smith; and Mat, wife of

Will Norris. Our subject went to Pettits County, Mo., at the age of eighteen years and stayed five months; went to the plains in 1854, stayed two years, and in 1856 went to California and stayed one year, returning by ocean to New Orleans, thence to Pettits County again, where he stayed two years more. He came to Scott County about 1858, remaining there until 1860, when he came to Fayette County and farmed, taking charge of the toll gate in 1870. He has been twice married, first to Adeline Gregg, in 1856; she was born in Scott County, and died in 1863, leaving two children—Williard and Mollie. He married Jemima McAfee in 1869; she was born in Fayette County, in 1832, daughter of Robert McAfee, of Woodford County. By her has had three children, one of whom still survives—Betsey. He is a member of the Methodist Church, his father being a Methodist local preacher. Mr. McDaniel is Superintendent of the pike from Lexington to Georgetown.

J. & M. OUTTEN, stock dealers, Donerail. John Outten was born in this precinct September 6, 1853, eldest son of William and Mary (Craven) Outten. The former also born in this precinct, June 28, 1821, son of Matthias, who was a son of Levi Outten, of Scotch descent. Mary Craven was born in Elkhorn Precinct, this county, in April, 1822, daughter of George Craven. Matthias Outten married Margaret Hill, who was born in 1801, and to them were born, William; Cecilia, who was twice married, first to Wyant Embry, second to Thomas Broughton, and had issue by neither; they reside in Louisville, Ky. Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Rose, of this precinct, has five children, Matthias, William, Levi, Margaret and Wyatt; Margaret, now Mrs. George W. Craven, of Elkhorn Precinct. America, wife of Dr. Charles Chase, of Scott County, has two children, Olive and Charles. Mary married Dr. T. D. Basye, of Shelby County, but she died; whereupon her sister, Sarah, was married to her husband, Dr. Basye, and Thomas; besides these they had three who died before maturity. To William and Mary (Craven) Outten were born John, Matthias and Fannie; John married Laura, daughter of S. E. Riley, of Woodford County, and had one child, Ione, who died at seventeen months. Matthias was born in May, 1854, and married Miss Lillie, daughter of Ethwal Miller. The two brothers reside on the home farm, which consists of 215 acres, where they are engaged in raising Short-Horn cattle. Matthias Outten died March 5, 1862, and his wife on October 4, 1880, a devoted member of the Christian Church.

AUGUSTUS PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Payne's Depot, Scott County, was born in Woodford County, Ky., September 6, 1815. Eldest son and second child born to Thomas and Nancy (Nicholas) Payne; the other members of the family being Elizabeth, Augustus, William, Julia, Mary C., Caroline, Thomas, Martha, George, Dennis and Charles. Mary C. died at the age of six; all the others are living but Thomas, who was killed at the battle of Helena, while fighting for his principles and his country. The father of Thomas Payne, Sr., was Charles F., who married Virginia Adams, and by her had a large family, as follows: Thomas, Flemming, William, Richard, Charles, Jonathan, Joseph, Susan, Harriet, Betsy and Sally. Thomas, our subject's father, was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 28, 1789, and came to this county with his father's family when the country was new and very sparsely settled. Nancy, his wife, was born in Maryland, daughter of Thomas and Cassandra (Roberts) Nicholas, who came to this county when Nancy was quite young. Charles F. Payne settled in Woodford County, remaining there until 1816, when he removed to Todd County, this State, where he died. Thomas, his son, and father of Augustus, when a young man, went to Lexington and learned the saddler's trade with Mr. Ben Stout, and afterward

set up for himself in Woodford County, where he remained some years, and then went to La Fayette County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming, and there died December 24, 1879. He and his wife were, for many years, members of the Baptist Church at Mount Vernon, he being an Elder therein. Our subject was raised in Woodford County, until his father's removal to Todd County, where he lived until his return to Woodford County, remaining then in his native county until his father moved to Missouri, where he stayed until 1842, when he again returned to this State, locating in Scott County, near the Fayette County line, and has, with the exception of some years in Fayette County, been a constant resident of that locality. He married his first wife, Elizabeth Collier, in November, 1844; she was born in Nicholas County, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Williams) Collier, natives of Virginia; she died about the year 1847, leaving two children—Thomas, who died at twenty-one, and Elizabeth, now the wife of A. D. Pyatt. In the summer of 1856, he married his second wife, Nancy, daughter of Samuel Haggin; she died in 1867, leaving one child Samuel, now of Marshall, Saline County, Mo. Mr. Payne has over 800 acres of land, 600 in Scott County, and the balance in Fayette, upon which he carries on mixed farming, at which he has been very successful. He is an entirely self-made man, and has never speculated in the least. He is a member of the Bethel Church, as was also his wife.

JAMES PATRICK, farmer, P. O. Yarnallton, was born February 17, 1820, near Bethel Church, in this precinct; the tenth child of a family of eleven children, born to Charles and Dorcas (Black) Patrick, all of whom lived to maturity. Charles Patrick was born February 17, 1773, in Albemarle County, Va., his father was also named Charles and was born in County Down, Ireland, coming to America with his father when four years of age. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and settled in Albemarle County, Va. about 1745. He had two sons, John and Charles, and four daughters. John remained on the homestead, but Charles, the father of our subject, emigrated to this county in 1801 and purchased land near Bethel Church, for which he paid $10 per acre, and remained there until his death, which occurred June 15, 1852. His wife, Dorcas, was born September 20, 1774, daughter of Samuel Black, a native of Ireland and a Presbyterian minister. He and the great-grandfather of our subject came together from Ireland. The mother (Dorcas) died July 27, 1849. Their children were as follows: Samuel, born December 27, 1798; George M., September 30, 1801; Mary, born December 30, 1803; Charles, October 16, 1805; John, Jannary 10, 1810; Catharine, September 25, 1811; Priscilla, August 10, 1813; Dorcas, January 6, 1815; William, June 17, 1819; James February 17, 1820, and Benjamin, July 20, 1823. Of those now living, George is a doctor, residing in Texas, and has represented his county in the Legislature; Mary was the wife of John Graves; John resides in Illinois; William is in Lexington and James is a farmer here; James remained with his father until the latter died. He began for himself at the age of twenty-one, working for his father, he also traded extensively, drove dogs to Cincinnati, being a very successful trader. He was married September 7, 1852, to Fannie Crook, a native of Bath County, Ky., daughter of Uzal and Margaret (Brady) Crook, the former a native of Loudoun County, Va., born August 18, 1774, the latter of Pennsylvania, born November 19, 1778. To them were born Nancy B., James H., William H., Eliza W., Alfred N., Harrison L., Robert F. and Fannie J. The Crooks' family came west in the early part of the present century. The year James Patrick was married he purchased 170 acres of land and has added to the same until he now has 625 acres, all of which he owes to his own labor and good man-

agement. He has three children—Margaret, wife of William Steele ; Laura. wife of John Steele, and Charles, at home. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has served as Elder. His father was an old line Whig, and an admirer of Henry Clay. Our subject was raised to the principles his father entertained, and during the war was a strong Union man. His mother was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is of Welsh descent. His grandfather, William Payne being left a widower with three sons—Edward, William and Sanford—took a second wife in the person of Ann Jennings. This lady was born in England, but was of Scotch descent, and the Paynes from her descended are presumptive heirs to the great Jennings estate. The children of this marriage were two—John and Millie, both born in the old age of their father, who died in 1776, after a long life of 104 years. The boy, John, then entering his teens, soon after took a part in the war of Independence, marching, with the militia of his native county of Fairfax, Va., to take part in the closing scenes of the popular struggle for liberty, and witnessing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Two or three years later, he moved to the District of Kentucky and located near Great Crossings, in that part afterward erected into the County of Scott, of which he was, for many years, Surveyor. He commanded a brigade during the war of 1812–15, and was subsequently known as Gen. John Payne. With the exception of his absence on military duty, he spent the years of his manhood upon the farm he had located on his arrival in Kentucky, devoting his time to its improvement and cultivation. He did much for the advancement of the Baptist Church, to which denomination he was attached. His death occurred in 1837, his widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Robert Johnson, surviving him ten years. Of their fifteen children, all but three arrived at adult age—Asa, Robert, Nancy, Sallie, John, Elizabeth, Richard, William, Emeline, Cyrus, Frank and Jefferson. Asa, who is yet living, is in his ninety-fourth year, having been born March 19, 1788. He remained on the home farm till after his majority. From his uncle, Richard M. Johnson, then and for thirty years Member of Congress, and afterward Vice President of the United States, he received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, and attended the Military Academy for one year, at the expiration of which time, he was sent as Indian Agent to Fort Madison, then on the frontier. Coming home from there in 1811, he married Theodosia, daughter of Lewis E. Turner, of Fayette County, Ky., a lady about one month his senior; resigned his Government position after two years' service and, in 1812, located at Scott County, where he remained a resident about seventy years. His first wife died in 1841, leaving three children—Lewis T., John F. and Henry, of whom Lewis T. is the only one now living. The widower subsequently married Mrs. Sarah Nuckols, who bore him one child, but it died in infancy. In 1881, the vigorous old nonagenarian moved to Mercer County and there resides, near Harrodsburg, a stanch old citizen, highly respected for his uprightness of character. He is active and intelligent, and being a man of remarkable memory, his experiences of life are both entertaining and valuable. His only surviving son, Lewis T., born in 1813, after arriving at marriageable age, chose as his wife Sallie, daughter of Nathan Payne, of Fayette County. She died in 1850, leaving two children—John H. and Lewis. The latter served as a soldier through the civil war and died in 1879. Lewis T. married again, taking as his second wife, Mrs. Martha Gaines, who has borne him two children, named Asa and Lydia. John H. Payne is, therefore, the eldest son of his father, being born in Scott County, Ky., in the year 1837. When only eighteen years of age, he mar-

ried Mary, daughter of John Davis, of Woodford County. She only survived her marriage one year and left one child, a daughter named Marian, who died at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. Payne contracted a second marriage on reaching his majority, his bride, in this instance, being Fannie, daughter of Samuel and Marian (Elker) Holley. She was born, in 1836, at Boonesborough, Madison County; her father in Fairfax County, Va., in 1798, and her mother in Clark County, Ky., November 10, 1804. Mr. Payne is energetically engaged in mixed farming on a fine tract of 220 acres, for which he paid $150 per acre.

DR. JOHN B. PAYNE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lexington, a resident of Strawberry Hill, is a grandson of Edward Payne, a native of Fairfax County, Va., and emigrated to this State in 1782, and settling near Pepper's Distillery, and purchasing of Gov. Shelby a tract of land, five miles square, upon which several of his children settled, viz.: Henry Sanford, James Edward and two daughters, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. James Lewis, settled on the above tract. Theodosia, one of the girls, married Lewis Turner, a native of Virginia. Elizabeth, her sister, married Thomas Lewis. From these two families have originated some of the prominent men of this country, some of whom have been representatives in Congress, and members of the bar, as well as prominent farmers and stock-raisers. Edward Payne, the father of our subject, married Elizabeth Howard, and by her had eight sons, all of whom grew up save two. Edward and Daniel were lawyers. The father of the above located near Sandersville in 1808, and resided in the county until his death, which occurred in 1844. His wife preceded him May, 1820. Edward Payne was a large farmer, having a large farm and many negroes. He was a man highly respected in the community, and was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. John B., our subject, was a regular graduate of medicine, receiving his honors at the Transylvania University. In 1827 he settled on a farm in Clark County, where he lived six years and practiced his profession; then came to this county where he has since remained. The Doctor has been engaged in stock-raising—for several years was engaged in the manufacture of bagging and making rope. In 1846, he moved to the farm he now owns, where for several years his time has been employed raising fine horses and fruits. In November, 1832, he married Elizabeth Montgomery, born 1816, in this county, daughter of Maj. William Montgomery, who served in the war of 1812; his father, Alexander, served in the war of the Revolution. Alexander Montgomery came to Kentucky about 1790, and died 1814; he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. To Maj. William Montgomery and wife (Martha Downey) were born three children. The Doctor has had four children born to him, but one living—John Breckinridge, who resides with his parents, and associated with his father in business. The Doctor is a member of the First Baptist Church, in Lexington, and has been since May, 1820, he being the only one living out of fifty who were members at that time.

WILLIS PRICE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier who, at the close of the great struggle for independence, refused to accept any compensation for his services, declaring that he was sufficiently repaid in the glorious assurance of having gained those liberties for which he fought. This disinterested patriot, Richard Payne, found his way among the earliest pioneers from the older settlements of Virginia to what was then Kentucky County of the Old Dominion, but now a State in the front rank of those composing the great American Republic. He, as well as others of his name, was earnest in his efforts for the consolidation of the border settlements, and their growth in moral, mental and material power. He, with his wife (before

marriage a Miss Willis), established themselves on a farm, on which they lived and died, leaving their property and the honor of their names to their two children—a son, Willis, and a daughter, Elizabeth. The former, born in 1779, became a prominent farmer of Fayette County, and interested himself in the breeding of fine horses, when that industry was more in need of encouragement than it is at the present day. He was a highly respected member of the Baptist Church, and closed a useful earthly career at the age of seventy-three years, his sister Elizabeth, Mrs. George Duvall, dying in the same year, 1852. By his union with Margaret, daughter of Sanford Payne, he had a large family, but of it there are now living only one daughter, Nancy, wife of Dr. Hampton, of Clark County, and three sons—Dr. Sanford. Dr. D. L. and Willis. The last named was born December 5, 1822, on the old Price homestead, and brought up to farming on the paternal acres. On November 29, 1854, he married Martha B., daughter of R. B. and Mary (Baker) McCann, of Fayette, in which county both the McCanns and the Bakers were among the early settlers. After his marriage, Mr. Price continued to reside on the homestead, and, having bought it, he remained till 1864, in which year he purchased and moved to the H. C. Payne farm of 200 acres, four miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort pike, where he has since lived. He has in his employ a descendant of a negro woman brought from Virginia as a slave by his grandfather. She had seen Gen. George Washington many times, and was freed by her owner at the war period of 1812–15. For fifteen years Mr. Price has been a Deacon, and is also a Trustee of the Baptist Church, to which denomination all of the family belong. He has three children — Sallie, Mary (wife of Dr. Mouett, New Orleans), and James, in business in Lexington, Ky.

DR. D. L. PRICE, Lexington, is a son of Willis Price, of whom a more extended notice will be found in another part of this work. He (Willis) was born in this State, son of Richard M. Price, of Virginia, and married Margaret, daughter of Sanford Payne; the only other child born to Richard was Elizabeth, wife of George Duvall, who settled on Shannon Run, in Woodford County. Dr. D. L., Dr. Sanford and Willis, Jr., sons of Willis Price, are living in this county, and a daughter, Nancy, wife of Dr. Hampton, lives in Clark County. Our subject left home at the age of eighteen; he received his education, partly, under Joshua Worley, completing it in the town of Lexington: he began reading medicine in 1832, graduating at Transylvania University. In 1835, he began the practice of his profession, continuing therein until 1848, when he was elected to the Legislature and served one term, after which he resumed practice. In 1869, he was re-elected to the Legislature, serving until the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment; he is the author of the bill giving negroes the right to testify, the Charter for the Fair, etc., and was an Emancipationist. He was acquainted with Lincoln, and voted for him, and also talked emancipation with that truly great man; he also went to the Legislature and got a bill started, giving the public schools benefit from the public money. Willis Price was an Old-Line Whig, as was also our subject, until Breckinridge's time, when he became a Democrat. Dr. Price first married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jennie (Patterson) Steele; she died, leaving no issue; his second marriage was to Ann Brasfield, who was was born in Woodford County, daughter of Lewis Brasfield. They have no children.

MOSES RANDOLPH, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in this precinct, December 20, 1819, youngest of a family of eleven children, born to Moses and Sarah (Cromwell) Randolph; the former was born in New Jersey in 1780,

and came to this county with his sister in 1786, being then six years of age. When he came, buffalo and Indians were plenty. He lived with his sister Rachel, whose husband's name was Houghton, until grown up, when he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Vincent Cromwell, who also was an early settler. He finally bought land where Col. G.W. Graves now lives; here he raised his family, whose names were, Rachel, now deceased; Mary, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Julia, now Mrs. John Springer, of Putnam County, Ind.; Nancy, now Mrs. C. M. Keiser, of Dog Fennel Precinct; Retta, now Mrs. Adam Hanna, of Shelby County; Sarah, deceased; Harriet, deceased; John H., deceased, and Moses. Moses, Sr., finally moved on the farm where Howard Parker lives, and there he died at the age of seventy-six, in 1856, having been an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years; his wife survived him for several years. Moses, Jr., remained at home until his father's death; he was married December 7, 1848, to Rachel Laudaman, who was born in this precinct in 1833, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (McGuire) Laudeman. The Laudemans were early settlers and of German stock. After his father's death, Moses bought 112 acres of land where he now lives, to which he has since added, owning now 180 acres. He has six children—Sarah, wife of W. J. Keiser, of Shelby County; John S., of this county; William E.; Adda; Ollie, and Nannie, wife of James Nave, of Jessamine County. All his children are members of a church, but he is not. Mrs. Randolph, who died December 4, 1879, was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an excellent woman. Mr. Randolph is a self-made man; he began in poor circumstances and has accumulated all his property by hard labor and rigid economy.

J. W. ROSE, farmer, P. O. Donerail, was born September 5, 1819, in Harrison County, Ky., eldest son of James and Nancy (Darraugh) Rose; the former was born in Randolph County, Va., about 1777, the son of Charles Rose, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who emigrated to Virginia, where he remained but a few years, when he went to Gallatin County, Ky., and remained until his death in 1837, aged ninety-seven years. He had twenty-seven children by two wives; his first marriage being to a Miss Hutchinson, a Scotch lady; his second, to a lady named Goings, of Gallatin County, Ky. Nancy Darraugh was born in Dublin, Ireland, daughter of James and Nancy Darraugh; the latter a daughter of Samuel McCullough, a Scotchman who emigrated to America and died in Harrison County, Ky., in 1823, at a very advanced age; the former was a son of John Darraugh, of Ireland, who lived and died in that country. The father of Mr. Rose was a farmer and he lived in Harrison County until his death, in 1865, aged eighty-eight years; his wife died in 1833. To them were born five sons, John, James, Thomas, William and Sanford. Our subject remained in Harrison County farming, until seventeen years of age, when he emigrated to Texas, staying there two and a half years, when he came to this county. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Outten, daughter of Matthias and Margaret (Hill) Outten, by whom he has five children: Matthias, William, Levi, Margaret and Wyatt. Mr. Rose has given much attention to horticulture, and is a member of the "State Horticultural Society;" one of its executive committee, and has contributed to its journals upon the subjects of agriculture and horticulture. The Rose family were formerly Whigs, but have now merged into the Democratic party. Matthias Outten was a native of Maryland, son of Levi, who emigrated to this State at an early day; he settled in this Precinct, and remained until his death; both were farmers and members of the M. E. Church, and politically, were members of the old Whig party. Margaret Hill, his wife, was a daughter

of Thomas Hill, a native of Virginia who emigrated to this State at an early day, and remained until his death in 1852; to him were born four children: James, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jane. The Hills were Whigs also. Mr. Rose has one hundred acres of land.

S. C. ROBISON, deceased, was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1845, son of J. P. Robison, M. D., who is of Scotch and Dutch descent. Dr. J. P. Robison resides in Cleveland, and is a prominent business man there, being President of the First National Bank, and a Director in two other banking institutions, and is also engaged in the pork-packing business; he has three children living—Mrs. W. C. Comstock, of Cleveland; H. D., in business with his father in Cleveland, and James T., a lawyer in Willoughby. Samuel, our subject, was a graduate in the Law Department of Ann Arbor in 1870, and for two years engaged in practice at Cleveland. In 1869, he married Ella L. Moore, who was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., daughter of George W. and Caroline (Hunt) Moore, both of whom were natives of Cayuga County, N. Y., the former, a son of Loren and Philena (Amsden) Moore, and the latter, daughter of Timothy and Phebe (Fellows) Hunt. Caroline Hunt died in 1856, leaving three children, of whom two are now living—Ella, and Emily E., wife of Dr. Yale, of Deerfield, Mich. In 1872, S. C. and wife moved to the farm which his relict now occupies. His death occurred September 5, 1878, at Paris, occasioned by being thrown from a horse. He left three children—J. P., Jr., and S. C., Jr., and Bessie C. He had 321 acres of land, which his widow is now carrying on by rental; her father resides in Ann Arbor, Mich.

LEWIS RAMSEY, farmer, P. O. Yarnallton. Among the most successful farmers and self-made men of this county is the subject of this sketch; he was born October 21, 1817, in Hesse-Darmstadt, son of Andrew and Margaret (Mason) Ramsey. The Ramseys were originally from France, but fled from that country in the fifteenth century on account of religious persecution, and took refuge in Germany. Andrew was the only son of Andrew Ramsey, whose wife's name was Keiser. Margaret, the mother of our subject, was the youngest of the family of her parents, and lived to the age of one hundred and three years, dying February 13, 1876. To the parents of our subject were born four children, of whom but Lewis and Margaret grew up, Henry dying at sixteen and Elizabeth at about three years of age. Our subject emigrated to this country with his father and grandfather, landing in Baltimore July 4, 1833, and from there going to near Chambersburg, Penn., where they stayed eleven months, when they moved to Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., in the spring of 1834. The grandfather was a weaver and died January 26, 1835, his son Andrew dying January 19, 1835. The sister of our subject, Margaret, and her husband, John Keiser, accompanied the Ramseys to this country. They were all poor when they arrived, their property having been destroyed during Napoleon's war with Germany, in 1815. Lewis, after the death of his father, cared for the family, being then but eighteen years of age. He lived with a German for some twenty months, and then came to this county in May, 1836, stopping in Lexington where he worked three years on the public works. September 1, 1838, he began the butchering business, which he has since continued. In the spring of 1841, he moved upon his first purchase of land, consisting of five and three-fourths acres, remaining until September 1, 1850, when he located on the farm he now owns, at Yarnall Station on the L. C. & L., R. R., having now 878 acres, all in one body, upon which he does mixed farming. In December, 1842, he married Sallie Ann, daughter of Michael R. and Nancy (Woods) James, who were natives of Virginia. Sally Ann was born in this precinct about the year

1828; to her and our subject were born: Andrew, born August 9, 1843, died October 25, 1864; Henry, born September 3, 1845, died December 18, 1870, was married and had one child; William D., born February 17, 1848; Nannie J., born February 4, 1851, married August 8, 1876, to John Klopf; and has one child, Mamie G.; Lucy, born May 18, 1854, now Mrs. Edward Downs; Lewis, born May 30, 1857; Layton, born January 24, 1861; and Sarah E., born February 27, 1864. The Ramsey family are all Presbyterians. Mr. Ramsey has been very successful in business. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lexington, and of A., F. & A. M.

DR. RICHARD J. SPURR, farmer, P. O. Donerail, is one of the numerous descendants of Richard Spurr, a young man of high family in England, who, in the early colonial days, emigrated from his native land to America, and settled in Loudoun County, of the present State of Virginia; was a Commissariat officer throughout the war of Independence, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; married a lady of the celebrated Colton family, and became the father of eight children, all born in Virginia; moved to Kentucky and became one of the earliest settlers in what is now Athens Precinct of Fayette County (see Precinct History), and there died a few years after locating. His son Daniel, born in August, 1785, near Leesburg, Va., remained on the home farm till his marriage, in 1807, with Barbara Beatty, born in August, 1786, in the vicinity of Fredericktown, Md., whence her parents, James and Elizabeth (Ramer) Beatty, came to Kentucky in 1795, and bought the farm of Richard Masterson, from whom Masterson's Station took its name. The Beattys were of Scotch-Irish descent, and the Ramers were from Mayence, Principality of Hesse-Darmstadt on the Rhine. The father of Mrs. Beatty, Michael Ramer, was a tanner, and, at the time of the Reformation, preserved his Bible by hiding it in a footstool till the edict for the destruction of translations of the Scriptures was revoked. After his marriage Daniel Spurr moved to the "Masterson Station" farm of his father-in-law, where he and his wife lived and died. Both belonged to the Baptist Church, in which their children follow them. Of the four sons and four daughters born to them, all grew up, and being of a long-lived race, seven still survive—Richard J., Lydia, Mary Ann, William, Daniel, Beatty R. and Martha. The eldest daughter, Eliza, is dead. The eldest son, Richard J., was born in March, 1808, and grew up on the farm he now occupies; received a limited common-school education, and, at the age of fourteen years, went to work as a man. On January 10, 1830, he married Susan Jewett, born in the year 1812, in Jefferson County, Ky., where her parents, David and Ruth (Beatty) Jewett, were early settlers, her father being a ranger and Indian fighter. The young husband lived for a few years on a farm adjoining that of his father, but, on the death of the latter, returned to the homestead. Having studied medicine and taken his degree at Transylvania College, he began the practice of his profession in 1838, and continued it, along with the care of his farm till 1856, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his professional duties. Since then he has given his attention to general agriculture, in which he takes great interest. Since 1865, he has been an active and devoted member of the Fair Association, of which he has been a very useful Vice President for sixteen years. He is the writer of the agricultural chapter in this work. He was left a widower on January 14, 1866, with six daughters, the survivors of fourteen children born to him. Three of his daughters are married—Estelle,

to John Howard, of Daviess County; Mary S., to Thomas Hawkins, and Sarah M., to John J. Curtis, of Fayette, and three—Martha F., Jane P. and Ethel B. remain at home with their father and his second wife, since August, 1880, Bettie, daughter of John and Apperline (Nicholas) Curtis. The Curtis family was of Mason, and the Nicholas family of Scott County. In 1848, Dr. Spurr was elected to the State Legislature; was re-elected in 1855, and sent back for a third term in 1863. Since 1878, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, he has served as a Justice of the Peace in his precinct, in which he is highly respected for his many excellencies of head and heart.

ALEX H. SHROPSHIRE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson of Abner Shropshire, a native of Maryland, who fought in the war of the Revolution, and afterward with the Indians of the frontier, whither he came and settled, in that part of "the dark and bloody ground," known as Bourbon County. He had a son named Jeremiah, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812–15. Another son, James Harvey, born in Bourbon County, always lived on the homestead hewed from the woods, married, and had eight sons, all of whom are living and heads of families, our subject being one among the number. Their mother, Maria Harcourt, was born in Bourbon County, and of a family originally from Ireland, which settled in New Jersey, and sent branches into Kentucky. Alexander H. Shropshire was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in the year 1839, finished his education at Bethany College, in Virginia, after leaving which seat of learning he taught school for five years. He came to Fayette County in 1862, and two years later married Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Lamb) Headley, since which time he has lived on the old Headley homestead with his father-in-law. He is a member of the Christian Church, to which also belong his parents, and the family into which he has married. The Headleys are descended from one James of that name, who emigrated while young from his native Ireland, settled in Maryland and married Jane Patterson, a member of whose family removed from Maryland to Kentucky, settled near Lexington and left a numerous posterity. To these Pattersons belong James, William and Alexander, of Fayette County; Francis, of Owen County, and Marshal, of Jessamine County; and the wives of George Shivery, John Elmore and Oliver Farrow, of Fayette, and Mrs. Dunn, of Williamstown. Samuel Headley, father of Mrs. Shropshire, was born in Maryland February 18, 1797, but came to Fayette County, Ky., when an infant. He remained with his father till he had attained the age of twenty-three years, then became the overseer of a farm belonging to another man. At the age of thirty-one years he married Mary Lamb, a native of Fayette County, whose father, Jonathan, was of Irish descent, and mother, Mary Allen, a Kentuckian. After his marriage, Mr. H. settled in Woodford County, where he bought 210 acres of land, and there lived ten years. Then he purchased the farm in Fayette County, on which he had formerly been overseer, and there continues to reside, having now more than 700 acres of land. His wife died in June, 1876. Of the children born to them, beside Mrs. Shropshire, there is but one living. Mary, wife of Thomas Woods, of Lexington. Two sons there were, but one, Jonathan, died young, and the other James, was killed in 1863, while fighting in Gen. John H. Morgan's command at Green River Bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Shropshire have five children—Maria L., Mary H., Susie M., Ella W. and Katie L.

MRS. FRANCES A. SPENCER, farmer, P. O. Slickaway, was born on the old Neal farm, in this precinct, in 1818, second in the family of George and Annie (Neal) Wheeler. Mrs. Spencer's first husband was James Tucker, and by him she had four children—Lenox, Nancy,

Mary and James. He was a native of this county, and died in 1845. Of their children, Nancy married Isaac Bridges, and has three children, as follows: Fannie, who resides with her Grandmother Spencer; Isaac T. and James S., at home. Mary is the wife of Levi Rice, of Lexington, and has one son, Ventner L. James lives with his mother. Lenox has three children—Stonewall J., Raymond and Annie. The second husband of our subject was George Spencer, a native of New York, who died, leaving no issue. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. After their marriage they moved to Slickaway, where they remained several years. Mrs. Spencer has 149 acres of land, and is a faithful member of the Baptist Church.

ANDREW STEELE, farmer, P. O. Yarnallton, is a descendant of two families connected with the early history of Kentucky, while it was yet a portion of Virginia. His paternal grandfather, after whom he takes his baptismal name, was born in the North of Ireland; emigrated to Pennsylvania; there married Jane Lindsley; was afterward employed in surveying portions of the Virginia lands now comprised in the State of Kentucky, and while so doing entered for himself more than 1,200 acres in the neighborhood of Lexington, where his wife's sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, Col. Robert Patterson, had located about the year 1779. Col. Patterson was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation; but, like most farmers in those days, also a soldier. He commanded a company at the battle of the Blue Licks, and took part in other military operations. He was the builder of the first substantial stone house in Lexington. One of the sons of Andrew Steele, born about the year 1784, was named John, and learned the hatter's trade, which he carried on for a number of years in Lexington. He married his cousin Jane, daughter of Col. Robert Patterson, a young lady ten years his junior. They lived in Lexington till 1835, when he gave up the hat business, retired to the country and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, going largely into the water-rotting of hemp, for the Government, and dealing largely in that product. He died in December, 1863, having been for years a Deacon in the Christian Church, of which his wife remained a member till her death in 1876. They had six children, of whom two sons died young, two daughters later in life, and two sons only survive. These are William, living in Woodford County, and Andrew, occupying a part of the land entered by his grandfather, from the State of Virginia, a century ago. Andrew, the eldest son of his parents, was born December 16, 1820, on the farm he now owns and operates, and on which he was brought up. In the year 1846, he was united in marriage to Sallie Gray, born in 1825, daughter of William and Maria (Lamme) Gray, both being natives of Fayette County. Ten children were born to Mr. Steele, eight of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: Jennie, Maria, William, John, R. D., Lizzie, Patterson and Andrew. He had two children, each named John, who died in infancy. All of his children except three are married. Jennie is the wife of Ed. Wood, of Lexington; Maria, now Mrs. Moore, of Woodford County. William married Maggie Patrick; John, Dinnie Patrick; Lizzie is now Mrs. George Mitchell, of Woodford County. Mr. Steele owns 290 acres of land. Mr. Steele and family are members of the Christian Church.

DR. B. R. SPURR, farmer, P. O. Greendale, was born August 16, 1825, on the old homestead settled by his grandfather. His parents were Daniel Spurr and Barbara Beatty, with whom he remained on the homestead until maturity. In 1845, he graduated at the Transylvania University, and the next year began the study of medicine, which he pursued until graduation, after which he began the practice of his

profession with his brother, R. J. Spurr, continuing the partnership until 1856, when his brother retired. He continued the business until 1869 ; then he spent one year in Louisville, whence returning the following year, he purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of 181 acres, formerly owned by Mr. Tyler. Since that time, he has given his time to farming, practicing his profession only in urgent cases when solicited by special friends. In February, 1861, he married Mary A. Delph, a native of Louisville, daughter of John M. Delph and Ellen Schwing. They have but one child—John W. Dr. Spurr is a member of the Cane Run Church, and for thirty years was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the precinct in which he still resides.

P. H. THOMSON, farmer, P. O. Donerail, of Hurricane Hall, whose portrait appears in this work, was born August 31, 1819, being eldest of a family born to W. Z. and Sarah E. (Quarles) Thomson, which consisted of P. H. and a daughter named Sarah J. Q. Our subject was married May 9, 1839, to Julia M. Farnsworth, who was born in July, 1822, near Boston, Mass., daughter of Prof. Ben F. and Maria (Ripley) Farnsworth. The Farnsworth family trace their genealogy back to Samuel Farnsworth, who was a native of England. He emigrated to America, made his home for a time in Groton, Mass., and later became a physician of eminence in Bridgeton. His son, B. F. Farnsworth, was a native of Bridgeton, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1813, and spent his life thereafter in the ministry, and in literary pursuits. On her mother's side, Mrs. Thomson traces the genealogy back to the year 1638, when one William Ripley, in company with other gentlemen, emigrated from Hingham, England, to the United States, settled in Massachusetts, and founded the place known as Hingham. The Thomson family trace their descent from Samuel Thomson, who was born in Avondale, Scotland, May 5, 1613. He had three sons and two daughters—John, William, Samuel, Jane and Annie. William was born April 5, 1635 ; he married and had three children—Samuel, John and Jane, the former of whom was born November 3, 1667. He also married and had two children—Samuel and William. The former was born December 13, 1691, and in the spring of 1717 he emigrated to Virginia from Wales. He belonged to the sect called Anabaptists, and emigrated on account of persecution. In 1726, he married Mary McDonal, a Scotch woman, who bore him a son William, August 13, 1727, in Spottsylvania, Va. He married a lady named Rodes, and by her had twelve children—Annie, Rodes, Mary, William, Clifton, Asa, John, Eunice, Elizabeth, Lydia, David and Sarah. Clifton, the fifth child, was born October 15, 1761, in Spottsylvania County, Va. He married Mary Ragland, daughter of John Ragland, February 28, 1788. By her he had Sarah R., Louisa, Annie, William Z., Martha O., Mary A., Clifton and Letitia. William Z., our subject's father, married Sarah A. E. Quarles, daughter of Roger and Jane (Thomson) Quarles, the latter a daughter of Rodes Thomson, the marriage taking place December 10, 1817. To Patrick H. (our subject) and wife were born Ann E., Maria R., Rodes, Franklin F., William C., Sarah J. Q., Roger Q., Clifton R., Ellen P., Minnie H., P. Henry and P. Henry, Jr., of whom the following are deceased : Maria R., Franklin F., Clifton R. and P. Henry. Sarah J. Q. was married July 5, 1840, to Thomas B. Warner, and to them were born four children, W. H. being the only one surviving. Mr. Thomson has a large tract of land, consisting of 1,500 acres of land, which he inherited from his father. He is a member of the Cane Run Baptist Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, R. A. M. and Knights Templar.

BENJAMIN G. TYLER, farmer, P. O. Greendale. Among the representatives of the old families of this precinct is the above-named

gentleman; he was born November 1, 1821, the youngest of five children born to Benjamin and Susan (Shores) Tyler; the former was born October 20, 1783, the latter August 25, 1787. The grandsire of our subject was William Tyler, a native of Loudoun County, Va. He married Lettie George, and by her had seven children—Charles, George, William, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah and Anna. He removed with a portion of his family to Pennsylvania, where Benjamin, the father of our subject was born. He remained a short time when he removed to Kentucky, locating in this precinct, where he traded a black boy for 150 acres of land, upon which were no improvements; the Indians were plentiful, so he took refuge with his family in the fort at Bryant's Station, until times were more peaceful. He settled on the piece of land before mentioned, and there lived until his death, which occurred March 1, 1843, his wife Lettie, surviving until November 17, 1848. Benjamin remained on the home farm until his marriage with Susan, daughter of Richard and Susanna (Simpson) Shores; the latter was born May 4, 1755, and they were both natives of Virginia, but emigrated to this county at an early day and remained until their deaths, Susanna dying December 14, 1842. After the marriage of Benjamin, the father located on a piece of land containing nine acres, where he died May 2, 1870, his wife died May 19, 1866. To them were born John W., now of Decatur, Ill.; Charles, now of Bloomfield, Nelson, Co., Ky., Benjamin G.; Jane, now Mrs. W. W. Higgins, who first settled in Illinois, and finally removed to La Fayette County, Mo., where she died March 27, 1846, leaving one son, Charles W., now deceased; Susan married Harvey J. Higgins, brother of Walter; they also settled in Illinois and afterward in Missouri, where she died July 3, 1854, of cholera, leaving five children, four of whom are living; William, Benjamin, Sarah and Emma. The parents of our subject were members of Cane Run Baptist Church; his grandparents were members of the M. E. Church, and at their house for many years the ministers held services, there being no church building in the neighborhood. Our subject remained with his father until twenty-eight years of age. January 13, 1849, he married Rebecca Cromwell, who was born August 15, 1824, in this precinct, daughter of Vincent and Nancy (Ford) Cromwell, whose parents were from Maryland. After his marriage he lived in Scott County for three years, remaining there until November, 1851, when he located on his present place. Three children have been born to them; Susan N., now Mrs. Cleveland Hampton, of Jessamine County, Ky.; she died May 20, 1877, leaving one son, Tyler Hampton; Jennie, now the wife of Dr. W. L. Atkins, of Dog Fennel Precinct, this county, and Benjamin V., on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are members of Cane Run Baptist Church. He has 405 acres of fine land upon which he has followed mixed farming and kept mixed stock.

JOHN THORNS, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, on March 3, 1811, being the third child and eldest son of his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Parkinson) Thorns. His mother, a daughter of John Parkinson, had two sisters, Nancy and Martha, and four brothers, William, George, Joseph and James. His father, born in 1781, at Aubrey, four miles from Wakefield, was one of six children born to William Thorns, his brothers being Benjamin, William and John, and his sisters Rachel and Grace. In his early life, Samuel Thorns worked in the Yorkshire woolen factories, but some years after his marriage he determined to emigrate, and accordingly sailed for America in September, 1815, with his wife and three children, two having died in England. They crossed the ocean in the ship "Helvetia," owned by Stephen Girard, and in the month of March, 1816, reached Lexington, Ky., by the usual wagon route from

Maysville. They remained in Lexington about a year, the father being engaged as overseer in James and Thomas Prentice's woolen factory, but buying a little place near Danville he moved thither his household, and there carried on a small woolen mill till the time of his death, which occurred in 1825. His orphaned children were Martha, John and William, who had accompanied him from England; Mary A., born in Lexington, January 19, 1817; and two sons born near Danville, Samuel, born June 27, 1819, and Joseph R., October 24, 1821. John was fourteen years old, his brother William, nearly three years younger, the other boys helpless children. But the eldest son had been engaged with his father in the factory, of which he now took charge, thereby supporting and educating his sisters and brothers. Of these there are yet living Martha, wife of H. W. Read, of Fayette County, Ky.; Mary A., married to Harvey McGuire, of Saline County, Mo.; and Samuel, in Lynn County, Mo. On September 15, 1831, John married Mary E., daughter, of James R. Estes, born near St. Charles, Mo., but early orphaned, and brought up in Lincoln County, Ky., by her grandfather, Dr. Thomas Estes. The woolen factory continued to be conducted by Mr. Thorns till he was twenty-one years of age, then he went into the manufacture of rope and bagging at Danville, where he resided for four years, when he removed to a farm he had bought in the neighborhood, but still carried on the business. His first wife died February 5, 1848, and on January 30, 1849, he married another, Theodosia, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Winn) Vallandigham, born December 7, 1812, of parents who were among the early Virginian settlers of Kentucky, and who brought up a family of fourteen children, Mrs. Thorns being now the only one living. In 1850, Mr. Thorns moved to Fayette County, lived two years in East Hickman, two years following in Athens, and then, in January, 1854, located in Sandersville Precinct, where he bought the Samuel Jackson farm of 612 acres, also 265 acres from H. C. Payne. He has now 220 acres on which he lives. He and his wife are old members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thorns had seven children by his first wife—Margaret A., Thomas J., James S., William H., Ann J., John F. and Joseph T. Of these, two—James and William—died in infancy; Thomas at the age of twenty years; and John in 1873, aged thirty-one years. The only remaining son, Joseph T., now thirty-four years of age is in New Mexico. Ann J. married Thomas T. Leavel, and dying December 17, 1875, left three children—John T., Theodosia V. and Mary E. Besides these Mr. Thorns has other grandchildren in Mary E., Maggie, John T. and Sallie, the children of his daughter Margaret, wife of W. C. Hamilton, tobacconist, of Covington, Ky.

ISAAC C. VAN METER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is undoubtedly of one of the very first American families, the Van Meters from whom he is directly descended having been of the colony brought from Holland by Lord Baltimore. His great-grandfather, Garrett by name, lost his father by the Indian tomahawk, and lived in that part now known as Hardy County, W. Va., where our subject's grandfather, Jacob Van Meter, was born, May 19, 1764, grew up, and married Tabitha Inskeep, who bore him thirteen children, of whom Isaac, the eldest of seven sons, and born September 24, 1794, when a young man, in 1817, moved to Clark County, Ky., where he purchased land and settled. He married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Harness) Cunningham, who was born in Hardy County, Va., in 1800, but removed with her parents to Clark County, Ky., where they were settlers as early as 1804, in which year they reached their location by flat-boat navigation from Pittsburgh to Maysville, then known as "Limestone." Isaac Cunningham, then only

twenty-five years of age, bought the farm of Matthew Patten, who was the first importer of Short Horn stock to Kentucky; also purchasing some of his animals, he engaged in the breeding of these fine cattle and did more to introduce and encourage the growth and breeding of that class of stock in this region than any other man or, probably, any set of men in the country. He became an importer himself, and was associated with a company in Ohio in an importation in 1832. He was also one of the first to encourage the growth of blue grass in the State, and though he pursued it under discouraging circumstances, he lived to see its success. He was an intimate friend of Henry Clay, and, though a member of no church, was a man of exemplary life. At his death in November, 1842, he and the husband of his only daughter owned together about four thousand acres of blue grass land.

Our subject, the second child born to Isaac and Rebecca (Cunningham) Van Meter, had lived from a child with his maternal grandfather, and, in the same year, the latter died, the young man, then in his twenty-third year, married Frances H. Hull, born in Franklin County, Va., in 1821, daughter of Col. Henry and Hannah (Harness) Hull. Her parents died in Virginia, and she came to Kentucky in 1833. The year after his marriage, Mr. Van Meter moved to Fayette County and purchased land in Sandersville Precinct, where he has since remained. His father died at his place on October 8, 1854, a Presbyterian and a Whig. His mother lived ten years longer. They had fifteen children, of whom twelve grew up, and seven are yet living - Isaac C., Benjamin F., on the old homestead in Clark County; Thomas C., in Henry County; Abram, in Texas; Lewis M., in Clark County, on part of the old homestead; John M., in Woodford County; and Susan T., wife of Dr. A. S. Allen, of Lexington, Ky. On his farm of 800 acres, five and a half miles from Lexington, near the Versailles Pike, and known as the "Turner Farm," Mr. Van Meter devotes special attention to the breeding of Short-Horns and trotting horses, and, of the latter, principally Hambletonians. He is a practical, business-like stock-raiser; a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has a family of nine children. A daughter, Sarah, is the wife of John W. Steenbergen, and lives in West Virginia; a son, Charles, is a farmer in Clark County, Ky.; two other sons, W. Scott and Ben W., are farming in Bates County, Mo.; and the others, yet living at home with their parents, are Edwin, J. Brown, Lewis M., Jesse and Fannie M.

WILLIAM H. WARREN, farmer, P. O. Donerail, is of a New England family. His great-grandfather, Joseph Warren, a native of Massachusetts, and a Major General in the Revolutionary war, had a son, James, born in 1778, who became the father of Thomas B., the father of our subject. Thomas B. Warren was born August 15, 1809, became a resident in Fayette County, Ky., in which county was born, in 1822, the lady he made his wife, Sarah J., daughter of William Z. Thomson, also a native of Fayette, whose father, Clifton R. Thomson, was born in Virginia. Of the children born to Thomas B. and Sarah Warren, all, except William H., died young. He was educated at Kentucky University, and has three degrees from his *Alma Mater*. He has served as a J. P.; is a member of Cane Run Baptist Church, and a prominent man in the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has ascended to the thirty-third degree; is a Past Grand Master of Kentucky; is a member of Webb Commandery and has been Grand Commander of the State.

WARREN WHEELER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in this precinct February 8, 1821; son of George N. and Annie (Neal) Wheeler. George N. was born about 1790, in

Virginia, his father also being a Virginian. The family came to this State about the year 1800, and located in Pendleton County, where they farmed. George N. came to this county when a young man, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812; after his return from that war, he married Annie Neal, who was born October 17, 1778, daughter of John Neal, whose family came to this county from Virginia about 1780. To John Neal and wife were born seven children—Charles, lived a bachelor, and died of apoplexy at the age of eighty, upon the farm upon which he was born; Gracie, married John Hollyman, and settled in Marion County, Mo.; Polly, married William Wilkinson, of Ohio; Katie, married Peyton Calvert, and settled in this county; Jane and Frances died on the homestead, unmarried, and Annie, mother of our subject, married George N. Wheeler, by whom she had five children, viz.: Charles, died February 22, 1881, aged sixty-five years, in this precinct; Frances, married, first, James Tucker, and by him had four children, her second husband was George Shaw, by whom there was no issue; Warren, our subject; Nancy, died about the age of eighteen, and Lenox M., died about fifteen years old. George N. settled on a part of the Neal farm after marriage, and remained thereon about twenty years, when he purchased a farm adjoining, where he resided until his death, June 17, 1855; he was in politics an Old-Line Whig. Our subject was raised, until about twelve, upon the farm his father had after marriage, removing with him to the one adjoining, where he remained until his marriage, in 1846, to Martha Taylor, daughter of Stark Taylor, of this county. She died in 1849, leaving one child, Bettie, now Mrs. N. C. Peak, of Woodford County. He married Sarah E. Herriott, December 23, 1853, daughter of Ephraim and Eleanor (Dickey) Herriott, of Bourbon County; the former, a native of "Old Virginia," was born in 1777, and died January 1, 1855; the latter was born in Bourbon County, and survived her husband seven years; they were excellent people, and Presbyterians, he being an Elder in the "Old Bethel" Church. Mr. Wheeler moved on to his present farm in 1870; he has about 570 acres of land altogether. To him were born eight children, seven of whom are living—Ella, wife of R. R. Early, of Scott County; Hattie, wife of C. B. Patterson, of Scott County; Charles E.; George A.; Sarah Lillie; Warren and C. Lewis. The one deceased was named Annie Laurie, and died at nine years of age. Mr. Wheeler, his wife, and most of the family are members of the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church.

JOHN WEBB, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born July 18, 1811, in Hardy County, Va., (now included in West Virginia), son of James and Hettie (Robinson) Webb. The former was a son of John Webb, a native of England, whose wife was an Irish woman, and by whom he had a large family. The latter was born in Loudoun County, Va., daughter of an Englishman. To James Webb and wife were born seven children—George, John, William, James, Thomas, Hannah and Kate. He was a tanner by trade, our subject serving with him as an apprentice until he was twenty-one years of age. He came West when he was twenty two years of age. In 1838 or '39, he came to Lexington, and was Superintendent for Van Meter three years, and for Maj. Tom Shelby seven years. In 1858, he came to the place he now owns. He bought 214 acres from Winfield Bullock, there now remaining 303 acres, he having settled 900 acres in all upon his children. In 1858, he married Margaret Haynes, who was born in this county in 1821, daughter of Simeon Haynes. They have eight children—William, Simeon, John, Richard, George, Mary, Jennie and Hettie. Mary is the wife of Isaac Gess; Jennie is the wife of Curtis Wilmot, of this precinct; Simeon is at home, Hettie is at home, and John in Paris, Ky.

WILLIAM WEBB, farmer, P. O. Greendale, was born in this precinct in 1853, the third of a family of nine children born to John and Margaret (Haynes) Webb. He was raised on the home farm until twenty-five years of age, and married, November 26, 1879, Guliema R. Snyder, who was born in Lexington, Fayette County, daughter of William R. and Rebecca (Hoagland) Snyder, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of this county. Mr. Webb located on his farm in 1879, where he has since remained, having 110 acres of land.

LAWSON G. WEBSTER, retired, P. O. Lexington, was born in Ashland District, September 12, 1812, the youngest son of Jacob and Rosa (Dunn) Webster, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Jacob Webster was one of the early pioneers and with his brother, Jonathan, took shelter in the fort at Bryant's Station. He remained a resident of this county and was engaged in farming upon rented land, never having been a land owner. He died in 1841, and his wife in 1839. To him were born the following children—Benjamin, Betsy, Ambrose, Lawson G., Katie, Dolly, Mary and Tamson, the two latter, with L. G. (our subject), are now living. Mary is the wife of Taylor Peel, of Owen County, Ky., and Tamson, the wife of Mat Boston, of Louisville, Ky. Our subject was raised a farmer and lived in Lexington thirty years. He bought and moved to his present farm, of forty acres, in 1875. He was married, in 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Willis and Harriet (Thomas) Muir, all natives of Bourbon County. His wife died April 28, 1847, leaving one child, Laura G., who married Wilmont Higgins. She died, leaving one child, Mary P., now being raised by the grandfather. Benjamin, a brother of our subject, finally moved to Indiana. He was a farmer, and died there. Betsy married a man named Webster. Ambrose was a farmer and butcher, and died here. Katy married a Mr. Wallace and lived in this county. Dollie, also, married a man named Webster, and lived in this county. The brothers of Jacob Webster were Jonathan, Killis, Roy, William and Jacob.

## CHAPTER VI.

## ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 5, SOUTH ELKHORN.

DR. JOHN S. BROWN, farmer, P. O. South Elkhorn, whose portrait appears elsewhere in these pages, is a son of Thomas and Kate (Adams) Brown, and was born in Owen County, Ky., April 3, 1812. His father was one of four small children of an Irish immigrant who had settled in Virginia, and there married a lady of Irish descent. The parents dying, the little ones were brought by friends to Garrard County, Ky., and, as was then the custom, "bound out" to different parties, for whom they worked till they were of age, and who fed, clothed, and, perhaps, educated them during the term of bondage. Thomas was apprenticed to a hatter, and, after he had fulfilled his indentures, by energy and aptitude he acquired a large property in Owen County, whither he moved shortly after his marriage. He secured a tract of new land, which he developed, and he, in conjunction with Reuben Adams, laid out the town of New Liberty. He resided in Owen County from 1808 to 1859, in which year he died, his wife surviving him till 1864. Of their twelve children who reached maturity, ten are now living—Walter, John S., Fred, T. J., Daniel, George W., S. B., Mary (Mrs. Adams), Reuben, Kate (Mrs. Winall). There has not been a death in the family for forty years. John S., who is the second in point of age, received but a meager education, and married, at the age of nineteen years, Miss Martha Vallandingham. She dying a few years after, he took for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders, née Whitehead. She, too, died soon after her marriage with Mr. Brown. He then determined to gratify a long-cherished desire, and entered upon the study of medicine, to which he assiduously devoted himself for four years; practiced in the meantime; attended Transylvania College in 1840 and 1841, and graduated from it in the spring of the latter year. From that time forward, he had a large practice till his recent retirement. On September 18, 1855, he took as his third wife Mrs. Rebecca J. Mans, of Jessamine County, a widow lady with two children, named Mary M. and William F. The children born of her union with Dr. Brown are: Marguerite, Oliver F., Lilly R. and John T. Parents and children are members of the Christian Church. In October, 1865, Dr. Brown moved to Fayette County, where he owns a valuable farm of 444 acres in South Elkhorn Precinct, on which he has since resided, and which claims so much of his time and attention that he has ceased his medical practice except in response to the call of particular and persistent friends. This farm was first settled by Abraham Bowman, to whom it was given in a wild state by his father, Gen. Bowman, an old Indian fighter. He is a member of the several orders of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and Good Templars.

SAMUEL BURRIER, farmer, P. O. South Elkhorn, born February 4, 1804, in Fayette

County, Ky., is the eldest of the family of John and Rebecca (Huffman) Burrier. Both of his parents were natives of the State of Maryland, whence they severally migrated to Kentucky shortly before their marriage. John Burrier had served a short time in the Revolutionary war, entering the ranks of the army of independence as soon as he attained an eligible age. His advent in Kentucky was just about the close of the last century, and in a cart, which had been his means of conveyance from the mountains of Maryland. He located a lot of land on which there were scarce any improvements, developed it from forest wildness to cleared and fertile fields, raised a family to industrious habits, and passed a quiet existence, his highest aspirations in life being to attain excellence in farming. During the winter months, he ran a small distillery for the purpose of disposing of the surplus grain raised on his farm from the former harvest, thus realizing far more from it than if sold at the market prices then prevailing. He died on February 8, 1840, his widow surviving some eight or ten years. Samuel had gone to Illinois in the year 1834, but returned after his father's death, and has since been a resident in the locality where he was born. He owns 167 acres of good land in Fayette, and some forty-four acres in the adjoining county of Jessamine. He has never married, and leaves the cultivation of his farm to a tenant, himself keeping an eye to its management and condition. He is a "self-made man" in the genuine signification of that proud term.

WILLIAM BURRIER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the son of a man who had in his youth served in the Revolutionary army, afterward, while still a young man, leaving his native State of Maryland for the attractive lands of Kentucky, and journeying in a cart to Fayette County, in which he settled. Not long after his arrival, he married Rebecca Hufford, like himself a native of Maryland, whence she had come with her parents. The young couple lived to be no longer young, to see their forest farm well cleared and cultivated, and to rejoice in beholding their children growing up honored and prosperous. He died in March, 1840; she, about eight years later. Their son, William, born July 24, 1816, on the farm on which he now resides, was the next to the youngest child of their family. Bred to farming, he has never been engaged in any other occupation, and has always lived in his native county of Fayette. The paternal acres which have fallen to his care have been by him greatly improved, and he has added to them so largely that he now owns more than three hundred acres of excellent farming land, which he cultivates in the manner best calculated to yield the largest crops and the greatest variety of good stock with the least injury to the soil. He is considered a model farmer. September 29, 1875, he took as his wife Maggie, daughter of Donald S. Jones, of Jessamine County, which union has been blessed by the birth of two children— Majene R. and William S. The father and mother are members of the Presbyterian Church at Pisgah, in Woodford County.

JOHN S. BURRIER, farmer, P. O. South Elkhorn, is the son of Jacob and Eliza (McCroskey) Burrier. His father moved in 1840 from Fayette, where he was reared, to Jessamine County, where he still lives, and in 1842 married, his chosen bride being a daughter of Samuel McCroskey, of Scott County, but brought up in the house of her uncle, Morgan Smedley, of Fayette, as she had been left without father and mother when still a child. They had but one child, John S., who was born in Jessamine County July 20, 1843. He lived at home with his parents, attending

the schools of the neighborhood and working on his father's farm till his marriage, March 2, 1865, on which day he led to the hymeneal altar Alice, daughter of Lewis and Martha (Bryant) Craig, born in Jessamine County June 10, 1846. Her parents were both natives of Jessamine, in which part of the country her paternal grandfather, Hawkins Craig, a Virginian, located during the early years of settlement in Kentucky. Her mother died in 1860, and her father in 1862, and till her marriage, she lived with her uncle, O. D. Bryant, of Jessamine County. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Burrier began farming on his own responsibility. He lived in Jessamine until the latter part of the year 1871, when he moved to Fayette County, upon the farm he has since owned and worked. It contains 165 acres of prime land, with splendid improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Burrier have two sons and two daughters—Lewis P., Eliza, Ella R. and Jacob William. The father and mother and two older children are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM L. BARKLEY, farmer, P. O. South Elkhorn, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., January 10, 1811. His father, George, was also a native of Jessamine, being born December 7, 1782, son of John Barkley, one of the first settlers in Kentucky, when it was still a district of Virginia. Another early settler was John Higbee, from Pennsylvania, who built a flouring-mill and distillery within the bounds of the present South Elkhorn Precinct, and which establishment must have been almost, if not quite, the first of the kind in what is now the county of Fayette. John Higbee had a daughter, Martha E., born in Fayette County January 13, 1789, and she, in 1806, became the wife of John Barkley's son George, who was a farmer, and also a trader to a considerable extent with the business centers of the South. George Barkley died in the thirty-third year of his age, leaving four little children—two sons and two daughters. Of these, there are living only Margaret, now Mrs. Clark, of Louisville, Ky., and William L. The latter, of whom a portrait will be found on another page, has followed farming since his early boyhood. In 1843, he married Adaline, daughter of David R. and Delilah (Higbee) Stout. For thirty years, he has resided in Fayette County, and, during the whole previous portion of his life, dwelt just without its boundary. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, as are also their children. These are six in number, the survivors of eight born to them. Three daughters are married—Martha, to Joseph Lane, of South Elkhorn; Margaret C., to John Steele, of Jessamine County; and Ada, to Dr. Young, of Lancaster. The others are John, Eugenia and William L. Mr. Barkley did own 600 acres of land, besides a store and mill at South Elkhorn; but, in establishing his children, he has divided to them most of his property, retaining only the 300 acres on which he lives.

JOHN W. CRAVENS, farmer, P. O. Slickaway, was born in Fayette County, Ky., November 11, 1821, and is a son of George and Fanny (Dockins) Cravens. George Cravens was born in Jessamine County; his wife, in Fleming County. He was a farmer and stock-raiser of considerable note, amassed a large property, and passed his life in Fayette, esteemed by the community as a worthy citizen. His son, John W., following in the parental footsteps, is also a farmer, and has all his life resided in his native county, where he owns an estate comprising about one hundred and sixty acres of good land, called "Woodland Grove." He was married, June 5, 1860, to Elizabeth Offut, of Fayette County, who has borne him five children, four of whom are now living—George W., John,

Bettie and Louisa. His wife and eldest daughter are communicants of the Christian Church. Mr. Cravens is an outspoken Republican, and was an earnest Union man during the civil disturbances of twenty years ago.

RICHARD DOWNING, JR., horseman, South Elkhorn, is a grandson of Samuel Downing, who came to Kentucky at a very early day, from Maryland, and a son of Joseph L. Downing, born in Fayette County about the year 1790. Joseph Downing was, during his life, one of the most noted horsemen of this section, importing, breeding and handling the best thoroughbred horses. He had a large trade with the South, especially with Charleston, S. C., which was at that time a great racing center, and the home of many lovers of equestrian sports. At one time, he is said to have had the finest stables in Lexington, if not in America. He was for many years the owner of that fine farm known as "McGrathiana," so called by its more recent possessor, the late H. P. McGrath, and used by him as a racing farm. He was one of the original members of the Kentucky Trotting Association, chartered in 1826, and continued with uninterrupted success until now. Joseph L. Downing married Miss Mollie Ann Richardson, of Fayette County, who died in 1859, and whom her husband survived only till the following year. Of the nine children born to them, Richard, born October 18, 1828, is the youngest. He seems to have inherited his father's tastes, and has devoted himself to the raising and handling of first-class horses. At first, his fancy chiefly ran to fine matched carriage teams, which, in ante-bellum times, commanded high prices, especially in the South; but, since the war, he has been engaged principally in rearing and training trotters. His farm contains 125 acres, and on it he has a track for his own exclusive use in training and testing his animals, the progeny of a fine stud of brood mares. He has turned out some good steppers from among his colts, and is looked upon as a rising member of the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. November 18, 1852, he married Kate B., daughter of Joseph B. Bowman, of Fayette County, born August 13, 1830. Husband and wife are members of the Christian Church at South Elkhorn. They have no children.

JAMES DEDMAN, farmer, P. O. Lexington, comes of a family the history of which, in Fayette County, begins with the first settlements in Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Richard Dedman, a native of Virginia, served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, in which great struggle for independence he held the rank of Colonel. While Kentucky was yet a part of Virginia, he entered it with the advancing tide of settlement, and, having bought a farm from Thomas F. Marshall, reclaimed it from its pristine wildness, and upon it passed the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age. His family consisted of three daughters and six sons, one of whom, Lewis, born in 1795 and reared on the farm, volunteered and fought for the honor of his country in the war of 1812–14, while yet in his teens. September 3, 1818, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Patsey, daughter of Robert and Jane (Craig) Ashurst. Her father was a Baptist minister, and her maternal grandfather one of the pioneer preachers of that denomination in Kentucky; and Lewis Dedman and his wife were, during their lives, exemplary members of the church. He died December 28, 1841; she, on June 3, 1874. Of the ten children born to them, eight grew to maturity. The youngest son, James, was born October 14, 1835, on the old homestead on which his grandfather did the first settlement duties; was there brought up to farming, and there he now presides as owner and cultivator of the ancient Dedman acres, being

known as one of the most prosperous agriculturists of the county. He owns about four hundred acres in all, of good land, industriously and intelligently managed. He is a kind and courteous gentleman of the old and genuine kind, and a Democrat, though his father and grandfather were firm adherents to the political fortunes of Henry Clay.

JOSEPH G. FRAZER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born on the farm on which he lives, on August 24, 1817. His father, Joseph Frazer, was of Scotch descent, as the surname implies, but was born and brought up beside the James River, in Virginia, and, when a young man moved into the bewitching wilderness of Kentucky, which was drawing many from east of the mountains to its promising forest lands. He was accompanied by two brothers, both his juniors, and the three young men, with strong frames and determined wills, turned in to develop the country from a state of nature, and to earn for themselves an independent footing within it. February 4, 1803, Joseph married a young lady named Mary Francisco, who, born in Bath County, Va., was brought, at the age of nine years, to Kentucky, by her parents, her father settling in that part which had just been formed by Virginia into Woodford County. In 1810, Joseph Frazer bought from Simon Kenton, for $1,000, a wild tract of 400 acres, and comprising the farm on which his son now lives, and here he spent his remaining life in clearing and cultivating his land, dying October 10, 1817. His widow survived till September, 1862. Of the seven children born to them, only one is now living—Joseph G. He has never been aught than a farmer's boy and a farmer, thus fulfilling his part as a good and useful citizen. He owns 250 acres of his father's original purchase from old Simon Kenton, now thoroughly improved and well cared for. In 1852, he married Martha McPheeters, but, she dying, he, in 1855, took for his second wife Anna E. Bosworth, who also died in the following year, so that his present wife, Mary J. Filson, married in 1868, is his third. She is a native of Fayette County, and has borne him five children—Hugh M., Mary F., William R., Joseph C. and Lottie. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington.

HUGH F. FARRAR, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the grandson of a Virginian who served throughout the Revolutionary war, during which time he was repeatedly taken prisoner, but always managed to secure his release or effect his escape from his British captors. As a young man, he had also been an Indian fighter, an exercise he had to again indulge in after coming to Kentucky, he being among the first settlers of the frontier post which has within a hundred years grown into the city of Lexington. He soon cleared a plat of ground, on which he began farming, but was under the necessity of setting some one to watch for Indians while he plowed, and frequently was he forced to defend his cabin, his effects and his life against raiding parties of redskins. He was also a soldier during the Anglo-American war in the early part of this century, being one of the volunteers from Lexington, where he died many years after, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. His son, John M., born in Lexington on October 16, 1793, learned the plasterer's trade, and followed it for more than a quarter of a century. He chose for his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Portwood, of Madison County. Their domestic union was severed by her death, on January 1, 1863. Her aged companion was left with two sons to comfort his declining years; but one of them, John B. by name, died on October 18, 1880. Hugh, the remaining one, who was bred to farming and received the benefits of a common-school edu-

cation, is now the owner of 103 acres of good land, whereon he was born on August 28, 1852. Here he carries on what is called in the Blue Grass Region "mixed farming," raising all kinds of stock and grain, and alternating crops and feeding animals in such a way as to do even-handed justice to both the land and its possessor. He is unmarried, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington. His venerable father lives with him.

LEVI GROW, blacksmith, South Elkhorn. Among the early settlers in that part of Kentucky since erected into the county of Jessamine, was a family called Grow. A child born in this family after its arrival, and about the beginning of the present century, was named Samuel. This boy grew up on his father's farm, receiving the usual education and training of the times, and, in the natural course of events, assumed the conduct of a farm for himself. Having an inherent aptitude for the use of tools, he gratified this bent of his mind by devoting part of his time to the profitable exercise of his skill as a wood-worker. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth Wagamon, of Jessamine County, who bore him five children, all of whom are living; and, some time after her death, he took as his second wife Nancy Lewalen, by whom he had nine children. He gradually improved his farm and added to his acres from time to time, so that, at his death, in 1875, he left a large and rich patrimony to his children. Levi, who was a son of the first marriage, was born in Fayette County April 14, 1827. In his youth, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since principally followed. In 1849, he moved to Fayette County and worked at his trade for four years. He then engaged in the export of Short-Horn cattle, dealing extensively in both the East and the West. He received diplomas for animals exhibited by him at the first State Fair in Chicago, Ill. On August 26, 1857, he married Margaret E. Sanford, of Jessamine County, and, in December of the same year, went to Missouri, quitting the cattle trade, in which he had made money, and resuming work at his trade. In 1861, he caught the gold fever, and became one of the adventurers to Pike's Peak, where he put in one summer, then returned to his home in Missouri, where he remained till 1863, in which year he moved back to Kentucky. After living for various periods in different parts of the State, he chose a permanent location where he now resides, and built a shop, dwelling and other necessary buildings. He is a good mechanic, commanding a large patronage, and not only is he an artisan in iron, but he does for himself all the wood-work required in connection with his blacksmithing business. He is also held in high esteem as a worthy citizen, and is now filling his second term in the magistracy of South Elkhorn Precinct. His children number seven, their names, in order of age being: Eula L., Mary J., Samuel E., Fanny T., Suda, Elijah E. and Betsey E.

ISAAC S. GESS, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Athens Precinct of Fayette County, Ky., February 27, 1847, and is a son of John W. Gess, to whom particular reference has already been made in the Athens division of these biographies. Isaac, in his boyhood, received a good common-school education and a practical farm training. He followed the business of land cultivation and stock-raising till his twenty-seventh year, when he was chosen to the position of Collecter, and, during the four years he discharged the duties of this responsible office, he lived in the city of Lexington. While there, he married Mary C., daughter of John and Margaret (Haynes) Webb, born Septem-

ber 25, 1850, and, when his official term had expired, in 1877, he moved to the farm he now occupies and owns, consisting of 140 acres of good land, even for the blue grass country. He has principally devoted himself to the raising of cattle, and has been quite successful in handling this important stock. Mr. Gess is a decided Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church at Athens. His wife is a Presbyterian. They have no children.

H. N. HORENE, farmer, P. O. Slickaway, was the youngest of a family of nine children born to George and Nancy (Higgins) Horene, and first saw the light June 21, 1810, in Mercer County, Ky. His father, a native of France, came to America when a young man, soon found his way to the land of promise on the Western frontier, as Kentucky then was, located, labored, married and remained. For years, he conducted a mill and distillery in Mercer County, where he died in 1812. His wife was a native of Virginia, whence she had been brought to Kentucky by her parents when but a child. She lived until 1849, and was cared for in her old age by the baby son of her early widowhood, to whom has been given in rich measure the fulfillment of the divine promise attached to the command, "Honor thy father and thy mother." In his boyhood, Mr. Horene had very little opportunity for acquiring knowledge from teachers and books, and only attended school for three months; but he was an industrious and intelligent youth, and managed not only to attain early aptitude in farm work, but also to pick up, in his own way, a considerable amount of useful information on general subjects. Before the first month of his twentieth year had ended, he married Mary, daughter of Henry and Charity Banta, of Mercer County, the nuptials being consummated July 18, 1829. The young couple continued to live in their native county, and there remained for many years. In 1852, they moved to Louisville, and, two years later, to Fayette County, where Mr. Horene owns seventy acres of first-class land. He has from a boy been a lover of fine horseflesh, and has bred some of the best stock in the county, noted as it is for superior horses. He is greatly respected in the community for his uprightness of character, and, notwithstanding his early disadvantages, extensive reading and close observation have made him a man of fair education and rare intelligence. Of eleven children borne to him, seven are living—Azariah, Charity E., Nancy, Mary, George, Joseph and John; and all except the youngest two are married. George is a physician in successful practice at Hardinsville, in Shelby County, and Joseph is studying medicine. For forty years, the father has been a church member, as, with one exception, are all the children.

DAVID H. JAMES, farmer, P. O. Lexington, traces his descent through three generations of American-born citizens, his great-grandfather, Joseph James, born in 1712, being a native of the then colonies of Great Britain, though of English parentage. This child of the Western wilderness lived to a good age, and, dying, left a son called Daniel, born in 1764, in Culpepper County, Va., where he lived, married, and had borne to him, in March, 1797, a son, whom he named John G., and who, shortly after attaining his majority, in 1825, anticipating "Horace Greeley's advice," determined to "go West and grow up with the country." He located at Rodney, Miss., on the eastern shore of "the Father of the Waters," engaged in merchandising, conducted a successful trade, and married Anna Skinner, of Jefferson County, Miss. In 1842, he moved from Mississippi to Fayette County, Ky., where he began farming, and followed that occupation during his remaining years. His wife died on September 26, 1848, and,

after remaining a widower till 1860, he again married, this time leading to the altar Nannie M. Coleman, of Boone County, Ky. He represented Fayette County in the State Legislature for one term, and was President of the Agricultural Deposit Bank of Lexington during its existence. His portrait graces this work. At his death, which occurred on December 18, 1874, he left three children, one of whom, by the second marriage, lives in the county with his widowed mother, who is attending carefully to his education. David H., the eldest, was born July 26, 1844, on the farm of which he is the present occupant, and on which he was brought up to those agricultural pursuits that have been his life-work. He joined the Second Kentucky Cavalry and fought on behalf of the seceded States for three years, less nineteen months in prison at Camp Douglas, Illinois, he having been captured, with other members of Morgan's rough-riding cavalry, during the celebrated Ohio raid. In May, 1877, he married Miss Annie Gay, of Woodford County, Ky., and the union has been blessed by two children—John G. and Jennie. Mr. James owns a good farm, and manages some seven hundred acres of fine blue grass land, on which he raises Short-Horns of fine strain, and superior grades of sheep. He also feeds a considerable number of beeves, though not so many as formerly. He is, like his father was before him, one of the most popular men in the whole county of Fayette.

EDWIN H. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a son of William and Sarah (Goss) Johnson, and was born February 7, 1830, in Louisville, Ky., in which city his father, who was a tobacconist, died when Edwin was only four years of age. The child, thus left to the sole care of his mother, was given such opportunities as she could afford, till her death, in 1848. In the meantime, Edwin had been apprenticed to a carriage-builder, and, after he was out of his indentures, he worked at his trade in his native city, where he and his brother conducted an extensive business for a number of years. In 1856, he married Belle P., daughter of William L. and Nellie (Parker) Todd. Her parents were among the early settlers in Fayette, and the names Todd and Parker are closely connected with many and various important events in the history of the county since the later years of the eighteenth century. In 1863, Mr. Johnson quit the carriage-making business and left Louisville for Fayette County, where he has since followed farming, he being the owner of eighty-five acres of excellent land in South Elkhorn Precinct and in easy proximity to the city of Lexington. He and his wife have six children, one of whom, Nellie, is married, while those remaining at home are Sallie, William, Edwin, Lewis and Mildred.

NATHANIEL M. KIRKPATRICK, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is the grandson of William Kirkpatrick, who emigrated from his native place, in County Tyrone, Ireland, while yet a young man, and, after his arrival in America, settled in Fayette County, Ky., where he married Charity Sparks, a lady born in Pennsylvania, but brought when a girl to Kentucky by her parents. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and, during his wedded life, labored willingly and assiduously for the support and education of his family, dying July 26, 1817. His wife remained a widow until her death, in the year 1832. They brought up a family of seven sons and seven daughters, only two of whom are now living—William and a sister. William, born June 16, 1812, was trained to farming, and has constantly followed that avocation from youth to old age, and still resides in his native precinct, where he owns 130 acres of land. He married, March 11, 1838,

Sally Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, of Fayette County. Of the seven children born of this union, there are living two daughters —Sarah, wife of Richard Morgan; and Anna Belle; and one son—Nathaniel M. All are members of the Christian Church at Providence. Nathaniel M. Kirkpatrick has always resided on his father's farm, of which he is the manager. He entered the service of the Southern Confederacy soon after the first display of hostilities. Being a member of Morgan's company of "Lexington Rifles," which had been incorporated with the State Guard, he was one of those intrusted by his Captain with the delicate and dangerous task of running off the guns of the company from the armory and carrying them into the Confederate lines at Green River. He served with Morgan's renowned mounted riflemen for more than a year, till wounded in the attack on Edgefield Junction, between Nashville and Gallatin, Tenn., and was discharged for disabilities. He was afterward captured by Federal troops and held as a prisoner for about three months, but finally released. He never received a dollar for his military services, which were rendered from principle alone. Returning to his old home, he married, June 16, 1863, Carrie L., daughter of George W. Morgan, of Lexington, and has since remained a resident of Fayette County. His wife, like himself, is a member of the Christian Church. They have four children—John H., Carrie R., James N. and Lloyd R. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Democrat.

JEREMIAH McMEEKIN, farmer, P. O. South Elkhorn, is a son of Samuel McMeekin, who moved to Fayette County, Ky., in 1806, from Culpepper County, Va., from where so many Kentucky families have come. He was married in Virginia, to Nancy Ann Clark, and, after his arrival in Fayette, secured a farm of wild land, which he set about developing with the usual care and industry of the pioneer settlers of the commonwealth, finding in his wife that companion and helpmate which his surroundings so much demanded. They reared a family of eleven children, but only three of them have survived to the present time. One of these, Jeremiah, born June 21, 1819, received only a common-school education in his boyhood, but this, together with his good natural sense, fitted him for a successful man of business. He began for himself when only nineteen years old, devoting his attention to butchering, living in the country and selling at the Lexington market. He followed this vocation for forty years, when he forsook it to engage in farming. He now owns 312 acres of good land, and makes the handling of sheep his prime object. He was married, November 3, 1842, to Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Whitt) Gilbert. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Lexington. Their union has been blessed with one son, John, who is married, and conducts the farm, and who is well and favorably known to the community as a citizen of sterling worth, and the pride and solace of his venerable parents.

JAMES McCUBBING, farmer, P. O. South Elkhorn, is a son of John and Mary (Swan) McCubbing, of Dumfries-shire, Scotland, in which county of the "land o' cakes" he was born, on New Year's Day, 1817. Trained in the midst of that thoroughness for which Scottish husbandry is remarkable, he became, while yet a young man, an intelligent and practical tiller of the soil, began farming in his native shire, and married a neighbor lass, Isabella, daughter of John and Marian (Dunkeld) Waugh, born September 27, 1824, and thus nearly eight years his junior. In 1865, bringing with them seven children, they came to America, and directly found their way to Lexington, Ky., and, with

the exception of three years in Bourbon, have ever since resided in Fayette County. Their beautiful 300-acre farm in South Elkhorn Precinct is named "Deanside," after that owned by them in "Bonnie Scotland." The members of the household, one and all, belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington. Of the eight children born to the parents, six survive—William, Mary Swan, Marian, Jessie, Isabella and Maggie—all unmarried.

JOHN A. MORGAN, blacksmith, South Elkhorn; is a grandson of Nicholas Morgan, who, during the infancy of his son George W., born in the year 1811, moved from Virginia to Lexington, Ky., where he spent the remainder of his life working at his trade, carpentering. Meantime, the boy, George, grew large and strong, and learned the trade of the blacksmith, at which he worked in Lexington for forty years, his being the largest iron-working establishment in the city. He made a specialty of the manufacture of certain kinds of tools, and many old residents can testify to the esteem in which "Morgan's tools" were held. He married Miss Rebecca Dennis, a native of Washington County, Ky. After a domestic union of many years, they both died in the year 1880—the wife, January 18; and the husband, October 29. They left four sons and four daughters, of whom but two sons and two daughters are now living. The surviving sons are John A. and J. R. Morgan. John A. was born in Lexington March 24, 1847. From early youth, he attended the city schools till his sixteenth year, when he entered his father's shop to learn blacksmithing. He worked with his father during his minority, having, in the meantime, July 26, 1866, married Eliza, daughter of George Cowgill. In 1868, he set up for himself at South Elkhorn, where he has since remained, doing a large and still-increasing business. He has a pleasant property, and is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the precinct and county. He is connected with several temperance organizations, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Of the children born to them, three have died, leaving six of a family—Charlton, Henry, George, Richard, Mary and Ella.

JOHN J. RUCKER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born on June 3, 1815, in Jessamine County, Ky., close to the Fayette boundary. His father, Dr. Isaac Rucker, had served in the war of Independence, having joined the Revolutionary forces when only seventeen years of age, and before the close of the patriotic struggle he was made a Corporal. He afterward studied and practiced medicine in Virginia, he being a native of Amherst County, in that State. But, when forty years old, he came to Kentucky, secured a home in Jessamine County, went back to be married, and returned with his wife, whose maiden name was Minty Ogden. They settled in their Kentucky home and there passed the remainder of their days, he dying in 1835, aged seventy-five, she in the year 1858. They had a family of eight children, of whom five are now living—Catharine, Nancy H., John J., William and Elizabeth. John J. began acting on his own responsibility when quite young, doing business when only fifteen years of age. He became manager of the farm, and, at his father's death, the care of the family devolved on him, as the eldest son. He has well fulfilled the charge, rearing and caring for his sisters and younger brother, and also taking the charge of other children. By reason of the domestic ties thus binding him, he has never married. He and his brother, who is married, own some two hundred acres of excellent land in South Elkhorn Precinct, of Fayette County, and are good farmers. Since

early life, John has been a member of the Christian Church. He was a decided Union man during "the late onpleasantness," but takes but a passing interest in politics.

JOHN ROBB, distiller and farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., on November 10, 1834; is a son of Joseph Robb, a native of the same county, whose father was one of the early pioneers. Joseph Robb was a farmer, and with him his son John remained till he had reached the age of manhood. He then struck out for himself, beginning as an overseer on an estate, and doing a large and profitable business as a trader in mules. Since 1861, he has lived at his present location, in South Elkhorn Precinct, Fayette County; and in 1866 he married Maria E. Clemmons. His great energy of character led him to interest himself in several manufacturing enterprises, in addition to the active prosecution of his agricultural concerns. In 1876, he built the distillery he now conducts. He feeds a large number of cattle annually, besides managing his farm of 210 acres. He is a Democrat, and has served one term as a Magistrate. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and have nine children — Ida, Charles, Minnie, John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Henry, Gertie and a baby boy.

GRANDISON SMITH, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born September 19, 1830, in the precinct in which he now lives, and during his whole life he has never been a fixed resident in any other county than his native one of Fayette, Ky. He comes of Old Virginia stock, and his life and labors have given another proof, if such were needed, of the declaration, "Blood will tell," and furnish a fresh example of the success which always waits on well-directed and earnest effort toward the accomplishment of any legitimate and laudable purpose. In early boyhood, he was robbed by death of both father and mother, thus being deprived of those advantages of paternal care and loving guidance for which there is and can be no adequate substitute. As a consequence, he lost the opportunity in youth of attending school, except for a period less than one month, and was forced to begin his struggle with the world, immature, inexperienced and uneducated. But he had inherited qualities of mind, as well as of body, which enabled him to overcome otherwise insurmountable obstacles to his progress, and which instinctively taught him his dependence upon a self-reliant will, pointing to determined personal effort. The exercise of really fine natural faculties in the rough school of practical life rendered him a man in experience while yet a boy in years, by making him capable of promptly deciding upon the best course to follow in the circumstances presented to his choice. An eventful minority gave the resolute spirit an invaluable experience, and before it had passed, he had become a contributor to the revenues of his country in the payment of a property tax. This was the beginning of accumulation, for, though in 1850 his taxes amounted to only $3, it was not many years till he was the owner of 400 acres of fine land, acquired by his own labor. As if to teach him the danger of uninterrupted success, Fortune, which had hitherto smiled upon him, now partially withdrew, and he was forced to part with some of his land through unsuccessful financial operations. He, however, still retains 300 acres—a considerable property for one who started parentless and penniless. Mr. Smith married, April 22, 1879, Maggie, daughter of Richard Furgeson, of Jessamine County, and he is fully convinced that, had he wedded earlier in life, he would have escaped the difficulties which overtook him. He is an earnest advocate of early marriages.

He was a strong Union man during the war, and is firmly conservative in his political views. He has two children—Tallmadge T. and Elizabeth E.

L. P. TARLTON, physician and farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Scott County, Ky., April 25, 1814, his parents being Jeremiah and Mary (Briscoe) Tarlton. He received a liberal education in his boyhood, and graduated from Georgetown College at the age of nineteen years. He then became a student in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, from which he received his Doctor's degree in the year 1836. For three years, he practiced his profession in Mobile, Ala., but since that time, has mostly spent his life in Fayette County, Ky., where he has been an extensive farmer and successful stock-raiser, being the breeder of many fine animals of all the usual kinds produced in the blue grass country, in which he is a large land-owner. Since he has become an active agriculturist, he has done comparatively little as a physician. He married Caroline, daughter of Dr. Elisha Warfield, of "The Meadows." He has two sons, to one of whom, L. P., Jr., reference is made in the Lexington section of these biographies, he being a lawyer in that city. The other, Elisha N., born January 25, 1840, became a student at Kenyon College, and a graduate therefrom in the Class of 1861. On August 5 of the same year, he was appointed by President Lincoln Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Regular Cavalry, and served with his regiment throughout the civil war, before the close of which he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was subsequently breveted Major in a detachment sent forth to fight the hostile Indians. In 1871, he resigned his connection with the army, and, in 1878, married a daughter of D. Howard Smith, ex-Auditor of State, a Colonel in Morgan's cavalry, and now an attorney of New Castle, Henry County, Ky. He has one child. Dr. Tarlton was a personal friend of President Lincoln; discussed with him the question of freeing the slaves, and knew of the emancipation proclamation before its issue. He has also had intimate relations with President Hayes.

HARVEY W. WORLEY, farmer, P. O. Slickaway, was born January 10, 1827, in this precinct, the second child of Joshua (by his second marriage) and Jane S. (Walker) Worley. The former was born April 15, 1780, son of William Worley, a native of Virginia, and came West at an early day, being one of the earliest settlers. Joshua was married the first time January 10, 1815, to Kittie H. Caldwell, who was born October 23, 1791, and by her had four children—George C., Caleb T., William and John H. The last-named was killed by a horse. The wife of Joshua died October 31, 1822. December 10, 1823, he married Jane S. Walker, who was born in Scott County, Ky., March 29, 1797, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Simpson) Walker. Samuel Walker was born March 21, 1766, in Virginia, but came to Scott County, Ky., before the advent of the present century; his children were James S., Betsy, Jane S. and Harvey M. The sons were prominent merchants. Betsy married John Finley, of Scott County, and raised a family of four children. To William Worley and wife were born Malcolm, who was an educated man, taught school several years and was in charge of the Shaker school at Pleasant Hill for some time; William, who was a farmer in the southern part of the State; Caleb settled in this precinct and was a farmer; Joshua was a teacher for many years, many of the young men in this county having been his pupils; he also owned land in this precinct; Rebecca married William Cooper, and settled at Cane Run; Patsey married William Simpson, of Georgetown, this county; Mary married a Mr. Webb, and settled in Harrison County,

and Rachel married Andrew Muldrow, a prominent man of Woodford County. The father died June 3, 1833; was not a member of any church, but was Presbyterian in sentiment; the mother died in November, 1866. Our subject was raised on the homestead and now owns a part of it; he was married September 26, 1863, to Mary E. Wason, who was born in Woodford County, daughter of Dr. R. H. and Margaret (Stevenson) Wason. To them were born three children—Mary E., Anna M. and Marian. Mrs. Worley died on August 25, 1874. She was a devoted Christian and an amiable woman. Mr. Worley was united a second time in marriage April 26, 1876, to Jane E. Walker, born in Tennessee, daughter of Harry M. Walker. This union was blessed with one child Marian T. Mr. Worley owns nearly 700 acres of land, on which he has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

## CHAPTER VII.

## ELECTION PRECINCT No. 6, EAST HICKMAN.

SAMUEL R. BULLOCK, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a member of one of the oldest, best-known and most distinguished families that ever resided in Fayette County. Ever since Kentucky was erected into a State, and Fayette became one of its three original counties, this family has been prominent in all affairs pertaining to its general good. The entire family have been people of positive character, both in their convictions and their actions, and Samuel R. Bullock is the legatee of all those traits which have distinguished the family since its advent in Kentucky. His father, also named Samuel R., three of whose brothers are now living—Dr. J. J. Bullock, an able Presbyterian divine, and Chaplain of the United States Senate; Maj. R. S. Bullock, ex-Sheriff, and Cashier of the Fayette National Bank; and Thomas W. Bullock, School Commissioner of Fayette County. The father of these gentlemen was Waller Bullock, who came to Kentucky at an early day, and settled near Walnut Hill. He served for many years as one of the magistrates of the county, and subsequently, under the old constitution, became Sheriff of the county by rotation. He served the county in many other useful and important capacities, and died at a ripe old age, transmitting to his children the priceless heritage of a good name, and to his God the record of a life well spent in His service. His son, Samuel R., died early, having achieved brilliant success in his chosen profession. His mother was Elizabeth O., daughter of Thomas Whitney, of Georgetown, Ky. Young Samuel R. Bullock was born February 8, 1849, and was married to Miss Fanny Battle, of Clark County, on the 30th of March, 1870. They have no children. He was elected County Assessor in 1878, without opposition, having defeated a most worthy and competent gentleman who was opposed to him. He possesses the confidence and esteem of the entire community; is a genial and courtly gentleman, which fact, coupled with that of his having made an efficient official, augurs for him still greater manifestations of popular regard. He has one brother, Dr. W. O. Bullock, a physician of good standing, at present in charge of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, the largest of the three institutions of the kind in the State.

N. P. BERRY, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is of old pioneer stock. His grandfather, William Berry, a native of Ireland, emigrated when quite a young man to Virginia, and found his way to the wilds of Kentucky at a time when the pioneers were still forced to form small communities and fortify themselves against the attacks of their mortal foes, the Indians. For a time, William Berry lived within the fort at Lexington, which place then consisted of a few log cabins, united in the form of a parallelogram, inclosing a space wherein the little garrison could assemble to diligently pursue their domestic callings, or

to defend their rude garrison from assault. A city such as the present Lexington was not even dreamed of, and all around the fort was dense forest, where now luxuriant pastures furnish abundant food for numberless flocks and herds, and fruitful fields yield supplies of produce for the sustenance and enrichment of their owners. In the midst of the simple scenes of backwoods life, the family of William Berry was raised, and the old pioneer passed to his long rest ere yet the sunrise of civilization had ushered in the day. His son George was well skilled in the use of the rifle, and preferred hunting to husbandry. He married, about 1802, Nancy Pettit, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Clifford) Pettit; located five miles south of Lexington, on the farm now occupied by his son, J. P. Berry, on which the original pioneer cabin is still standing. When well advanced in years, he left the growing civilization of Kentucky for the wilds of Missouri, where he died at the age of ninety years. His son, N. P. Berry, was born in the year 1802, on the old homestead in Fayette County; received a fair educatien for the time; was thoroughly trained in all kinds of farm work, and married, in 1827, Lucy Farra, born in Fayette, daughter of Aaron and Sally Farra, the father being also a native of Kentucky; the mother, of Maryland. Mr. Berry has a fine stock farm three miles south of Lexington, on the Tate's Creek pike. He is alive to the stock interests of Fayette County, and no other man in East Hickman Precinct is a more successful farmer and stock-raiser than he. He raises animals suited to the general market, rather than fancy stock. He has one child living.

HENRY T. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Spears, was born in Jones County, Ga., October 1, 1848. His father, Henry Brown, belonged to a good old Virginia family, but, the desire to change his place of residence having taken possession of him, he removed, when yet a young man, to Georgia, settling in Jones County, where he wedded Miss Mary Beasley. Subsequently removing to Morgan County, his excellent qualities as a citizen won for him such a high regard from the people that he was three times elected to the high and responsible office of Sheriff, and afterward to the Clerkship of the Circuit Court. After the death of his father, the subject of our sketch came to Kentucky to live, locating in Garrard County. Here he met Miss Henrietta Beasley, an intelligent and charming lady, to whom he was married December 12, 1872. The couple have only one child, Letta S., born February 12, 1874. In 1876, Mr. Brown removed to Fayette County, where he owns a large and well-improved farm of good land. Since his residence in Fayette, he has devoted himself assiduously to farming and the breaking and development of fine horses. His genial manners and square dealings have won him the high regard of his neighbors, and made for him a large circle of friends. He has never taken any active part in politics, contenting himself with simply depositing a Democratic ballot at each and every election. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES W. BERRY, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson of Thomas Berry, an Irish immigrant who settled in Virginia, in which State a son, Lewis, was born to him, who, on reaching maturity, married Agnes Rash, also a native of Virginia. Lewis Berry and his wife, with their son James W., born in Virginia in the year 1815, set out for Kentucky. In descending the Ohio River, the party to which they were attached was attacked by Indians, but the savages were unsuccessful in carrying out their murderous intentions. The Berrys settled in Clark County,

and endured all the dangers and trials incident to pioneer life at that period. The primitive district school furnished James W. Berry with the rudiments of learning. He became tailor's apprentice, and worked at his trade for seventeen years. In 1841, he married Susan, daughter of William and Mary Winn (Vallandingham) Gess. The daughter was born in Fayette County, and her father had been a soldier in the war of 1812–15. In 1842, Mr. Berry began farming, which he has since successfully followed, and he is now one of the foremost stock-raisers in his precinct. His cattle are excellent specimens of both blooded and beef stock; his hogs, of the best breeds found in the Blue Grass Region; his sheep, fine Cotswold and mountain varieties; and his horses of the celebrated Mambrino strain. He is a liberal giver to any and every enterprise for the advancement of his country's interest, or that may enhance the prosperity of the region in which his lot in life is cast. He and his wife belong to the United Baptist Church. They have seven children—one only, a daughter.

M. L. BEALL, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Clark County, Ky., in the year 1830. His parents, Leonard and Polly (Young) Beall, were both natives of Clark County. The former served as a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Dudley, and was in the disastrous defeat at Fort Meigs. There he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and made to run the gantlet, which he did His success in this perilous undertaking only brought him to other trials to be met and endured. He was finally put upon the slave block and sold for the sum of $16. His purchaser, a friend of the American troops, gave him his liberty and assisted him to make his way back to friends and home. He held the position of staff officer of the militia. He still resides in Clark County, Ky, verging upon his ninetieth year. His vocation has been that of farming and trading in stock. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for six years. His son, M. L., was educated in the common schools of his neigbhorhood, in Clark County, and, in 1861, married Narcissa N., daughter of Nelson and Nancy Bush. During the late war, he served in the Federal army as a private soldier. In 1871, he moved from Clark County and located in Fayette, and now resides three miles from Lexington, on the Richmond pike, where he has a beautiful farm of seventy-eight acres, to the natural beauty of which he is adding by planting fruit trees of all kinds suitable to the locality. He retains his Clark County farm of 328 acres, well stocked. He is a practical business man, energetic, persevering and successful. He has two sons—Leonard N. and Edward B.

SAMUEL E. CARROLL, farmer, P. O. Spears, is a direct descendant of one of the dauntless pioneers who came from beyond the Alleghany Mountains to settle upon, clear and cultivate the rich lands of Kentucky, in spite of the deadly enmity of the red man against those who thus sought to wrest from him his game-stocked hunting-grounds, hallowed by the graves of his forefathers, buried at many a succeeding "feast of the dead." Mr. Carroll's paternal grandfather for some time remained in the fort at Boonesborough, before locating on land in Jessamine County, where, with his son, Samuel, who came with his parent from Virginia, he felled the forest trees, planted and gathered and pressed his improvements till the erstwhile wilderness smiled with the waving wealth of golden harvests, and the wild beasts of the forest gave place to domesticated animals, giving color and life to the rich green pastures in which they fed. In his earlier youth, Samuel Carroll had but little chance in the then scarce

and poor schools of the country to gratify his thirst for knowledge; but the inward longing had to be satisfied, and as he grew older he sought and improved every opportunity for educating himself, while working as a carpenter. Thus he was able to take up the business of surveying in the new country around, fast being settled by eager locaters, and for a number of years he taught school; but giving up both these occupations for the most independent calling of all, he gave his attention to the cultivation of his farm in Jessamine County, and so fulfilled his earthly mission till his death, at the age of forty-five years. He had married a Miss Lucinda Bailey, a native of Fayette County, Ky.. and a child of this union, Samuel E., succeeded to his father's possessions. This boy, born in Jessamine County in the year 1852, was educated at the common schools near his father's place, and at Lexington. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and followed it till seven years ago, when he engaged in farming, being married, in 1874, to Nanna, daughter of Samuel and Mary (James) Bailey, of Mercer County, and of an ancestry numbered among the early pioneers of Kentucky. He has a fine stock farm of 250 acres where he lives, in the southern part of East Hickman Precinct, Fayette County, and 120 acres in Jessamine County. His horses are those best adapted to farm work; his cattle, of a high grade of beef stock; and his sheep, of which he makes a specialty, are all of the Cotswold breed. Mr. Carroll is himself a young man of energy and industrious habits. He has one son, Arthur, and one daughter, Anna.

SAMUEL F. CASSELL, deceased, was born in Fayette County, Ky., March 7, 1814. His parents were John and Hetta Cassell. John Cassell was a son of Abraham Cassell, who emigrated to America from Germany, was a miller by trade, ran the first steam mill in Fayette County at Lexington, and, later, erected a steam mill on his farm, five miles south of the city. Samuel F. Cassell, married, in 1838, Sally Bryon, born in Jessamine County, Ky., daughter of William T. and Margaret Bryon. Both were natives of Kentucky. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with Gen. Dudley at his defeat at Fort Meigs. He was a leading member of the Christian Reformed Church at Providence, Jessamine Co., Ky., and died on September 6, 1852. His widow still remains on the farm, and she, like her husband, is a devoted member of the Reformed Church. Of their seven children, five are yet in life, and all of them are successful and good citizens.

JOHN T. DENTON, farmer, P. O. Spears, like many of Fayette's best citizens, is not a native of the county. He first saw the light in Russell County, Ky., on Christmas Day, 1848. His father's name was John T. Denton, a native of Garrard County, born in 1818. His parents, like a majority of the settlers of Kentucky, were Virginians. Mr. Denton's mother was Josephine Harris, daughter of Tyree Harris, who was a prominent citizen, and represented Garrard County in the Legislature in 1829–30. He was married, October 12, 1875, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Thomas Jones, of Jessamine County. The couple have two children—Emma and Thompson. Mr. Denton owns 365 acres of land, bordering on the Kentucky River, and, although, on account of its proximity to the cliffs, it does not lie well, yet it produces very fine crops. He has a fine trade in saw-logs with the lumbermen of Frankfort, and altogether, he is one of the most energetic and thrifty young men in the county. In person, Mr. Denton is very tall and raw-boned, giving evidence of vitality enough to preserve

him to an old age. He has never dabbled in politics or any other profitless pursuit, but has devoted his life to honorable and lucrative occupations. He is a good carpenter. He was a member of the Lancaster Company of State Guards in 1871.

M. J. GOODWIN, teacher, Walnut Hill, is of old Virginian stock. His grandfather, Lloyd Goodwin, was a native of the Old Dominion, and is thought to be a descendant of the Goodwin family that prominently appears in the early history of Virginia. Lloyd Goodwin became a pioneer in Kentucky, and had a son named George J., who married Elizabeth Jameson, also a native Kentuckian. George J. Goodwin made farming his life-work, though he served in the Confederate army two years. His son, M. J., born in 1854, was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, graduating with the class of 1878, with the degree of A. B. He has since been a teacher. In 1871, he married Ella Sutton, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Johnson) Sutton, whose ancestors were among the pioneers of Kentucky. Mr. Goodwin is now located at Walnut Hill, where he has taught for the two years just past. He is owner of the Walnut Hill School property, and intends, as in the past, to carry on a school that shall be both pleasant and profitable to his students. His usefulness, both as a scholar and social exemplar, is generally acknowledged.

JOHN H. HART, deceased, was a worthy descendant of one of the earliest pioneers of Kentucky. His grandfather, Capt. Nathaniel Hart, born in 1734, in Hanover County, Va., lost his father while young, and was taken by his mother to North Carolina, where he married in 1760 and for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1770 and 1771, he commanded a company and suppressed an alarming insurrection, for which service he received the thanks of the Government. Boone's glowing descriptions of Kentucky fired him with the idea of forming a permanent settlement in so attractive a region and through his instrumentality was formed "The Transylvania Company," composed of nine members—himself his two brothers and representatives of four other families Col. Richard Henderson being the legal head of the association. Capt. Hart set out alone for the Cherokee towns and by a conference with the chiefs arranged for a treaty on March 17, 1775, at which for £10,000, the Indians formally agreed to transfer to the company the whole territory between the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers, to the most northerly branch of the latter, up said branch to the top ridge of Powell's Mountain, thence to the head spring of the most southerly branch of the Cumberland, down the Cumberland to its mouth, and up the Ohio to the mouth of the Kentucky—not less than 17,000,000 acres in all. But this purchase met with both popular and governmental opposition, so that the original design of the company was frustrated. Capt. Hart was allowed £200 by the company for his services. From 1775, Capt. Hart spent most of his time in Kentucky, though he did not bring his family till 1779, when he, with several Pennsylvania families, settled Hart's, or White Oak Spring, Station, a mile above Boonesborough. In August, 1782, while carelessly riding out in the vicinity of the fort, he was killed and scalped by Indians. His widow survived him about two years. One claim to the first white child born in Kentucky is in favor of Chenoe Hart, so called after the Indian name of Kentucky, daughter of Nathaniel. She married Col. John Smith. The descendants of Capt. Nathaniel Hart have been and are widely known in Kentucky, and being connected by marriage with the Clays, the Marshalls, the Shelbys, and other prominent families of the State. A son, John, engaged

for a time in mercantile business at Danville, and afterward located as a farmer near the Shelby tract in what is now East Hickman Precinct of Fayette County. He married Mary Irvin and of this union was born, in the year 1812, him whose name heads this paragraph. Reared in the midst of pioneer struggles, his chances of education were not equal to those of the present day; but he grew up gifted with an hereditary force of character and a native intelligence well displayed throughout his early and later manhood, principally devoted to agriculture and stock-raising. He was one of the first in the county to introduce imported animals for breeding purposes; was one of the leading stockholders in the Tate's Creek pike, and took an active interest in all other improvements, material and moral, social and political. He died in 1877. His widow still survives — Luann, daughter of John and Lucy (White) Duncan. Both the Duncan and White families were among the early Virginian settlers of Kentucky. Mrs. Hart was born in Madison County, Ky., in the year 1816, as were her parents, and, she and her entire family are members of the Christian Church. One of her daughters, now dead, was the wife of Lewis C. Marshall, son of ex-Congressman A. K. Marshall. The widow lives on the old farm first settled by her father in-law, changed from a forest to a beautiful rolling sea of luxuriant blue grass, broken by occasional groups of graceful trees. With her dwells her only surviving child, Mary C., now the wife of Robert W. Brown, who looks after the farm. He is a native Kentuckian; served in the Mexican war as Orderly Sergeant, and is an Odd Fellow. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children—Louis H., Hattie D., John and Mary D.

THOMAS E. HARE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in the State of Tennessee in the year 1837. Both his parents, S. S. and M. E. Hare, were natives of North Carolina. His father was an extensive cotton-planter in Arkansas, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and not only helped the cause of religion by paying the preacher, but also by assisting all the needy who came in his way, so that his benevolent and Christian character was profitable to all who were observers or partakers of his generosity. He always avoided popular applause, and never would consent to accept an office outside his church. He did much to assure the success of camp-meetings in his time. His family on both sides were of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America at a very early period in the history of the colonies. His son, Thomas E., was educated at the University of Virginia, located at Charlottesville. He served as a soldier in the Confederate army through the entire war; was a prisoner at Johnson's Island for six months; but, since the war closed, he has buried all former sectionalism, and looks forward to the perpetuation of the Union in peace and harmony. After the war, he became a school-teacher, and held a prominent position as an educator in both Jessamine and Fayette Counties. He retired from the school-room in 1878, and, the same year, married Martha, daughter of Asa McConathy, spoken of elsewhere in connection with his son, G. B. McConathy. Mr. and Mrs. Hare live on a part of the old McConathy farm, five miles south of Lexington. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He formerly held his membership at Providence, Jessamine Co., but is now a member of the congregation at Lexington.

M. C. HUMSTON, farmer and carriage-maker, P. O. Lexington, son of W. G. and Amanda M. F. A. W. (Watkins) Humston, both of Virginia, was born in Clark County, Ky., in the year 1840, and was reared on the

farm of his father, his early education being such as the common schools of Clark and Mercer Counties could give. He was married, in 1866, to Hannah H. Bush, a native of Clark County, Ky., and daughter of Elson and Nancy (Neil) Bush. They have three children—Amanda, Price and Sue A. Mr. Humston has a beautiful farm of sixty acres two miles south of Lexington, upon which he keeps a variety of good farm stock. In addition to his farm, he has carried on the business of carriage-making and general repairing, for the past four years, on the Richmond pike, two miles southeast of Lexington. This latter business annually amounts to about $2,500.

E. S. INGELS, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1851. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Bruen) Ingels, were both natives of Kentucky. His father, a farmer and merchant, was in the hardware business in Lexington for a number of years, and died in 1865. His paternal grandfather, Henry B. Ingels, formerly of Virginia, emigrated to Paris, Ky., in the pioneer days, and engaged in the manufacturing of hats. E. S. Ingels was educated at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. As a farmer, his enterprise has only been limited by his means, and his success steady. He was married in 1875, and has two children—Laurance B. and William McGrahnagan. He has a beautiful home four miles south of Lexington.

THE IRVIN FAMILY located in Fayette County among the pioneer families, when the dense forset had here and there a few pioneer cabins, around which roamed wild beasts and wilder men. The paternal grandfather of the present Irvins was the first of the family to seek a home in the wilds of Kentucky. He first resided in a fort in Madison County, but, previous to the breaking-out of the war of 1812, in which he served, moved to Fayette, and located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Cooper and heirs. He spent the remainder of his life on this farm, first purchased from the Government by Thomas Cavin, before Kentucky had been separated from Virginia. Here his son, Robert H., was born in 1811, and reared to the vocation of farming. His early education was such as could be obtained in the pioneer schools of his time. In 1834, he was married to Ann E. Armstrong, a native of Fayette County, and daughter of Andrew H. and Jane (Cavin) Armstrong, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Fayette County, Ky. Andrew H. Armstrong was a Captain of State militia. Robert H. Irvin died in 1837, leaving a widow and two children—Robert A. and Emma J. His widow afterward married Rev. John Lyle, of Virginia, third Pastor of the Walnut Hill Church. Robert H. Irvin was one of the first Elders of the Walnut Hill Church, and a very zealous member of the Presbyterian faith. His mother was born and reared in the fort in Madison County, Ky. Robert A. Irvin was reared on the old homestead farm of his father and grandfather, known as "Stone Palace." He graduated at Center College, Danville, Ky., in the class of 1855. He served in the Confederate army four years, in the First Kentucky Battalion of Mounted Infantry, and was in some of the principal engagements of the war—among others, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge—and was with Forrest when he made the memorable raid through Middle Tennessee. Since the war, he has taken up the profession of teaching, which he has followed for the past thirteen years—three years in his own State, and ten years in Missouri. He is now Principal of the school at Payne's Station, Scott Co., Ky. He was married, in 1869, to Mattie V. Logan, of Scott County, daughter of Rev. J. H. and

Mary (Venable) Logan, whose families settled in Kentucky with the pioneers. Mr. Irvin has two children—Joseph L. and Robert A. Emma J., like her brother, was reared on the old home place of her father and grandfather. In 1879, she was married to W. B. Cooper, of Fayette County, son of Joseph H. and Susan H. Cooper, both natives of Morristown, N. J. W. B. Cooper was first married to Virginia Lyle, who died leaving him two children—John L. and Virginia L. Mrs. W. B. Cooper resides in her old home, "Stone Palace," nine miles southeast of Lexington. She and her brother, R. A., like their ancestors, are devoted members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID JONES, merchant, East Hickman. The Jones family is one of the prominent old families of Kentucky. Thomas Jones, the father of our subject, lives across the line from Fayette, in Jessamine County, on his farm, in easy circumstances. He was born and brought up in Jessamine, and married a native of the adjoining county of Madison. From a boy he was trained for a merchant, and has been, directly and indirectly, in trade since he began to shift for himself. He and five of his sons served in the Confederate army during the war. His son David was born in 1857, in Jessamine County, Ky.; received his literary training in Kentucky University, Lexington, and then went into business with his father. They continue to do a good trade in general merchandise, nine miles from Lexington, on the Tate's Creek pike. Their annual sales amount to $4,000. They also have the East Hickman post office. As business men, they have the confidence of their many friends and patrons.

SAMUEL KING, farmer, P. O. Spears, is descended from ancestors who settled in Estill County, Ky., as early as 1808. Major and Celia King, his parents, raised a family of twelve children, only two of whom are now living. The parents were industrious and economical people, who loved what was morally just more than wealth. They both died members of the United Baptist Church, and highly respected, by all who knew them, for their integrity. Samuel was born shortly after his father located in Estill County, in the same year. His education was limited, owing to the newness of the country. He grew up a practical farmer, which he has since followed. In 1838, he married Rachel Lowe, native of Kentucky, and of a family which settled in the State in the early years of its organization. By this union, fifteen children were born, nine of whom are living. The only office ever held by Mr. King was that of Constable, for a term of three years. He has a fine stock farm of 750 acres, located about thirteen miles southeast of Lexington, and is also owner of eighty acres of Iowa land. He makes a specialty of raising grain, wheat in particular; keeps such horses as are suited to farm work, and a good grade of beef cattle and stock sheep.

JOEL I. LYLE, farmer, P. O. Lexington, born at Paris, Ky., in the year 1828, is a son of Irvin and Fanny (Hundley) Lyle. His grandfather, Rev. John Lyle, was a native of Rockbridge County, Va.; settled at Paris, Ky., and was a pioneer and prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church in this State, preaching regularly to two, and often three, congregations. In addition to his pulpit and pastoral labors, he conducted at Paris a newspaper, with general printing office and book-bindery; and many of the young men who served their apprenticeship with him afterward became successful editors. Among these was his son, Irvin, who for some time spiritedly edited a paper at Springfield, Ky., but, giving up the pen for the plow, he died a farmer, at the early age of twenty-six years. His son, Joel, thus orphaned at an early age, received his

education partly at Hanover College, Indiana, and partly at St. Mary's College, Kentucky, at which latter institution he remained till its discontinuance, a very short time before he had completed his course as a graduate. For some time, he was engaged in mercantile business in Chaplin, Nelson Co., Ky., having bought out the store in which he first engaged as clerk. At the age of twenty-one years, he married Emily, daughter of Samuel and Patsey Railey, his bride, like himself, being a native of Kentucky, then went to farming in Missouri, where he was during the late war, and served as a member of the Missouri State Guards. In 1852, his wife died, leaving one child, Marion T. He then began trading across the Western plains, then unprovided with through railway lines, his trips extending as far as Salt Lake City. Subsequently returning to Kentucky, he married again, taking for his second wife Cornelia, daughter of Logan and Harriet Railey, from which union there are three children—J. Irvin, Earnest and Cornelius. Mr. Lyle works a fine farm nine miles south of the city of Lexington, and pays special attention to the raising of Southdown sheep. His flock, bred from first-class animals, imported by himself from the estate of Lord Walsingham, Thetford, Norfolk, England, has for years carried off the first premiums at fairs in Kentucky and other States, and his sheep are reckoned to have no superiors on this continent. He also raises fancy hogs of pure Berkshire blood; Short-Horn, Alderney aad high-grade beef cattle; fine mules, and superb driving and saddle horses, and is considered one of the most enterprising farmers and stockmen in the region of country in which he lives.

THEO. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Lexington, comes of the best blood of the county, being a son of Samuel R. Lewis, and a nephew of Higgins B. Lewis. Samuel R. Lewis was one of the best citizens of Fayette County, being endowed by nature with all those qualities which adorn and ennoble the race. It must be acknowledged that he transmitted in a remarkable degree these qualities to his children. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Abram Cassell, of the same county. Theo. Lewis was born March 16, 1841. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, full of energy and enterprise, and is greatly beloved by his friends. He was married, January 18, 1870, to Miss Kate Reece, of Marion, Ala., and has two children—Samuel H. and Annie. He had two brothers—William R. Lewis and Samuel L. Lewis. The former was Captain of Company B, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A., commanded by Col. Cluke. Capt. Lewis possessed all the qualities of the true soldier, being brave, generous, prudent and kind. He naturally won the love of every man who served in his company, of which there are about fifty members now living in Fayette County, and they all unite in according to him the laurels of the worthy man and the valiant knight. He went with his regiment on the raid of Morgan into Ohio, was captured, and died in prison at Camp Douglas. Samuel L. Lewis was a Surgeon in the Confederate service, and died soon after the close of the war. Theo. Lewis is a skillful farmer and stock-raiser. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as is Mrs. Lewis.

G. B. McCONATHY, farmer, P. O. Spears, is of Scotch descent. The first of the family who came to America was Jacob McConathy, when a lad of ten years. He first stopped in Virginia, where he became an engineer and millwright. He brought the first steam mill west of the Alleghany Mountains, and erected it in Lexington, where he was one of the first settlers, and at one time he owned nearly all the land which now lies within the city limits.

His son, Asa, born and brought up at Lexington, early learned the milling business with his father, and he followed it for a number of years. He took a special pride in fine stock; traded a great deal in horses, buying for the Southern market, and was one of those who imported the first Southdown sheep into the Blue Grass Region. No man took a more active part in public improvement of every kind. He was among the first to agitate the construction of turnpike roads. He married Rebecca Berry, who, like himself, was a native of Fayette County. They had ten children—five sons and five daughters—all of whom are now living That one of the sons whose name begins this paragraph received such an education and training as was common to the youth of Fayette County in the time of his boyhood. His tastes in the matter of fine stock are similar to those of his father, and his chief concern in life has been in their sensible gratification. He resides twelve miles southeast of Lexington, where he has a fine grazing farm, stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs, all of good, profitable grades, and in the raising and sale of which he has been so successful as to have amassed a competency, while deriving pleasure from the work in which he has engaged. He has never married.

ROBERT McCLANAHAN, farmer, P. O. Lexington. Among the settlers in the Blue Grass Region at the close of the eighteenth century were Elijah and Elizabeth McClanahan, husband and wife, and both natives of Virginia. and inured from childhood to the trials and toils of pioneer life. They located in Fayette County, Ky., during the year 1799, and, by years of industry and economy, changed their forest surroundings into a finely cleared and fruitful farm, a comfortable home for their declining years. They were zealous Christians, and the husband was among the first Elders of the Presbyterian Church at Walnut Hill. Their boy, Robert, born in 1817, in the last house erected by his father on the old homestead, where his son now lives. had not the educational advantages open to the youth of the present day. Nevertheless, he acquired a rudimentary knowledge from books, on which he has been enabled to build largely in his later years; and his early training on his father's farm has stood him in good stead through life, he having devoted his energies principally to agriculture and stock-raising. He rears all kinds of farm stock of superior quality, going largely into the breeding of pure Cotswold sheep, hogs of the best improved kinds, and first-class beef cattle, with all of which he has been generally successful, both in their development and disposal. His only daughter, Laura T., in 1867 became the wife of Mortimer Walker, born in the year 1838, and native to Kentucky, as were also his parents, Randall and Eliza Walker, though of Virginian descent. This young man was educated at Lawrenceburg, Ky., in which town he was engaged in the grocery business for ten years; but he now resides on the farm with his father-in-law, and, in addition to the usual kinds of farm stock, interests himself in the breeding of blooded horses. He has two sons—Robert B. and Percy M.—who have before them the persevering example of their father and grandsire. The whole family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

ALEXANDER C. and JOHN MOORE, farmers, P. O. East Hickman, are brothers. Their parents, Joseph and Catharine (Crawford) Moore, were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Fayette County, Ky. Of his father's family of seven, John is the third child, and has remained a bachelor. Alexander C., the youngest of the family, was married, in 1846, to Margaret Randolph, na-

tive of Virginia, and daughter of John H. and Nancy (Moore) Randolph. He and his brother John have a fine stock farm five miles south of Lexington. They keep all kinds of farm stock—cattle of the best beef varieties, and the best grades of sheep for mutton and wool. Their father located on the farm where they now reside when it was a forest of heavy timber, and their maternal ancestors also located in Fayette County in the pioneer times. Both families are noted for their good citizenship and Christian character. The whole household, the brothers, and the wife and children of the younger one, all belong to the Presbyterian Church.

THE SHELBY FAMILY, P. O. Lexington. Among the fine old families prominent in Kentucky history, none stand higher than that of the Shelbys, whose members have figured here as statesmen, soldiers and farmers for a hundred years. Gen. Isaac Shelby, the first of the name in Kentucky, was a son of Gen. Evan Shelby, and was born December 11, 1750, in Maryland, where his father and grandfather had settled upon their emigration from Wales. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, he (the subject) received but a limited education, and was taught to labor on the farm and to hunt wild game. Among the educational accomplishments he was able to attain was the art of surveying, and, when twenty-one years old, settled in the southwest part of Virginia. At a very early age, he served as a Lieutenant in the company commanded by his father in the battle of Kanawha, October 10, 1774, against the Indians, in which they were defeated under the renowned chief, Cornstalk—a battle of almost unprecedented severity in Indian warfare, for at its close the troops were in command of his father, Capt. Shelby, the ranking officers having all been killed or disabled. He (the subject) came to Kentucky in 1775, as a surveyor for Henderson & Co., the owners of a large body of land in this region. The Revolutionary war having burst upon the country, he returned home, when he found himself a citizen of North Carolina, owing to a new boundary line having been established between the latter State and Virginia. He was previously appointed, by Gov. Henry, of Virginia, as Commissary of Supplies for the militia, in which capacity his labors were arduous. Several expeditions against the Indians were furnished supplies upon his own responsibility and at his own expense, and, after becoming (by the new boundary) a citizen of North Carolina, he was appointed Colonel of the militia of Sullivan County, and as such discharged his duties with honor and credit. In 1780, he again visited Kentucky to look after the lands entered during his former trip to the country. On his return to North Carolina, he was requested, by Gen. Charles McDowell, to furnish all the aid possible to assist in checking the British, who, since the fall of Charleston, had overrun the South. He had soon collected a force, with which he encountered Col. Ferguson, one of the ablest partisan officers in the English service, and defeated him at Cedar Spring and at Musgrove's Mill. He planned the campaign against Col. Ferguson, the pursuit of whom resulted in the battle of King's Mountain, and in which he was second in command, the chief command, at his own suggestion, being given to Col. Campbell, a brave officer of experience. For his gallantry in this battle, the State of North Carolina gave him a vote of thanks and presented him a sword; the latter, though not received until in 1813, when, as Governor of his State, he was leading his troops for a second time against the British Army, was none the less merited. After the destruction of Ferguson at King's Mountain, he served for a time (in 1781) under Gen. Marion, the "Swamp Fox

of the Carolinas." In 1783, he settled permanently in Kentucky, on the first pre-emption made in the State, and upon which he died forty-three years later. He was a member of the convention of 1792, which framed the first constitution of Kentucky, and, in May of the same year, was chosen the first Governor of the new-made State. After his term of office expired, he retired to his farm, and, though repeatedly called to public office, he declined, until threatened dangers to his country again aroused his patriotism, and, in 1812, he allowed himself to become a candidate for office, which resulted in his election as Governor a second time, almost unanimously. At that eventful period, just when we were on the eve of our second war with Great Britain, his energy, associated with a recollection of his Revolutionary fame, aroused the patriotism of the State and turned all eyes to him. He developed her resources in every direction, and aided in sending men and supplies to the Northwestern army, under Gen. Harrison. By authority of the State Legislature, and at the solicitation of Gen. Harrison himself, he called for troops, and in thirty days 4,000 men responded to the call. With this volunteer force, he at once marched to the seat of war, and joined Gen. Harrison just after the brilliant victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, and in time to participate in the battle of the Thames, in which engagement, by the special request of Gen. Harrison, he commanded the Kentucky troops in person, of which he had previously been commissioned Major General, and to him and his brave men, more than to any other one source, perhaps, was the country indebted for the crowning victory then obtained. For his conduct in this campaign, he was presented by Congress with a gold medal. After the close of his second gubernatorial term, he again returned to his farm, determined to spend the remainder of his life in peace and quiet. In 1817, he was appointed Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Monroe, but, owing to his advancing years, and the weight with which the infirmities of age were pressing upon him, he declined the position. He died on his original pre-emption in Lincoln County, known as "Traveler's Rest," July 18, 1826, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Gov. Shelby was married, in 1783, to Susanna, a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Hart, one of the early settlers in the Territory of Kentucky.

Maj. Thomas H. Shelby, a son of Gov. Shelby, was born on the old homestead in Lincoln County, in 1789, and, when about twenty-seven years of age, he settled near Lexington, in what is now East Hickman Precinct. He here opened up a farm, which, under his molding hand, developed into one of the finest estates in Fayette County—"Grassland"—and which is still the home of the Shelbys. Maj. Shelby was the first man in Central Kentucky who shipped beef to England. He continued shipping beef cattle to New York for many years. Though less active in public life than his father, he was highly esteemed in the private circle in which he moved, and exerted a wide influence in the community. His only public act was that of serving as Private Secretary to his father, who, in 1818, was appointed by the President, in conjunction with Gen. Jackson, to negotiate a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, by which a large territory was acquired by the United States. He was twice married; first, to a daughter of Maj. John McDowell, by whom he had two children, and both of whom died early in life. His wife dying, he married the only daughter of Maj. Edmund Bullock. She died at the age of thirty-six years, leaving a family of five children, four of whom are now living, and three of whom reside upon the old homestead, viz.: Isaac P., Thomas H. and

Edmund P. The other one living is the wife of Judge W. B. Kinkead, of Lexington.

Isaac P. Shelby, whose portrait appears in this volume, is a son of Maj. Thomas H. Shelby, a grandson and the oldest living representative of Gov. Shelby in Fayette County. He was born in 1822, at the family residence of "Grassland." His education was received in the common schools, to which were added a few terms at Center College, at Danville, Ky., and at Lexington. He resides on a part of his father's estate, and, unlike his brothers, still remains a bachelor, disregarding the Bible injunction, that "it is not well for man to be alone," but hopeful that the future will yet bring his destined helpmate.

Thomas H. Shelby, a brother to Isaac P., was born in Fayette County on the old homestead, February, 1729. He was educated in Transylvania University, and was married to Miss Frances S., daughter of Dr. John Todd, in 1849. She died in 1851, leaving one child—John T. Subject married a second time in 1856, to Miss Florence McDowell, daughter of Dr. Ephraim McDowell. Twelve children born of this marriage; parents still living in Fayette County.

Edmund P. Shelby, also a son and youngest child of Maj. Shelby, was born July 26, 1833, on the old homestead, a part of which he still occupies. He was educated in the common schools and at Center College, Danville, Ky. He was married in 1858 to Susan Goodloe Hart, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of David P. and Lucy A. (Goodloe) Hart—the former a native of Fayette County, and the latter of Madison County. They have ten children. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, while his brother, Isaac P. Shelby, is a leading member of the Baptist Church.

The Shelby family of the present generation is regarded for its high moral principles and Christian example in the community. Its members who remain on the old homestead lead quiet lives, devoting their time and attention to the improvement of their lands and the rearing of fine stock, in which they are largely engaged and notices of which appear in the historical part of this volume.

RILEY F. SPEARS, merchant, Spears. Among the brave and adventurous spirits who, defying the privations of the wilderness, and the savage vengeance of the red men, left their homes and followed in the wake of Boone and Kenton, to lay clear the land and make smooth the road for the advancing tide of civilization into Kentucky, was John L. Spears, of Virginia. Arriving at the infant settlements, he offered his services as a surveyor and school-teacher, and they were eagerly accepted, for few men with such attainments had as yet emigrated to "the dark and bloody ground." He entered land in the southern part of Fayette County, where he settled, reared a family, and, after attaining the green old age of ninety-four years, peacefully died. He retained his manly vigor to a surprising degree, having made a journey of sixty-three miles on horseback after he was ninety years of age.

His son, Lee W. Spears, born in 1804, took possession of the old homestead, married Miss Frances W. Tapp, and raised a family of children consisting of Charles L., George W., Luther, Riley F., Sarah (Land), Mildred (Davis), Nanny (Messick), Randa (Bronaugh), John L., William and Christopher. The latter was a private in Company B, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. army, and died a prisoner in Camp Douglas.

Riley F. Spears was born November 30, 1840, and was married October 12, 1862, to Miss Hettie J. Messick, of Jessamine County. They have seven children—John C., Louis A., Kate, Idella, Affie J., Robert C. and Bessie.

In 1866, Mr. Spears embarked in mercantile business in his native village, which, in honor of the Spears family, has been named Spearsville. His brother-in-law, Zack Messick, was a partner in the business. Mr. Spears was appointed Postmaster, and the new firm soon secured a large and lucrative trade, which the senior member still retains, Mr. Messick having withdrawn from the partnership and removed to Missouri. Mr. Spears is a School Trustee, a Deacon in Mount Eden Christian Church, and altogether, is one of the substantial growing business men of the county. His parents both died at the age of fifty five years.

REV. J. L. SMITH, Baptist minister, P. O. Lexington, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Langline) Smith, was born in Garrard County, Ky., in 1821, and in that same year his father died. His grandfather, Edmond Smith, was among the early Virginian settlers in Gerrard County, and his maternal grandfather, John Langline, was a pioneer of Harrison County, and from Maryland. Our subject received his early education at a seminary in his native county; took his theological course at Danville, Ky., finishing in 1854. Four years previously he had married Miss Elizabeth Bourne, of Garrard County. He was ordained to the ministry in January, 1855, and began preaching at Nicholasville and Mt. Pleasant, having charge of the congregations at both these places; two years later took the pastorate of a church at Mt. Vernon, Woodford County, where he remained about three years, but all the while retained the care of the Mt. Pleasant flock. He next took charge of a church at Hillsboro, Woodford County, and soon began to hold services in Spencer's saw-mill at South Elkhorn, when he organized a Baptist Church, which has ever since been in existence and is at present in a flourishing condition. He had the charge of this young church for four or five years during the civil war, and held regular services with good attendance thereat all the while. Shortly after the war, he was called as Pastor of the churches at Athens and Winchester, and preached to these two congregations for about five years. For the last twelve years he has been, and still is, Pastor of the New Providence Church, and, during part of the time, he has divided his labor between New Providence and Athens and Winchester. As the fruits of his ministry, some eight or nine hundred persons have been added to the church in which he is a faithful laborer. He is a Mason, and has taken three degrees of Odd Fellowship. He lives just outside the city limits of Lexington, where he owns a comfortable residence and nearly fifty acres of land on the Nicholasville pike. His family consists of six children—Martha Wood, James, Eliza Settles, Nancy, Susan and Elizabeth.

COL. ROBERT S. STRADER, horse dealer, P. O. Lexington, was born in the year 1836, son of John J. and Mary F. (Stuart) Strader, then of Cincinnati. Both his parents dying when he was only six or seven years of age, Robert went to live with his uncle, Capt. Jacob Strader, with whom he remained till he was fifteen years old, then began life for himself on the Little Miami Railroad, on which he continued in various capacities till 1856; changed to the Kentucky Central road, beginning on it as a conductor, and during ten years was most of the time on passenger trains. In 1856 he married Margaret E., daughter of John G., and M. F. Sims, of Jessamine County. Having bought a farm in Boone County, he gave up railroading and began the breeding of horses, which he there continued for nine years with varying success. In November, 1875, he moved to Lexington, and from the time of the establishment of the Fair Grounds, he lived at and took charge of them till the fall of 1881, when he moved to where he now lives, just outside the

city limits, on the Nicholasville pike, immediately opposite the residence of Dr. Herr. Here he has forty-eight and a half acres of excellent land on which he is erecting one of the finest buildings devoted to the purpose in Kentucky, for barn and horse stables. He handles fine roadsters and carriage horses and fancy trotters, and some of the best trotting-horses in the State have been under his care in their youth. He has a fine reputation as a wide-awake business man, an exceptionably good handler of horses, unsurpassed in the State, and one who is thoroughly honest and upright in his dealings. He and his wife have six children living—Peter W., Robert S., Charles K., George B., Joseph N. and James M.

EDWARD SHANNON, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Ireland, near the Shannon River, in the year 1829, son of James and Ann Shannon. His early education was very limited, and he came to America when only fourteen years old; began in the New World as a farm laborer, and by patient industry and frugality has made himself owner of a good farm of 294 acres of fine farming land in the center of the Blue Grass Region. He was first married in 1838, to Elmira James, who died in 1862, and subsequently took as his second wife Ellen Lanpher, with whom he is still associated in the care of a family of three children. Mr. Shannon keeps a good grade of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses on his farm; is a liberal contributor to anything in the interest of his adopted State and county, and a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, as is also his wife.

ROBERT SMITH, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is a grandson and namesake of one who came to Kentucky when its now beautiful fields and pastures seemed fit for the habitation of anything but civilization; but here it was he planted his name to be handed down from generation to generation. Peter, a son of Robert Smith, the pioneer, was very anxious to enter the military service during the Mexican war, and enlisted three or four times, but various obstacles put themselves in the way each time to prevent his going. His occupation was that of a farmer. He married Hannah Rice, also of a pioneer family of Kentucky, his wife, like himself, being a zealous and prominent member of the M. E. Church. Of their family of twelve children, Robert, born in the year 1827, is the sixth. His early education was such as he could obtain in the imperfectly developed schools of the rural districts. He was married in 1868 to Bettie Muir, a native of Fayette County, Ky., whose parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Muir, were early settlers of the Blue Grass Region. Mr. Smith takes great interest in having good stock of all kinds, and no less interest in contributing to the upbuilding of good society, and the general business interests of the county. He has two children, Alma G., and Eva. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

DUDLEY VEAL, farmer, P. O. Walnut Hill, was born in 1815 in Fayette County, Ky. His parents were William and Matilda Veal, both of whom were natives of Loudoun County, Va., William Veal was a boy soldier in the Revolutionary army. He was reared a farmer, and was among the first pioneers to Fayette County, where he remained till well advanced in years; then his family of four children, being well grown, his desire for more of pioneer life, led him to emigrate to Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were members of the Old Baptist Church. Of three sons and one daughter born to them, only one is now living—Dudley, born in Fayette County. He grew up inured to all the privations of living in a new country; learned the tailor's trade when a boy, and followed it for several years. He was married in 1834 to M. J. F. Hutchinson, a native of Kentucky, in which State her parents were among the early settlers; by this marriage he had seven children, of whom only four are now living.

Mr. Veal has a fine farm, ten miles southeast of Lexington. He takes great interest in the improvement of the country; his special delight being in fine stock, and keeps only the best breeds of cattle, sheep and horses.

MRS. M. E. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Spears, is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., where she was born in 1849; her maiden name was Newman, her father being David Newman, a prominent and highly respected citizen. Her paternal grandfather, also named David, emigrated from Virginia in company with his kinsman, John L. Spears, further mention of whom appears in these pages. He was the personal friend and associate of Daniel Boone, who will live in history as the best type of the pioneer, woodsman and hunter of America. Mr. Newman entered land in Jessamine County, where he attained a handsome competency, and died full of honors as of years. His descendants inherit his good qualities. The mother of Mrs. Williams was Lucy Grey, a lady possessed of the qualities which fitted her in an eminent degree, for the delicate and responsible task of rearing a daughter to womanhood. It is but justice to say, that many of those qualities of head and heart, which have won for Mrs. Williams the admiration of so many friends, are directly traceable to the early teachings and tender influences of her mother. She was married to Joshua W. Williams, of Danville, Ky., who died in March, 1872. He was a resident of Missouri previous to his removal to Kentucky, and was First Lieutenant in a company of Col. Irwin's regiment of State Guards. He served under Stirling Price during the war, and was thrown from his horse and desperately wounded. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Williams has devoted her time and attention to farming, stock-raising, flower-culture, and the still more pleasant but responsible task of rearing her three nieces—Nannie, Lizzie and Maggie Newman—whose girlhood promise and position in society are sufficient reward for her tender and watchful care. Miss Lizzie B. Newman was married June 7, 1881, to Mr. J. Wilson Berry, of Fayette. The family belongs to the Baptist Church.

MADISON A. YOUNG, farmer, P. O. East Hickman, comes of one of the oldest and best known families of Fayette County. His father is Ambrose Madison Young, an old and prominent farmer of Jessamine County, who owns 500 acres of land where he resides, besides two other good-sized tracts in Fayette. His father was also named Ambrose, and was a Virginian. The mother of our subject was Pauline, daughter of Burrows Arnett, of Jessamine County. "Mattie" Young, as he is familiarly called by his friends, was born where he now resides, February 4, 1858. He finished his education in Kentucky University, having spent three years in that institution. He has two brothers and one sister—Clarendon P., Colly R. and Fanny. Clarendon married Miss Lucy Hunter, and Fanny was united to William Swope, brother of Hon. A. M. Swope, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky. The young couple now reside in Boyle County, near Danville. Mr. Young is a farmer by occupation, a turnpike director, a member of the Christian Church, and possesses the confidence of his neighbors, and the esteem of all who know him.

Compiled by: Mrs. H. D. Birch and Daughters
3570 Erie Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

Abercrombie, James (Rev.) 634
Adair, Gen. 135
Gov. 340, 559
John (Gov.) 663
Maj. 342
Adams, ___ 406
Annie Lee 555
Betsey 826
Bettie 826
Caroline 826
Dan 679
Daniel 420
David T. 580
(Devore &) 212
Fethergail 422
Frederick 800
G. W. 800
G. W. (& Co.) 596
George 330, 826
George M. (Capt.) 659
Gus 282
James 826
Jefferson 826
Jeremiah 555
John 294, 422, 826
John Quincy 70, 352
Kate 871
Mamie G. 800
Margaret 826
Maria 826
Mary Ann 826
Mary (Brown) 871
Mary (Downing) 826
Mary T. (Laudeman) 800
Mary Thomas (Laudeman) 826
Mattie J. 555
Miss 669
Mr. 341, 360
Patsey 555
President 344
Priscilla 826
R. M. 556
Rebecca 826
Richard 436
S. 326
S. L. 306
Samuel 326
Vice President 385
Virginia 851
William 420, 800, 826
William W. 555
Adrian, James 431
Robert 430
Agassiz, Prof. 16
Agnrew, D. Hayes (Dr.) 571
Aiken, D. A. 212, 556
Akers, Rev. Mr. 325
Akins, Lewis (Rev.) 526
Aldridge, John P. 312
Prof. 669
Alexander, A. J. 129, 191, 193, 829
E. 474
J. W. 450
John 431
Mr. 192, 375, 594
R. A. 124, 173, 174, 191, 193
R. Aitchison 160
Robert 375, 716
Robert Aitchison 162, 191
Samuel 471
Alford, C. F. 64, 545, 554
M. C. 554, 723
Margaret 554
Allan, A. S. 553
Chilton (Hon) 553
Allen, 516
A. 123
A. B. 121
Allen, Cont.
A. S. (Dr.) 866
Addie E. 619
Adoniram 806
Amanda 806
Ann E. (Embry) 755
Ann Eliza 674
Ann (Wisdom) 806
B. R. 446
B. W. 431
Beauford E. 755
Benjamin G. 755
Benjamin R. 755
Betsy 674
Betsy Payne Johnson 674
Beverly 422
Buford E. (Rev.) 619
C. H. 476
Capt. 604
Carrie 755
Charles 479
Chillon (Hon.) 622
Charles F. 420
Chilton 66
Col. 422, 424, 429
Edward 122, 674
Elenora B. (Graves) 755
Elizabeth Buckner 564
F. J. 420
F. W. 431
Fannie (Byrns) 829
Frances 816
H. G. 330
H. H. 524, 525, 526
H. T. 450
Helen (Foster) 674
Henry 674
J. R. 450
J. Lane 311
Jacob E. 755
James 554, 674
Jennie 755
John 186, 401, 674
John Sr. 674
John G. 289
John R. 354, 392, 554, 564
John R., Jr. 564
Joseph 755
Lydia 674
Lydia (Payne) 674
Mary J. 622
Mary (Bell) 674
Mary (Bryan) 674
Mattie B. 755
Mr. 180
R. 121
R. B. 450
R. T. P. (Col.) 796
Rebecca W. 514
Richard 120, 121, 674, 806, 826
Rosa A. (Kay) 826
Sallie (McCaw) 674
Sally 809
Sarah (Craig) 755
Sterling 391
Susan T. (VanMeter) 866
T. M. 720
T. N. 446
Thomas 325, 416, 504
Thomas M. 333, 514, 515
Thomas N. 554
Thomas (Rev.) 91
W. (Capt.) 135
W. S. 86
Wright 829
Allin, John 342
Allison, Andrew 420
James 446
W. 444
Alson, Betsey 781
Alsop, Alex 420
Mr. 135
Alston, Joseph 403
Theodosia 403
Alter, (& Boswell) 143
Amsden, Philena 859
Anderson, ___ 535
Andrew 686, 795, 799
Betty 769
___ (Blythe) 796
Capt. 443
Catharine (Blair) 795
Charles 796, 799
___ (Craig) 795
G. 135
Geo. W. 143
George 283, 389
Hugh 796, 799
(& Jackson) 795
James 799
James (Gen.) 769, 795
Jane 799
John 125, 799
John C. 799
Joseph 799
Joseph C. vi, 795, 796
Kate 799
LeGrand 799
Leila 799
Mary 799
Minerva 799
Mr. 796, 799
O. 417
Oliver 66, 384, 795
Patton (Gen.) 680
R. T. 125, 126, 129, 449, 795
Richard T. 392, 556
Richard Clough 382
Robert 439, 795, 796, 799
Sallie (Edmonson) 769
Sarah 799
Sophia 799
Susan 799
T. J. 420
Thomas 122, 420
W. W. 474
William 256, 796, 799
William (Capt.) 795
William (Lieutenant) 796
Anglin, Tim 174
Apperson, ___ 455
E. A. (Hon.) 89
Appleton, Emma T. 555
Henry W. 555
Holley 526
Holly 554
J. W. 646
John W. 554, 555
Joseph 526, 554
Miss 732
Ardon, Thomas 265
Aret, Prof. 576
Argabright, Alfred 439
Armstrong, John 420
Andrew 542
Andrew H. 894
Ann E. 894
James 431
James R. 421
Jane 545
Jane (Cavin) 894
Jesse 431
John 431
Arnett, Burrows 905
Zachariah 430
Arnold 275, 420
Benedict 113
David 765

Arnold, Cont.
John 416
Lucy 765
T. N. 335, 504
Arthur, John 389
Asbury, Bishop 92
Francis (Bishop) 325, 524
John 472
Ashby 812
Charlotte 812
Maj. 596
Ashe, 221
Asher, Robert 535
Ashton, Richard 270
Ashurst, Jane (Craig) 874
Patsey 874
Robert 874
Aspinwall, James S. 750
Atchison, Juliet G. 771
Ater, W. W. 421
William 206
Athey, R. A. 66
(Drake &) 833
Atkins, Edward 799
F. A. 686
Frank 582
Jennie (Tyler) 864
Lewis 526
Louis (Rev.) 799
Sarah 529
(& Shawhan) 511
___ (Stevenson) 799
W. L. 507
W. L. (Dr.) 392, 799, 864
William 416
Atkinson 249
Aubrey 723
Ann 556
Clayton 445
Hattie 556
Henry 555
John T. 556
Margaret 556
Martha Jane 556
Peyton C. 555
R. J. 555
Richard 492
Sallie 556
Sarah A. 556
U. D. 446
Austin, Stephen F. 302
Avent, Mattie 739
Avery, Mr. 173
Awbrey, Thomas 422
Ayres, H. M. 474, 475
Samuel 391
Thomas 260

Babcock, Miss 560
Baber, George 373
Bachus, L. A. 449
Bacon, Mr. 289
Richard 601
W. E. 154
Badin, Father 92, 313, 330
Stephen Theodore 329
Stephen Theodore (Father) 9
Bagg, James 192
Bailey, Amanda 759
David 759
Elijah 759
James 439, 759
John 756
John R. 756
Joseph 446
Lee 629
Lucinda 759-891
Lucinda (Goldsmith) 756
Mary (James) 891
Miss 629
Nanna 891
Rosaline (Wade) 756
Samuel 891

Bailey, Cont.
Sarah J. 759
Sarah (Shipley) 756
Bain, James 389
P. 286
Patterson 281, 391, 421
Baker, 855
Allen 431
Boswell 755, 756
___ (Buford) Mrs. 829
Cordelia (Hardesty) 623
David 545
Elizabeth (Shiflet) 755
Ellie (Poindexter) 770
I. L. 420
Isaac L. 420
Lilburn 756
Mary 855
Melvin 756
R. W. 623
Raborn 755, 756
Sanford 756
Susan Jane 756
Susan (Stivers) 756
W. (Dr.) 770
Ball, J. E. 446
Jacob 422
Ballard, Anderson 420
Bland 416
(& Francis) 572
John C. 572
Baltimore, (Lord) 133, 642, 800, 865
Bancroft 224
Banks, C. 135
Cuthbert 281
Gen. 626
Banta, Charity 879
Henry 879
Mary 879
Harbee, Bradford P. 759
Catharine (Bradford) 759
Catharine M. 759
Clara 759
Eleanor F. (Poindexter) 759
Frank W. 759
G. L. 759
Harriet A. 759
Ira 421
John S. 759
Lewis 444
Louis 431
Nathaniel 759
Richard C. 759
Barbour, James (Gov.) 150
Mr. 174
Barclay, Mary 692
Barker, ___ 65
A. (Dr.) 576
Edwin E. 756
George 431
Hugh F. 756
James M. 756
Jane (McDonald) 756
John 420
Joseph 756
Mary A. 756
Mary E. 756
Nancy J. 756
Robert R. 756
T. F. 492
Thomas F. 756
William 485, 756
William T. 756
Barkley, 534
Ada 873
Adaline (Stout) 873
Eugenia 873
George 873
(& Huggins) 166
John 873
Margaret 873
Margaret C. 873

Barkley, Cont.
Martha 873
Martha E. (Higbee) 873
S. L. 439
W. L. 87
William L. 873
Barlow, Thomas H. 431
Thomas Harris 381
Barnes, A. M. 289, 704
John W. 89
Surgeon General 726
(& Wood) 572
Barnett, A. 143
Major 791
Mr. 142, 143
Barns, Bettie L. (Herndon) 844
Eugene 844
Barr, R. B. 450
Robert 275, 366, 384
Robert R. 385
Thomas 275
Thomas T. 65, 385, 386, 390, 431
W. 286
Barret, Maria 564
Richard F. (Dr.) 564
Barrone, M. 439
Barry, 63
David 439
Judge 301, 341
Maj. 341
Miss 393
W. T. 65, 66, 286, 309, 383
William T. 295, 302, 406, 691
William T. (Hon.) 573
William Taylor 340
Barton, (Prof.) 381
Bartow, A. S. 286
Bartlett, Mary J. (Moore) 570
President 356
R. M. 695
Richard 416
W. T. V. 320
William F. V. (Rev.) 570
Barton, Mary 813
Bascom, Bishop 306, 474
H. B. 474
Henry B. 326
Henry B. (Bishop) 92, 305
Samuel P. 439
Bassett, S. 290
Squire 284, 290, 713, 786
Baston, John 534
Basye, Mary 844
Mary (Rose) 851
Sarah (Rose) 851
T. D. 845, 851
T. D. (Dr.) 851
Bates, T. 189
Batterton, Amor 256
Battle, Fanny 886
Baty, Mary Jane 825
Baugartner, R. (Miss) 811
Bauman, ___ (Hillenmeyer) Mrs. 840
Madame 840
Baxter, C. 473
John 421
Bayles, Jesse 455
W. W. 439
William 440
William W. 441
Bayley, Mary (Payne) 673
Pearce 673
Beach, E. 732
Gabriel 393
Henry 445
Bealer, Mary 843, 849
Beall, Edward B. 890
Leonard 890
Leonard N. 890

Beall, Cont.
M. L. 890
Narcissa N. (Bush) 890
Polly (Young) 890
Bean, C. W. 450
Mr. 289
Beard, Capt. 440, 441, 655
Col. 405
Henry 85, 420
Henry (Col.) 574
Isabel 574
J. H. 375
Lowry J. 436
O. P. 124, 166, 450, 556
Oliver H. P. 436
Beasley, Henrietta 889
Beattie, John 844
Mary Allison 844
Sally (Edmonson) 844
Beatty, Amanda F. 606
Adam 444
Barbara 860, 862
C. 65
Cornelius 444
Elizabeth (Ramer) 860
George 445
James 860
Ruth 860
(McClelland & Co.) 166
Beauchamp, Olympia 615
Beaver, Henry C. 439
William 439
Beck, James B. 66, 554, 691
James B. (Senator) 730
James Burnie (Hon.) 579
Jane (Thornton) 579
Mary (Mrs.) 312
Mr. 312, 374, 833
Mrs. 374
Senator 573, 579, 726
Beckley, John 420, 430
Mrs. 390
Bedford, E. G. 122, 193
G. M. 191
Lucy 516
Beecher, Lyman (Rev. Dr.) 695
Beel, Dr. 835
Bekkers, Father 579
John H. 330
Bell, 245
Alexander 431
Addie (Lancaster) 775
C. S. 579, 580
C. S., Jr. 580
Charles S. 775
Charles S., Jr. 775
Charlotte, C. R. 573
David 573
David (Dr.) 573, 726
Dr. 221
Elizabeth 573
Ellen 580
Ellen S. 775
Emma Scott 775
F. D. 646
George B. 573
George K. 580, 775
Harry 580
Henry 289, 354, 355, 359, 581
John 65, 69, 473, 474, 573, 635
John M. 580, 775
John W. 439
Joshua F. 622
M. M. 471
Margaret (Smith) 580
Mary 674
Mrs. 332, 390
Nancy Holmes 573
Rebecca (Adams) 826
Superintendent 285
Tyson 826
Bell, Cont.
W. E., Jr. 450
William 421, 573
William C. 420
William S. 580, 775
Bemis, John (Dr.) 569
Benjamin, Mr. 683
George W. 439
Thomas 515
Bennett, Nathan 431
William 431
Benning, Thomas R. 365
Benson, Mr. 82
Thomas 431
Benton, Lloyd 421
Mortimer M. 640
Bents, B. 669
Berand, W. D. 450
Berkeley (Shropshire & Cassell) 592
Berkley 654, 743
E. F. (Rev.) 285, 356
Edward F. 332
Edward F. (Rev.) 355
F. W. 642
J. W. 160, 290, 386, 574
Ludwell 143
Berry, Agnes (Rash) 889
Betty 625
Catharine (Wilson) 746
George 886
J. P. 889
J. W. 540, 542
J. Wilson 905
James 154
James W. 545, 889, 890
Joel 174
John 766
John P. 746
Katie (Miller) 766
Lewis 889
Lewis A. 625
Lizzie B. (Newman) 905
Lucy (Farra) 889
Mattie (Miller) 766
N. P. 540, 542, 886, 889
Nancy (Pettit) 889
Rebecca 899
Robert 501
S. O. 439
Susan (Gess) 890
T. M. 605
Thomas 445, 889
W. L. 766
William 416, 540, 886, 889
Berryman, Harriet 762
J. S. 143, 186
J. S. (& Co.) 185
S. 142
Best, Dr. 409
Betum, Adam 422
Bevens, Thomas T. 431
William 431
Beyland, E. H. (Mrs.) 721
Bibb, George M. 340, 383
Mr. 135
Bickley, John 364
Biddle, Col. 613
Nicholas 743
Richard (Hon.) 743
Bigler, Gov. 741
Biles, James 430
Billingsly, Mr. 373
Birch, Stapleton C. 421
Bishop, 219, 253
John T. 469
Prof. 294, 684
Purnell 333, 449
R. H. 320, 321
Robert (Rev.) 296
Bissicks, F. 166, 274
Frank 580
(Hunter &) 580
Bissicks, Cont.
Julia (Hunter) 580
Bitterman, Henry 439
Black, Dorcas 852
James Fisher 691
John (Capt.) 690
Blackburn, 739
C. J. 143
Capt. 786
E. M. 143
George G. 154
Gov. 554
J. C. 66
Joe (Capt.) 680
Joe (Hon.) 171
Mary E. 843
Mr. 143
"Uncle Ned" 171
Thomas H. 420
Blackwell, Armstead (Gen.) 773
James 422
Mary F. 773
Blaine, Secretary 625
Blair, Catharine 795
John 421
Maria (Todd) 725
Montgomery 846
Samuel 725
Blake, Ann (Ryan) 775
E. 775
Mary (Collins) 775
Blanchard, David 256
Bland, Charles 419, 463
Blanding, A. 85
Blank, Charles 669
Blanton, (Dudley &) 185
Harrison 261
(& Pindell) 184, 185
Bledsoe, Harvey 491
Jesse 64, 65, 66, 294, 295, 309, 333, 340, 342, 383
Jesse (Hon.) 692
Mary 692
Mr. (Rev.) 529
Richard 421
Robert 491
Simeon 491
Blennerhassett, Harman 403
Blincoe, Ben 65
B. W. 444, 449
Block, Philip 473
Blow, J. G. 166
Blythe, Dr. 312
Ebenezer 426
Eliza 391
J. E. 443
James (Maj.) 796
James (Rev.) 91, 294, 296, 319, 385, 390
James E. 420
Jane H. (Gentry) 796, 799
Miss 796
President 381, 423, 443
Turner 426, 429
Bobb, John 383
Bobbs, William 65
Bobley, Thomas (Gen.) 276
Bodley, C. S. 64
Thomas 64, 69, 280, 283, 303, 383, 389, 407, 422, 444
Thomas (Gen.) 276, 405, 410
Bogart 241
Boggs, Lilburn W. 431
Nancy 545
Bohannon, H. B. 166
Bolin, Wade 446
Bondurant, Joseph 89
Bonnell, Ellen (Hurst) 843
Marion 843
Bonsall, J. 85
Boone, 230, 232, 250, 251, 252, 256, 260, 261, 892

Boone, Cont.
A. R. 312
Ann 849
Col. 251
Daniel 12, 52, 55, 56, 59, 222, 226, 241, 259, 291, 292, 414, 484, 485, 495, 509, 531, 532, 543, 602, 666, 669, 755, 756, 773, 785, 849, 905
Daniel (Col.) 231, 249
Daniel (Lt. Col.) 61
Daniel (daughter of) 59, 224
Eliza 492
George 490, 491
Isaac 249
Mary 495
Nathaniel 785
Samuel 249, 492
Sarah 492
Squire 56, 363
Thomas 602
William 849
Booth, 282
Boston, Tamson (Webster) 870
Boswell (& Alter) 143
D. D. 513
Geo. 143
George 80, 280
H. E. 559
Hart 194
Hart, Mrs. 666
Hartman 513
J. 142
J. B. 320
J. G. 150
Joseph 80, 140
Joseph (Dr.) 409, 410
Joseph G. 150
Sarah A. 711
Thomas E. 80, 143, 285, 579, 580
W. D. 289, 513
William (Col.) 430
William D. 582
William E. (Gen.) 711
Bosworth, Ann (Muldrow) 829
Anna E. 830, 875
B. 529, 829
Ben 534, 830
Benajah 521, 575, 829
Charles E. 830
Clifford E. 830
D. H. 521
David Byron 575
David Holcombe 575
Frank B. 576
H. W. 522
Harriet C. 830
Harvey Wallace 575, 576
Henry C. 830
Henry M. 830
J. C. 830
Joseph F. 830
Lida 576
Maria (Cocks) 575, 592
Mary 575, 830
Mary Claud 830
Minerva (Cocks) 575
N. L. 830
Nathaniel 829
Powell 830
Robert P. 576
Sarah J. 830
Sarah Holcombe 575
W. E. 324, 522
William Edward 575, 576
Botley, Charles 781
Bottorff, Mary (Tipton) 731
Bourne, Elizabeth 903
Levi 430
Bowen, G. W. (& Co.) 166
Bower, Dr. 443
Bower, Cont.
Ezra 420
G. M. 426
Bowerscott 754
Bowine, Clarissa (Payne) 673
Bowles, Warren 430, 431
Bowlman, Amos 430, 431
Bowman, Abraham 64, 871
Benjamin 431
C. E. 14
Col. 225. 405, 535, 776
Gen. 871
Geo. H. 143, 421
George (Capt.) 805
Henry 174
Howard 174
John 431
John B. 309, 335, 373, 413
Joseph 143
Joseph B. 874
Kate B. 874
Mr. 310
Tom 174
William 135, 143, 439
Bowmar, Herman 66
Bowne, H. A. 445
Levi 431
Bowyer, Mary (Poindexter) 770
Mr. 174
Boyce, Dan 120
J. P. 325
Mr. 120
Boyd 732
John 446, 582
J. S. (Judge) 166
Mary Ann 849
(Thompson &) 582, 639
W. G. 450
Boyle, John 295, 306, 350, 700
John (Judge) 342
Jude 344, 640
Boynton, Asa 830
Benjamin 830
Charles 830
D. T. 830
David T. 830
George D. 830
Harriet 830
Hartley 830
Henry H. 830
James 830
James F. 830
Jeremiah 830
Katie F. 830
Lois (Turner) 830
Mary (Harbach) 830
Mary L. 830
Mehitable (Packard) 830
Lucy M. 830
Nathaniel 830
Sarah 830
Bradburn, Joseph 431
Bradford, 219, 259
Catharine 759
Charles 420, 426, 429, 430, 443
Daniel 271, 283, 364, 365, 370, 383, 391, 404, 430, 444
Fielding 134, 431, 759
Fielding, Jr. 365
John 64, 65, 105, 134, 283, 286, 294, 302, 331, 336, 362, 363, 364, 365, 384, 385, 389, 391, 400, 405, 759
L. J. 312
Thomas 365
Bradley, Annie Clark 574
Charles 705
Charles W. 574
George W. 154
(Grinstead &) 574
Bradley, Cont
Isabel Beard 574
James L. 143
Joseph 479
Mr. 143
O. L. 282, 446, 450
Samuel 422
T. 166
Thomas 37, 280, 289, 402, 490, 574
William 174
Brady, Margaret 852
Bragg, 282, 461, 462
Gen. 582, 616, 664, 676, 679, 680, 682, 786, 820, 823
Brainerd, Mr. 696
Rev. Mr. 695
Bramlette, Col. 453, 454
Gov. 670
Brand, A. H. 166, 800
Aleck 675
Alex 174, 799
Alexander 364
Alexander H. 569
Eliza 569
Elizabeth 806
Elizabeth Hay 566
George 289
George (Mrs.) 391
George W. 154, 354, 569
John 80, 120, 143, 270, 277, 279, 280, 285, 331, 389, 474, 522, 566, 741, 800
John, Jr. 806
Mary (Chew) 675
Mary E. (Chew) 800
Miss 741
W. 406
William 569
Brank, Lizzie (Hickle) 800
R. G. 320
R. G. (Rev.) 455
Robert G. 322
Brasfield, Ann 855
Lewis 855
W. 154
Brassfield, Capt. 422
Braxton, Curry 471
F. 471
Brawner, Joseph 731
Mary C. 731
Bray, James 262, 280
Breathitt, Gov. 409
Breck, W. C. 323
Breckinridge, 63, 789, 855
A. L. 514
Col. 662, 722, 746, 800
Dr. 513
Elizabeth L. 779
Frances Prevost 561
Francis C. 514
Gen. 573, 662, 679, 680, 691, 751, 779
J. C. (Hon.) 123
J. C. (Rev.) 514
James 445
Jo. (Maj.) 510
John 65, 66, 69, 351, 384, 510, 511, 559
John (Hon.) 321, 559, 561
John (Rev.) 321, 560, 719
John C. 66, 67, 349, 356, 375, 441, 454, 554, 579
John C. (Gen.) 166, 375, 451, 511, 534, 560, 561, 562, 583, 730, 831
John C. (Mrs.) 394
John R. 561
Joseph C. 65, 320
Joseph Cabell 559, 560
Joseph Cabel (Hon.) 559, 561

Breckinridge, Cont.
Joseph C. (Maj.) 561
Letitia Preston 559
Mary C. 514, 545
Mary H. 514
Margaret Miller 560
Mr. 676
O. C. 534
R. J. 65, 120, 122, 143, 285, 320
R. J. (Capt.) 446
R. J. (Dr.) 356, 465
R. J., Jr. 450
R. J. (Rev.) 141, 285, 735
Rev. Dr. 466, 545
Robert 400
Robert J. (Dr.) 92, 660
Robert J. (Judge) 561
Robert J. (Rev.) 560, 562
Robert Jefferson 559
Sam 479
Samuel M. (Judge) 560
Sophia R. 514
Virginia 561
W. C. P. 413
W. C. P. (Capt.) 746
W. C. P. (Col.) 369, 413, 723, 789
W. C. P. (Mrs.) 394
W. L. 514
William 779
William C. P. (Col.) 561, 562
William L. 514
William Lewis 559, 561
William Louis 561
Brengman, F. C. 154
Brennan, E. 124
Ernest 64
H. C. 449
Henry C. 386
Brennen, John 281
Brent, George, Jr. 471
George W. 461
Hannah 673
Innes B. 64, 65, 284
Bretton, M. E. 475
Bridges, Fannie 862
Isaac 862
Isaac T. 862
James S. 862
Nancy (Tucker) 862
Briggs, Sarah A. 556
Bright, Albert 569
Alice Mahon 570
Dr. 329
E. C. (Dr.) 702
James 449
Jane Ford 569
John Williams 569
William 413, 449, 569
Brignoli 283
Brink, Daniel 431
Ephraim 422
John 431
Samuel 422
Briscoe, Mary 884
Britten, Alfred 546
Brittenham, German 422
Brisbin, J. S. (Gen.) 469
Brittenham, John 422
Broaddous, W. A. 209
Broadus, W. F. 324
Brobston, Nicholas 241
Brock, Major 141
George 431
Brockman, Samuel 529
Brogan, T. J. 395
Bronaugh, Randa (Spears) 902
Bronson, Ira T. (Dr.) 625
Brook, Robert 350
Brooke, John 256
Brooking, Robert E. 603, 801
Brooky, John 230
Brossart, Father 405
Ferdinand 330
Ferdinand, (Rev.) 576
Brothers, Bishop 625
Broughton, Cecilia (Outten) Embry 851
Thomas 851
Brown, 281
Ashley 230
D. C. 153
D. H. 476
Daniel 871
Dr. 296, 765
E. E. 450
E. T. 800, 801, 813
Edgar A. 393
Elijah 431
Eliza 375, 446
Elizabeth (Whitehead) Sanders 871
Ellis Barton 801
Fred 871
George M. 439
George W. 871
Hattie D. 893
Henrietta (Beasley) 889
Henry 479, 889
Henry T. 889
Howard Vachel 801
Isaac 431
J. H. 439
J. L. 206
J. S. 77
James 295, 339, 350, 384, 400, 403, 416, 421, 429
Jennie 723
John 66, 402, 420, 893
John H. 322, 430
John H. (Mrs.) 391
John H. (Rev.) 441
John (Prof.) 375
John (Rev.) 295
John S. (Dr.) 871
John T. 871
Josephine 729
Joshua 800
Judge F. 723
Kate 871
Kate (Adams) 871
Letta S. 889
Lilly R. 871
Louis H. 893
Margaret (Thompson) 800
Marguerite 871
Martha (Vallandingham) 871
Mary 871
Mary C. (Hart) 893
Mary D. 893
Mary (Beasley) 889
Nannie A. (Parker) 801, 813
Oliver F. 871
Rebecca J. Mans 871
Rueben 871
Robert W. 893
Samuel 421
Samuel (Dr.) 285, 295, 380
T. J. 871
Thomas 871
Vachel 800
Walter 871
William 143
Brownell, Bishop 610
Jonathan 610
Browning, Nathan 431
Bruce, Alice K. 565
B. G. 15, 147, 160, 413, 735
Ben G. 373
Benjamin Gratz 564, 566
Elizabeth Colesbery 565
Elizabeth (Norton) 581
Fannie C. 565
J. H. 166
Bruce, Cont.
J. M. (Dr.) 564
James Morrison (Dr.) 566, 580
John 143, 565, 580, 613
John Thompson 565
Laura Sutton 565
Lilla C. 565
Mary C. 565
Margaret 580
Margaret Ann 565
Margaret N. 565
Margaret Ross Hutton 565
Miss 655
Rebecca Gratz 566
S. D. 449, 455
S. D. (Capt.) 646
S. D. (Col.) 160, 161, 564, 580
Sanders D. 64
Sanders Dewees 566
Tip 174
W. 274
W. S. 513
W. W. 217, 386
William Wallace 565
Bruen, J. 320
Elizabeth 894
Joseph 289
Miss 831
Mrs. 393
Bruer, Thomas 416
Brutton, Charles 449
H. L. 450
Bryan, A. C. 439
A. G. 439
Albert G. 760
Bettie 760
Daniel 712
Elizabeth (Prewitt) 759
Enoch 431, 439
George 759
George H. 760
Hester 843
Joseph 759
Juliet 712
Martha 760
Martha G. 554
Mary 674
Mildred E. (Darnaby) 760
Mollie 760
Polly (Kay) 826
Samuel 843
Sophia (Maddox) 760
Thomas 175, 439, 826
Thomas L. 66
Tom 462
William 419, 755
William T. 421
William W. 760
Woodson 759, 760
Bryant, 55, 240, 243, 495, 536
Daniel 531
David 143, 535
Edwin 366, 370
Edwin (Judge) 369
G. Syng 392
James 55, 231, 495
Joe H. 174
John 431
Joseph 55, 231, 485, 495, 531, 532
Magdalena (Hardesty) 623
Martha 873
Morgan 55, 231, 422, 495
O. D. 873
Rebecca 495
Samuel 121
T. M. 421
W. D. 623
W. P. 421
William 55, 231, 239, 495, 531

Bryant, Cont.
William (Capt.) 495
Woodson 485
Bryon, Margaret 891
Sally 891
William T. 891
Buchan, James 745
Buchanan, Dr. 381
Joseph (Dr.) 296, 309, 312, 380
Mr. 346, 676
President 676
William 143
Buckner, Anthony 563
Aylette 563
Aylette Hawes 571
B. F. 64, 289, 311, 413, 571, 572
Ben (Judge) 413
Benjamin F. 413
Charlotte Forsythe 571
E. P. 326
Elizabeth L. 562
Elizabeth R. 564
G. D. 413
G. D. (Dr.) 382
Garrett D. (Dr.) 571
Gen. 452, 676
George 422
George R. (Dr.) 564
Helen B. (Martin) 572
Hubbard 439
Judge 81, 572
Luther A. 563
Maria L. 564
R. A. 66, 337, 413, 441, 554
R. A. (Hen.) 413
R. A. (Judge) 599, 640
R. A., Sr. 375
Richard A. 64, 562, 563
Richard A. (Judge) 564, 822
Richard A., Jr. (Judge) 562, 563, 564
S. B. 831
William 174, 175
Buell, D. C. 311
Gen. 414
Major General 449
Buford, A. 123
A. (Col.) 135, 139, 140
A. (Gen.) 160, 161, 786
Abraham 134
C. H. 449
Charles 142, 144
Elijah 829
Elizabeth 829
Frances (Kirtley) 829
G. H. 153
G. H. (Maj.) 829
Gen. 816
Helen 674
Henry 174, 829
John 829
Mary 829
S. (Col.) 135
Sarah J. (Fulton) 829
(& Scott) 185
Simeon 829
Simeon (Col.) 134
T. 153
Thomas 123, 160, 829
W. Scott 145
Washington 829
William 142, 829
William (Col.) 144, 146, 829
Bulger, Maj. 252
Bull, Ole 283
Bullitt, Alexander S. 400
Cuthbert 286
Bullock, Dr. 392
E. 65
E. P. 540, 541
Bullock, Cont.
Edmund 65, 66
Edmund (Maj.) 901
Elizabeth O. (Whitney) 886
Fanny (Battle) 886
J. J. (Dr.) 544, 545, 886
John P. 431
Letitia 314
R. S. 64, 290, 312
R. S. (Maj.) 231, 582, 821, 886
Robert 520
Robert S. 392
S. R. 69, 542
Samuel R. 886
Thomas W. 572, 886
W. O. (Dr.) 886
Waller 63, 64, 441, 545, 572, 582, 886
Waller O. (Dr.) 392, 573
Walter 390
Burbank, Charles 446
Davis 575
Martha (Cocks) 575
Burbridge 145
Gen. 463, 779, 796
George (Capt.) 144
John 154
Mr. 143
Oscar 122
Robert 144
S. G. (Gen.) 466
Sidney 143, 144
Stephen G. (Gen.) 465
Burch, Mr. (Rev.) 322
James G. 439
Burdette 749, 813
Burdett, Jennie (Holsclaw) 813
Sallie 813
Spencer 813
Burge, Lemuel 331
Burgess, Catharine 785
Mary (Dorsey) 785
O. A. 335
Philomen 785
Susan 809
Burgoyne 832
Burk, E. 445
Patrick 416
Burke, Curtis 445, 446
Burnett, D. S. 371
Burnham, A. 166
Burns, Charles 446
Pat. 445
Robert 431
T. L. 492
Burnside 464, 596, 709, 752
Burr 282
Aaron 281, 294, 342, 385, 403
Burrell, Anthony 474
Burrier, Alice (Craig) 873
Eliza 873
Eliza (McCroskey) 872
Ella R. 873
Jacob 872
Jacob William 873
John 533
John S. 872, 873
Lewis P. 873
Maggie (Jones) 872
Majene R. 872
Rebecca (Huffman) 872
Rebecca (Hufford) 872
Samuel 533, 871, 872
William 872
William S. 872
Burritt, Ruth R. 631
Burrowes, Lansing 415
N. 320
Nathan 380
J. L. (Rev.) 570
Lansing 324
Burrowes, Cont.
Lansing (Rev.) 570
Burton, Alexander 474
Ambrose 439
Bush, Alexander 490
Benjamin 431
Dr. 702
Edward B. 581
Elson 894
Frederick 581
G. Louis 581
Henry S. 581
J. M. 306
J. M. (Dr.) 303, 305, 702, 719
James 445
James M. (Dr.) 305, 701
Joseph H. 375
Lizzie H. 581
Mrs. 702
Mrs. Dr. 305
Nancy 890
Nancy (Neil) 894
Nelson 890
Sue E. (Downing) 581
T. J. 166, 449
William B. 581
William E. 581
W. R. 450
Bushart, Mr. 330
Bussy, Jane 840
Butler, 219, 259, 320, 462, 626
Father 330
Gen. 653
James C. 786
Lizzie 601
Mann 301
Percival 64, 65
(Porter &) 595
Rev. Dr. 353
W. O. 822
William O. 420, 422
Bybee, C. 835
Emma (Greene) 835
Byles, Samuel 439
Byrd, Albert 472
Col. 234
Byrne, C. M. 445
Byrnes, Andrew 422
Christopher 582
James M. 582
Byrns, Aaron 826
Charles 829
D. Morgan 826
Eliza 829
Elizabeth 836
Elizabeth (Kay) 826
Fannie 829
Felix 826
James 826
Lulu Bradley 829
Martha 829
Mattie Lee 829
Mrs. 829
Morgan 826, 842
Robert Kay 826, 829
Sallie 829
Sallie (Skillman) 829
Susan 826, 829, 842
William 826

Cabell, Joseph 510
Mary Hopkins 510, 560
Cable, Mary Jane (Taylor) 675
Caden, Alice 776
Annie 776
Arthur 776
Edward 776
Eugene J. 776
John J. 776
Lizzie 776
Maggie 776

Caden, Cont.
Mamie 776
Owen 776
Susan 776
Susan (McGurk) 776
Cadwallader, G. W. 166
George 446
Thomas (Gen.) 613
Cain, Margaret 545
Caldwell 219
Charles (Dr.) 299
Charles (Prof.) 82
David 416
Dr. 304
Ella F. 751
George 625
Kittie H. 884
Moses 416
Paulina 625
Prof. 81, 302
R. A. 751
T. S. 406
Thomas 65
William 515
Calhoun, J. C. 85
John C. (Hon.) 85
Callaghan, J. B. 439
Callaway, Flanders 59
Colonel's daughters 224
Calmes, W. T. 186, 189
Calvert, Belle 593
H. Clay 446
Israel 592, 593
Katie (Neal) 869
N. A. (Salle) 593
Peyton 869
T. G. 631
Thomas G. 445, 592, 593
Willis 421
Calvin, A. H. 393
America A. (Webster) 779
Andrew H. 779
Elizabeth L. (Breckinridge) 779
John 445
Peleg 779
Cameron, John 389
Simon 741
Camp, E. H. 322
Campbell, A. 644
Alexander 323, 332, 333, 334, 474, 503, 504, 512, 529, 799
Alexander (Rev.) 615
Anne Irvin 799
Bishop 333, 334
Caldwell 796, 799
Col. 435, 509, 900
Duncan H. (Rev.) 706
Edward 673
Elder 535
Elizabeth 799
George 430, 431
Helen (James) 844
Hugh 799
James 66, 799
Jane 673
John 153, 799
John Poage 319
John Poage (Rev.) 719
Judith 799
Mary 799
Minerva 799
Mr. 193, 546, 844
R. T. 420
Rachel 784
Robert 420
Samuel 799
Sarah 594
T. L. 436
Thomas 799
William 64, 713, 799
Canada, John 421
Candy, John 393
Cannon, J. W. 329
W. A. 594, 666
Willis 421
Captain "Old Father" 470, 471
Carey, Miss 590
Carlisle, G. 640
James 174
Carlton, Col. 682
Carpenter, B. P. 686
Carr, Ann (Chiles) 771, 776
C. 184
C. D. 64
Charles 64, 65, 183, 422, 591, 775, 776, 781
Charles Dabney (Judge) 591
Charles Richard 776
D. 166
Dabney 776
David T. 501, 771
David Todd 775, 783
Dr. 794
Elizabeth 545
Elizabeth (Todd) 591, 776
Ethelbert 781
Henry 431
Jennie 771, 776
John 781
Lena 781
Lulie 781
Lucy 776
Mary E. 776
Mary (Didlake) 591
Mary Ellen 783
Mildred 781
N. L. 473
Nancy (Dudley) 780
Nannie 781
(& Rodes) 166
Sallie E. (Clark) 781
Sarah 776
Thomas 780, 781
Thomas, Sr., 542
Thomas D. 780, 781
Walter 64, 65, 69, 422, 540, 542, 771, 775
Walter C. 431
Carrick, Bettie (Harp) 801
Edward 430
Florence 801
John A. 801
R. A. 801
Robert 801
Carroll, Anna 891
Arthur 891
Bishop 329
Dempsey 439
G. A. (Rt. Rev.) 330
Governor 405
Lucinda (Bailey) 891
Nanna (Bailey) 891
Patrick 590
Samuel 890, 891
Samuel E. 890, 891
William 143
Carson, William 430
Carter, Anne (West) 776
Anne Marshall 779
Capt. 782
Clifton Carroll 779
Daniel 431
G. W. 439
Gus 779
J. C. (Dr.) 160
John H. 779
John H. (Capt.) 776, 779
Landen 431
Lyman 776
(& McDonald) 212
Mildred V. 845
Mrs. ___ (Coons) 779
R. G. 89
Sergeant 779
Carter, Cont.
William Lyman 779
Cartmill, Elijah 142
Cartwirght, Levin L. 421
Peter 326, 545
Carty, 442, 735
Henry 439, 440, 441
John 226, 256, 266, 279, 289
John (Mrs.) 386, 391
John, Sr. 260
Mrs. 375, 414, 496
Mr. 260, 375
Carver, John Wise 439
Casey, Harriet 702
J. B. 85
Cass, Lewis 121
Mr. 354
Cassell 654
Abram 896
Ann (White) 845
Benjamin 431
Francis 845
Jacob (Capt.) 812
Leonard 845
Margaret 896
Margaret (Patterson) 583
Price & Co. 583, 584
Sallie (Payne) 674
Sally (Bryon) 891
Samuel F. 891
Thomas J. 592, 674
William H. 583
Castel, Martin 330
Caterline, Z. (Dr.) 730
Castleman, B. 439
B. T. 450
Capt. 460
Charles 534
David 320, 383, 514, 559
George 450
Humphrey 450
J. B. 450
John B. (Capt.) 455, 646
Lewis 122, 431
Caswell, Henry 331
Catlin, F. C. 534
Causey, Rebecca 812
Cavin, Thomas 893
Cavins, William 421
Cecil Bros. 174
Challen, James 334
Sallie (Cocks) 592
Chamberlain, Thomas 420, 430
Chambers, B. 320
Chandler, Richard 422
Chaney, Nathan 431
Chapman, B. A. 439
George T. 303, 331, 406
George T. (Rev.) 91, 302
Charless, Lewis 420
Chase, America (Oulten) 832
America (Rose) 851
Bishop 331
Charles 832, 851
Charles (Dr.) 832, 851
Lavina 832
Lucy 832
Margaret O. 832
Olive 851
Olive (Colston) 832
Samuel 832
Sarah 832
Chenault, Col. 462
Ella 774
R. C. (Dr.) 392
Tilitha 774
Waller 774
Chesney, C. C. (Capt.) 682
Chew, Annie (Payne) 675
Emily (Higbee) 675
Mary 675
Mary E. 800

Chew, Cont.
Sam (Dr.) 174
Samuel 675, 800
Samuel (Dr.) 675
Childers, Mildred (Darnaby) 760
Childs, John C. 801
John G. 281, 633
Miss 801
R. 122
Chiles, Aileen 584
Almanza 584
Ann 771, 776
Desdemona 584
Hamlet 584
Henry 491
John G. 153, 584
Las. 445
Las Casas 485
Lucy 776
Marcellus 584
Narcissus 584
Ophelia 584
Othello 445, 584
Richard 499, 776
Sally 790
Sarah (Johnson) 776
Winn 584
Chinn, Addison B. 600
Alfred 421
Charles 422
E. 333
J. G. 160, 271, 334
Joseph G. 585, 586
Nathan 421
R. H. 65, 66, 420
Richard 280, 390
William 431
William B. 585
Chipley, Mrs. 393
Stephen 270, 391
W. S. 306, 354, 292
W. S. (Dr.) 392
Chisham, J. H. 446
Christian, Ann (Talbert) 760
Annie 642
Gen. 520
Harriet (Berryman) 762
James K. 760
John 760
Maggie 760
Mary 760
Polly 492
Thomas 431, 762
W. E. 765
William 292, 485, 760
William E. 492, 760
William (Gen.) 836
Christie, Mr. 289
Robert 322
William 559
Christopher, Botsman 474
Chrystal, James 394, 445
Claiborne, Leonard 135
Clancy, Dan 446
Clark, 235, 254, 259, 492
Ann 760
Ann Elizabeth 781
Annie B. 574
Betsey (Darnaby) 781
David 474
Elizabeth 760
Emily 772
Enoch 641, 692, 752
Fannie N. (Tilford) 833
Fannie T. 833
George 189
George H. 833
George T. 781, 833
George W. 760
George Rogers 256, 416
George Rogers (Col.) 225, 229, 234
Clark, Cont.
George Rogers (Gen.) 59
Greenup 781
J. S. 166
James 143, 781
James (Gov.) 553, 579
James S. 781
John 241
John S. (Maj.) 832
John W. 781
Jonathan 760
Joseph 694, 735, 833
Julia 760
M. 395
Margaret (Barkley) 873
Martha 641
Martha A. (Price) 760
Martha B. 833
Mary J. 833
Matilda C. 833
Matilda (Park) 832
Nancy 850
Nancy Ann 881
Robert 471
Sallie E. 781
Sarah 760
Sarah (Hite) 760
Susannah 672
Thomas B. 833
W. W. 695
Willaim 334, 416, 781, 832
William, Jr. 832
William (Squire) 574
Clarke, ___ 65
A. H. (Col.) 772
Charles 431
James 66
Julius (& Co.) 370
Thomas 64
William 431
Clasby, Edward 780
Georgiana 780
Jacob 780
Martha (Hutsell) 780
Mary Catharine 780
Mattie (Downing) 780
Mattie G. 780
Robert 780
Robert E. 780
Thomas 780
Walter 780
William Thomas 780
Claud, Harriet 830
John 830
Mary 830
Clay, 63, 282, vi, 892
Annie (Gratz) 614
B. J. 191
Brutus 66
Brutus J. 563
C. M. 66, 191, 444
C. M. (Capt.) 439, 440
C. M. (Gen.) 670
Capt. 44, 440
Cassius M. 371, 456, 610, 673, 750
Cassius M. (Capt.) 443
Cassius M. (Gen.) 606
Cassius M. (Hon.) 636
Charles 831
Eliza M. (Ingels) 831
Eugene Irvine (Col.) 831
Gen. 349, 450, 606, 795, 831
Green 166, 382, 673
Green (Gen.) 636
H. 120, 139, 184, 189, 190
H., Jr. 185
H. C. 210
Henry 27, 65, 66, 70, 71, 120, 280, 283, 295, 310, 326, 331, 332, 334, 339, 340, 342, 345, 350, 354,
Clay, Cont.
Henry, Cont. 359, 374, 376, 385, 412, 413, 423, 429, 539, 541, 566, 573, 579, 613, 614, 622, 626, 634, 640, 710, 712, 713, 723, 753, 785, 829, 830, 831, 839, 853, 866, 875
Henry B. (Capt.) 831
Henry (Capt.) 831
Henry (Hon.) 121, 140, 150, 152, 153, 154, 182, 185, 700, 701
Henry, Jr. 65, 66, 149, 186, 441
Henry (Lieut. Col.) 440
Henry (Mrs. ) 276, 626
J. B. 444
James B. 66, 153, 345, 356, 453, 454, 831
James B. (Hon.) 175, 830
John 739
John C. J. 831
John M. 140, 154
Lieut. Col. 822
Lucretia 359, 831
Lucy 831
Marshall 476
Mat. (Capt.) 174
Mr. 116, 256, 276, 299, 340, 341, 344, 346, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 360, 375, 409, 549, 745
Mrs. 354, 355, 360, 406
Nathaniel 831
Sallie Ann 636
Sallie Ann Lewis 606
Sallie (Lewis) 673
Samue., Jr. 205
(& Shelby) 184
Susan (Jacob) 830
T. H. 66
Theodore 479
Thomas 354, 831
Thomas H. 149, 356
Thomas H. (Hon.) 154
Thomas Hart 614
Thomas J. (Maj.) 831
Thomas (Mrs.) 374
Thomas W. 143
(Turner & Co.) 266
Clayton, George 421
Mrs. 674
Cleburne, ___ 582, 679
Cleburn, Gen. 839
Clemmons, Maria E. 883
Clevenger, ___ 376
Cleveland, Fanny 626
John 626
Clifford, John D. 277, 279, 285, 300, 331, 332
Martha 889
Miss 390
Cligitt, Thomas W. 422
Clines, Hiram 420
Clinton, Gov. 83
Joseph 154
Cloud, Caleb W. 325
S. G. 430
C. W. 406
Margaret 836
Club, William 431
Cluke 630, 781
Cluke, (Col.) 462, 464, 582, 641, 654, 665, 780, 792, 793, 816, 896
Kate (Kerr) 586
Roy S. (Col.) 586
Roy S., Jr. 589
Cobbs, John 292
Coburn, John 64
John (Judge) 275
Judge 744

Cochran, Ashby Wallingford 674
Clara 674, 745
J. B. 371
J. C. 585
J. E., Jr. 449
J. W. 86, 386, 585
J. William 674
James W. 584, 585, 673, 674
John 585, 673
John C. 449
Kate 585
Kate (Cochran) 674
Kate (Wallingford) 585, 673, 674
Mary 585, 674
Mary (Wasson) 585
Nathan P. 585, 673, 674
Theodosia 673
Theodosia (Payne) 585, 673
Cochrane, Dr. 586
M. H. 193
J. W. 386
Cock, Jesse 420, 443
Cockerill, Benjamin 422
Cockerel, Benjamin S. 421
Cockrell, Sallie (Tipton) 731
Cockrill, S. W. 431
Cocks, family 591
J. 575
Henry D. 591
Jesse 592
John 591, 575
John A. 592
Joseph H. 575
Margaret 591
Marie 592
Martha C. 575
Martha (Rich) 575, 691
Minerva 575
Otho 592
Rebecca 592
Sallie 592
Samuel 592
William 592
Coffin, C. E. 193
Coit, Dr. 305
Coitt, Thomas W. (Rev.) 304
Coleman, Belle (Milligan) 591
Benjamin L. (Dr.) 590
C. C. 501
Cicero 450
Cicero (Col.) 790
D. S. 394, 801, 802
David 513
David S. 801
Eleanora B. (Graves) 763
Eva (Field) 780
family 590
___ (Graves) Mrs. 802
Horace 431, 780
J. R. 81
J. W. 763
John W. 802
Lizzie 590
Mary E. 772
Messrs. 513
Mrs. 573
Nancy (Ellis) 780
Nannie M. 880
Nora 802
Samuel 504, 772
Colesbery, Elizabeth T. 565
Collier, Col. 715
Elizabeth 852
Elizabeth (Williams) 852
Franklin 844
Mary 715, 844
Mary (Basye) 844
William 852
Collings, Charles 181
James 431
Collins, 72, 93, 219, 221, 259, 282
Collins, Cont.
Elisha 241, 420
Henry 292, 293
John 431
Josiah 241
Lewis (Judge) 232
Mark 504
Mary 775
Mr. 134
Mrs. 255
Stephen 259, 280
W. B. 406
Colston, Olive 832
William 843
Colton, (Cotton?) family 860
Combs, Edward 431
Fielding 430
Gen. 444
L. 406
Leslie 65, 66, 80, 85, 142, 270, 385, 405, 406
Leslie (Gov.) 143, 261, 281, 349, 413, 432
Leslie, Jr. 194
Lieut. Col. 81, 405
Samuel R. 139
William R. 341
Comstock, L. (Lieut.) 420
W. C. (Mrs.) 859
Congers, Ann Holland 674
Ann Holland (Lady) 672
Lady 673
Conine, James 445
Conley, Daniel 421
Conlon, Lizzie Mary Ann 590
Mrs. 590
Paul 589, 669
Conn, John 809
Connell, Walter 329
Conner, M. R. 89
Conover, Sylvester 439
Constable, Mr. 182
Cook, Henry 431
S. T. 445
W. B. 140
W. P. 445
Cooke, Alicia (Payne) 672
Dr. 304
Elizabeth 849
Giles 672
J. Esten 370
James 849
John Esten (Dr.) 301
Naomi (Maxwell) 849
Robert G. 849
Coombs, Mr. (Rev.) 526
Coons, Amanda C. (More) 781
Betsey 781
Edward H. 781, 782
Eliza (Winn) 782
Emma (Darnaby) 782
Evelina (Johnson) 781
family 781
Florence 782
George B. 781
George W. 781
Georgiana (Darnaby) 782
Henry 781, 782, 791
Howard M. 782
J. A. 720
James 781, 782
James J. 781
Jemima 781
John 781
Joshua 500, 781, 782
Joshua A. 782
Judith G. 782
Judith G. (Darnaby) 781
Kate 782
Katie Lee 781
Llewellyn (Dr.) 781
Lowell 781
Lucy (Ferguson) 779, 782
Coons, Cont.
Lulie D. 782
Margaret 782
Martha 782
Martin 499, 500, 720, 781, 782
Martin W. 782
Mary A. 782
Mary B. 782
Mary Ann (Whitesides) 781
Mary E. 781
Mary Ellen 782
Mary (White) 782
Mollie 781
Mourning 782
Nancy 782
Sallie E. 781
Samuel 781
Susan 781, 782, 791
T. C. (Dr.) 782
Thomas 174
Thomas B. 781
William B. 779, 782
William D. 782
Z. T. 781
Cooper 282
Daniel 833
Elizabeth (Houghten) 833
Emma J. (Irvin) 895
(Gratz &) 184, 189
J. B. 386, 395
J. H. 153
Jennie 833
John H. 833, 842
John L. 895
John R. 844
Joseph 833
Joseph H. 895
Lydia Ann 850
Margaret (Haggin) 833, 842
Mary (Herndon) 844
Mr. 375
Mrs. 894
R. W. 446, 449
Rebecca (Worley) 884
Samuel 833
Spencer 326
Susan H. 895
Virginia L. 895
Virgina (Lyle) 895
W. B. 540, 545, 895
W. B. (Mrs.) 540
Wickliffe 449
Wickliffe (Col.) 465
William 833, 884
Coppage, C. F. 436
Corbett, (Lieut.) 464
Corbin, J. W. 593
Corkrell, Mark R. 192
Corman, George 421
Cornwallis 260, 541, 745, 784, 853, 860
Cornwallis (Lord) 822
Corrin, J. M. 69
Cos, Lucy T. 735
Cosby, (Commodore) 614
Gen. 596
Miriam (Gratz) 614
Cotton (Coulton?) family 860
John E. 422
Cottrill, W. 166
Coulter, D. H. 770
Judge 741
Julia (Poindexter) 770
Courtney, Joseph 474
R. H. 129
Cowan, Jared 699
John 292
Cowden, Mary J. (Rice) 584
William F. 584
Cowgill, Eliza 882
George 529, 882
Cowles, J. A. (Dr.) 600

Cox, John 280
Samuel 420, 443
Coyle, C. 391
Cornelius 329
Samuel 431
Coyle, C. P. 160
Cozine, B. H. 583
John P. 583
Craft, Sophie 669
Craig, ___ 755
Alice 873
Almira (Grosvenor) 591
D. M. 285, 286, 289
D. M., Jr. 449
Dr. 795
Dudley 555
Dudley M. 277, 279, 789
E. W. 391
Elijah 331
Elijah W. 591
Elijah Wisdom 591
Elizabeth 591
Hawkins 873
Henrietta (Downing) 789
Horace 290
James 591
Jane 591, 874
Joseph 591
Joseph (Rev.) 591
L. (Dr.) 786
Lewis 322, 496, 502, 873
Lewis (Elder) 91, 92
Lewis (Rev.) 55, 496
Lizzie M. 722
Lucy 591
Martha (Bryant) 873
Mary 591
Miss 795
Mollie 789
Parker 172
Phoebe 591
Rueben 591
Sally 591
Sally (Wisdom) 591
Samuel 535, 591
Sarah 755
Susan 261
Thomas 591
Craigg, H. T. 620
Craigs, the 55, 232, 495
Craik, James 332
Crain, George 173
Crandall, A. R. 312
Crane, Lucy 803
Craven, George 851
George W. 851
Margaret (Rose) 851
Mary 851
Cravens, Bettie 874
Elizabeth (Offutt) 873
Fanny (Dockins) 873
George 873
George W. 873
John 873
John W. 873
Louisa 874
Crawford, Alex 430
Alexander 420, 443, 545
Catharine 899
Dr. 529
George W. 89
James 66
Samuel Wiley (Prof.) 651
W. H. 352
William H. 70
Creath, Albert G. 845
Ann M. 845
Jacob 333, 535, 753, 845
Jacob, Jr. 526
Jacob (Rev.) 844
Jacob, Jr. (Rev.) 526
Jacob, Sr. 323
Jennetta 844, 845
Creath, Cont.
John 845
Margaret 845
Mildred V. (Carter) 845
___ (Shelby) Mrs. 845
William 844, 845
Crenshaw, B. C. 831
Benjamin B. 831
Benjamin C. 831
Charles W. 831
Eliza 831
George P. 831
James P. 831
John V. 831
Kate (Logan) 831
Katie E. 831
Mary A. (Squires) 831
Priscilla (Patrick) 831
Crigler, Robert L. 211
Critchett, Bowmen (Prof.) 576
Crittenden 63
Gen. 680
John J. 374, 376, 452, 562
John J. (Hon.) 345
Senator 356, 640
Thomas T. 65
T. T. 65
Crockett, Emma (Long) 592
Joseph 64, 65, 72
Robert 120
Thomas G. 592
Croghan, George (Col.) 439
George (Maj.) 435
Cromwell, Emma M. 820
J. 122
James 174
Nancy (Ford) 864
Oliver 115
Rebecca 864
Sarah 855
Vincent 122, 856, 864
Cronley, S. B. (Mrs.) 391
Crook, Alfred N. 852
Eliza W. 852
Fannie 852
Fannie J. 852
Gen. 740
Harrison L. 852
James H. 852
Margaret (Brady) 852
Nancy B. 852
Robert F. 852
Uzal 852
William H. 852
Cropper, Nathaniel 602
Crose, Sallie A. 843
Cross, J. C. (Dr.) 371
James C. (Dr.) 305
Joseph 474
Crouch, Nathaniel 439
Croughton, F. H. 445
Crow, Charles (Rev.) 305
Crowder, Tom 172
William 421
Crummell, W. B. 514
Crump, Turner 492
Crutcher, Anna (Graves) 762
D. D. 743
L. 762
Fanny (Huddleston) 593
John H. 593
Mattie 633
Crutchfield, Susan J. (Huddleston) 593
William W. 593
Culver, John 89
Cummins, James 420
Cuming 219
Cummings, Hervey 439
Cuney, Clarissa 596
Dr. 596
Cunningham, Capt. 190
Isaac 865, 866
Cunningham, Cont.
Isabel (Henderson) 840
J. 66
John 421
Joshua 365
Mr. 185
Rebecca 794, 865
Robert M. 319, 390
Robert M. (Rev.) 91
Sarah(Harness) 865
Thomas 840
Victoria 662
Curd, John 65, 66, 122, 335
Richard 645
William 535
Curle, Clayton 66
Mary C. 764
Currie, J. C. 439
Currier, A. J. 565
Mary C. 565
Curry, J. R. (Judge) 654
Martha 654
Matilda 600
Thomas 370
William 600
Curtin, Andrew O. 741
Curtis, Apperline (Nichols) 831
Apperline (Nicholas) 861
Beatty R. 832
Bettie 861
Carlton C. 832
Clinta C. 832
Corinne L. 832
David 439
family 861
Henry E. 832
J. J. (Capt.) 831, 832
John 831, 861
John J. 861
Nicholas 831
Richard A. 832
Sarah M. (Spurr) 832, 861
Susie S. 832
Cutler, (Jones & Co.) 89
Cyphers, George 431

Dailey, Capt. 406
Lawrence 420
Dale, George 430
John C. 430
Dallen, William 421
Daly, Lawrence 439, 444
Danahy, Mary (Reynolds) 601
T. J. 274, 413, 601
Dandridge 46
Dandy, M. (Rev.) 465
W. C. 326
Daniel, H. 65
H. (Hon.) 154
Darby, J. C. (Dr.) 734
John C. (Dr.) 409
Darnaby, Betsey 781
Betsey (Alson) 781
Betty 502
Edward 486, 761
Francis S. 782
G. W. 66
Howard F. 782
James 761, 782
John 431, 486, 499, 761, 781
John H. 486, 761
Judith G. 782
Mary E. (Mrs.) 782
Mary (Stuart) 761
Mildred E. 760
Mildred (Ellis) 761
Mildred (Mitchell) 761
Nancy 761
Samuel 761
Susan (Coons) 781
Susie 761

Darnaby, Cont.
Thomas 122
W. S. 66
William 782
Darnall, Margaret (Kinkead) 599
G. W. 311
George W. 599
Darraugh, James 856
John 856
Nancy 856
Nancy (McCullough) 856
Darrell, Mr. 79
Davenport 283
Mr. 143
S. 143
Samuel 145
Davidson, 219
B. 154
Catharine M. (Hull) 595
Dr. 295
J. H. 450, 740
James 595
James T. 595
John Hull 595
Magdalen Davis (Lancaster) 596
Mr. 286
Robert 322
Robert (Rev.) 305
Davie, W. G. 15
Daviess, Joe 350
Joe H. (Col.) 419
Joseph H. 383
Joseph H. (Col.) 374
Joseph Hamilton 342
Davinport, A. H. 166, 596, 599
Ada Anderson 599
Ann (Hall) 596, 599
James 596
James Alfred 599
John Whelan 599
Margaret Hamilton 599
Margaret (Smith) 599
Mary Smith 599
Samuel D. 596
Davis, Benjamin 420
Bettie (Adams) 826
Bobert 431
Caroline (Haggin) 842
Charles W. D. 761
Columbia 809
Crit 174
Dr. 424
Elizabeth 809
Frank 826
G. 675
Garrard 734
Garret 66, 452
Garrett, (Hon.) 346
George 446
H. O. 809
(Haggard & Co.) 600
Henrietta (Downing) 761
Henry 760
J. E. 430
James E. 65, 271
J. H. 842
Jeff 464, 823
Jefferson 301, 306
Jesse H. 760
John 421, 555, 600, 760
John W. 761
Joseph D. 761
Mildred (Spears) 902
Miss 591, 673
Mr. 41
Morgan S. 761
President 661, 662, 679, 680
Richard M. 600
Sarah 761
Sarah A. (Travis) 760
Solomon 814
Thomas 545
Davis, Cont.
William 420, 430, 443, 474, 809
Deacon, Peter 350
Dean, Julia 282
Decognets, Louis (Dr.) 392
DeCourcy, Col. 464
Dedman, James 874
Lewis 874
Martha (Kay) 826
N. O. 421
Patsey (Ashurst) 874
Richard 874
Robert 826
Deering, Ben. 373
Defour, Francis 390
John 390
de Lafayette, Marquis 614
DeLong, Ally G. 601
Belle Jackson 601
Ed. S. 601
Edward S. 600
Edmund Shackleford 601
Fannie H. (Lucas) 601
Fannie Lucas 601
James Lucas 601
Kate Lyttleton 601
Delph, Alonzo 594, 595
Anne 594
Ann Eliza 594
Banks 594
Charles 594
Ellen (Schwing) 863
G. W. M. 439
George Millbank 595
J. E. 69
Jane 594, 714
Jeremiah 594
Jeremiah E. 595
Jerry 523
John M. 594, 863
Martha 594
Mary A. 863
Pauline 594
Sarah 526
Sarah (Campbell) 594
William 594, 595
Denison, Daniel D. 802
Elizabeth (Morrow) 802
Hiram 802
James 802
Mr. 741
Denman, Matthias 396
Dennis, John 420
Obed 529
Rebecca 882
Denny, Richard 350
Denton, Emma 891
Jennie (Jones) 891
John T. 891
Josephine (Harris) 891
Thompson 891
DeRoode 277, 279
des Cognetts, L. 450
Desha, Gen. 122
Gov. 73, 341, 405
Mollie 341
Molly 394
De Syon, (Count) 405
Devore (Adams &) 212
Ann 802
Elizabeth (Harrison) 802
Hettie 802
James 802
Jennie 802
Jerry 513
Jesse P. 421
Lizzie 802
Mamie 802
Martha 802
Mary (Ellington) 802
R. H. 802
Robert 802
Devore, Cont.
Samuel 802
Dewees, F. 320
Farmer 286, 744
Mrs. 393
Rachel 744
Dewitt, Peter 431
DeWolf 286
Dickey, Eleanor 869
Miles Wash 143
Dickinson, Archibald 256
Martin 256
Thomas I. 421
Valentine 256
Didlake, George W. 444
Mary 591
Dillard, Dr. 206, 324
(& Ferguson) 189
R. T. 189, 323, 324, 390, 503, 720
R. T. (Rev.) 186
Ryland T. 545
Dinsmore, Hugh A. 796
Dinwiddie, James 314
Dishman 802
John 142, 421, 439
Mary L. (Frost)
Mr. (Rev.) 330
W. A. 802
Dismariae, Father 330
Ditsler, Lottie B. 625
Dixon & Wimmer 166
Doas, Harriet (Boynton) 830
Thomas 830
Dobbs, C. W. 529, 530
C. W. (Rev.) 546
Dobyns, Charles 444
Dockins, Fanny 873
Dodd, Addie Lee 601
C. W. 601
Charles Henry 601
D. J. 601
Gaven B. 601
J. B. (Prof.) 305
John 431, 601
John D. 601
Lizzie (Butler) 601
Mary Jane 601
Mrs. 602
Nannie F. 601
Prof. 306
Sarah Belle 601
Dolan, Patrick 231, 526
Dolman, E. A. 445
Donelly, James 446
Donnally, John 492
Donnelly, Thomas F. 595
Dorsey, Mary 785
Mr. 174, 175
Doulan, John 445
Dougherty, James 836
James F. 836
Jane (Robinson) 836
Margaret 840
Sidney J. 836
Doughty, John (Dr.) 693
Douglas, William 185
Douglass, E. 732
Dow, Lorenzo 403, 545
Dowden, E. W. 271, 354
W. W. 64, 444, 655
W. W. (Capt.) 660
Dowling, J. 395
J. E. 212
Downey, Martha 854
Mr. 670
W. S. 289
W. S. (Maj.) 349
Downing, A. J. 121
Alice (Hukel) 802
Ann Eliza (Allen) 674
Betsy 834
Catharine 834

Downing, Cont.
Catharine (Downing) 834
Catharine (Downton) 834
Charles T. 834
Edward 834
Elenora 746
G. W. 166
George 473, 834
George R. 834
George R. S. 834
George W. 474
(Grant & Co.) 143
Henrietta 789
Henry C. 834
Hugh T. 834
J. 186
J. L. 120, 135, 143
J. M. 834
James 834
James (second) 834
John 834
John P. 834
Joseph 761, 874
Joseph L. 874
Joseph M. 834
Kate B. (Bowman) 874
Kittie 834
Marcus 674
Margaret 834
Mary 826
Mary A. 834
Mary C. 834
Mary E. 834
Mary (Peel) 834
Mattie 780
Minnie 834
Mollie Ann (Richardson) 874
P. M. 122
P. R. 122
R. 143
R. W. 135, 384
Richard 522, 834, 874
Richard, Jr. 874
Richard S. 834
Salem 581
Samuel 135, 834, 874
Sarah (Taylor) 761
___ (Shrock) Mrs. 834
Sue E. 581
W. G. 802
William 834
Downs, Edward 860
Lucy (Ramsey) 860
Dowton, 802
Coyle, Ann M. (Creath) 845
B. Oscar 642
Lewis (Dr.) 845
William 421
Drake 219
A. S. 69, 523, 523, 556
A. S. (Capt.) 435
A. S. (Prof.) 833
Abram 306
Abram S. 431, 833, 834
B. P. 306
Ben S. 446
Benjamin 833
Daniel (Dr.) 285, 299
David 833
Dr. 526
Dudley 834
E. H. 556
Eliza 833
Emma 834
Ernest 834
family 282
Francis (Sir) 833
Frank 833
Hannah (Prall) 833
Harry 834
James 833
Julia 833
Mary 834
Drake, Cont.
Nathan 833
Prof. 730, 833
Sarah A. (Elliott) 833
Simeon 833, 834
William 833
Drane, S. T. 153
Drare, Peter 430
Driggs, Stoddard (Dr.) 600
Drummond, Catharine 785
Gavine 785
Dubois 765
Ducker, Enoch 430
James D. 430
Dudley 231, 496, 499, 762
A. F. 186
Abraham 64, 820
Abram 781
Ambrose 431, 496, 499, 502, 503, 545, 596
Ambrose (Rev.) 496, 499
B. W. 143, 286, 306, 313, 383, 499
B. W. (Dr.) 163, 296, 299, 305, 566, 719, 765
B. W. (Prof.) 499
Ben W. 296
Ben W. (Dr.) 573, 599
Benjamin W. 596
Benjamin W. (Dr.) 596, 701
Benjamin Winslow (Dr.) 145
(& Blanton) 185
C. W. (Dr.) 175
Clarissa 596
Dr. 299, 632
E. (Dr.) 173
E. A. 66
E. L. 354, 449, 499
E. L. (Col., Dr.) 499
E. L. (Dr.) 175, 719, 720
E. S. (Dr.) 701
Edward A. 441
Ethelbert (Dr.) 450, 454
Ethelbert L. 306
Gen. 890, 891
George W. 596
J. W. 186
James 69, 449
James (Capt.) 435
James (Gen.) 186, 780
Jeptha 673
John 496
John J. 735
John G. 279
Lieut. Col. 405
Letitia 786
Maria (Hunt) 596
Mary J. (Hawkins) 599
N. 123
Nelson 121, 122, 160, 184, 186, 191, 441, 565
Patsey 496
Peter (Gen.) 355
Prof. 302
R. M. 503
Scott 449
T. P. 421
T. P. (Rev.) 183, 184, 186, 413, 424
Thomas P. 436, 499, 502, 596
Thomas P. (Rev.) 499
W. (Col.) 786
W. A. 66, 80, 163
W. A. (Mrs.) 463
W. L. 160
William 430
William (Col.) 349, 432
William A. 354, 369
William A. (Hon.) 599
William P. 499
William P. (Col.) 499
Due, Elizabeth 826
Duff, James M. 596
Duff, Cont.
Mr. 646
Mrs. 282
Duke, 219, 812
Abrm. 674
Basil (Gen.) 703
Basil (Mrs.) 375
Basil W. (Col.) 462
Charlotte (Payne) 674
Col. 460
Gen. 589, 654, 656, 661, 662, 664, 665, 779, 789
James K. 142, 143
of Normandy 671
W. 439
Dumesneil, Mr. 410
Mrs. 410
Dumont, Arthur J. (Dr.) 305
Dun, Mr. 185, 190
Walter 183, 185, 186
Duncan, Capt. 191
family 893
H. T. 120, 121, 285, 354, 355, 387
H. T., Jr. 372, 373, 386
H. T., Sr. 166, 169
Henry T. 579
John 893
Luann 893
Lucy (White) 893
Sallie 815
Duncanson, E. S. 289
Dunglison 800
Dunham, Josiah 312, 313
Dunkeld, Marian 881
Dunkin, James 223
Dunlap, Alex 430
Catharine 845
Col. 405
Daniel 845
Elizabeth 845
Eva (Lail) Karsner 845
Eve (Mrs.) 239
George 845
H. C. 449
Hannah 845
Henry 175
J. R. 65, 431
John 545
John R. 354, 431
Robert 845
William 845
Dunmore, Lord 222, 496, 699
Dunn, Amanda 504
Dennis Duncan 779
Elizabeth 619
G. W. 450
James S. 504
Mr. 174, 175
Mrs. 861
___ (Patterson) Mrs. 861
Philip 420
Rosa 870
S. 471
W. 286
W. A. 166
Walter 120
Dunning, Frances M. 632
Dupee, Aaron 411, 475
G. W. 476
George W. 471
Dupey, S. O. 122
Aaron 356
DuQuesne 225
Durham, M. J. 394
Dusley, Thomas (Elder) 799
Duvall, Catharine A. 812
Elizabeth (Price) 855
Ellen Mary (Magill) 812
Gabriel 812
George 855
Harriet 729
Dwight, Dr. 299
Dykes, Miss 623

Eads, J. R. 329
Eagle, E. E. 153
Nancy (Rodes) 791
Ealeman, Peter 431
Early, Adeline F. (Rogers) 791
Alva 791
C. C. Rogers 791
Cora 791
Ella (Wheeler) 869
Ionia M. 791
Jabez 791
Joseph 791
Jubal A. (Gen.) 789
Molly 791
R. R. 869
Earnes, W. H. 120
Eastin, Aug. F. 431
Augstine 502
P. H. 69
Eaton, Amanda (Lisle) 845
Francis 845
H. H. (Dr.) 301
Eave, George 431
Eaves, John 420
Eberle, John (Dr.) 305
Eblin, A. E. 834
Mary E. (Downing) 834
Eckle 263
Eddleman, Peter 485
Edgar, Alex. 445
Bella (Lucy) 603
J. T. 445
John F. (Dr.) 602
Joseph 431
Edlemon, Margaret 814
Edmonson, Capt. 422, 424
Charles 85
Col. 772
James (Rev.) 602
John 420, 421
John (Capt.) 429, 772
Margaret 772
Margaret M. 792
R. E. 602
Sallie 769
Sally 844
Edmiston, Miss 393
Edrington, Catharine 843
Edwards, Gov. 509
John 401, 473
Miss 689
Ehrman, Dr. 455
Elbert, Ella 642
John 642
Elder, ___ 331
Edward 420, 430
G. A. M. (Rev.) 330
Henry 445
Matthew 323
Samuel 420, 430, 443
Elker, Marian 854
Elkins, Miriam 845
Zachariah 845
Elley, G. W. 335
Ellington, Mary 802
Elliot, (Col.) 433, 434
Elliott, Captain 442
J. M. 276, 386
Miss 581, 811
Mrs. 390
Sarah A. 833
Thomas 833
William (Capt.) 425
Ellis, Captain 496
Charles C. 439
family 496
Fleming 711
Hezekiah 496
J. W. 476, 479
Jane 514
Lewis 374
Lewis Craig 279
Lucy 801
Ellis, Cont
Lucy Jane 813
Mary 504
Mary E. 279
Mildred 761
Moses 64
Nancy 780
Richard L. 439
Sally (Smith) 711
Samuel 514, 515
Thomas 504
Walter 431
William 419, 484, 495, 496, 780
William (Capt.) 55, 232, 279, 495, 496
William, Sr. 502
Ellison, Margaret 624
Ellitt, Mrs. 634
Ellmore, B. T. 85
Elmore, John 861
___ (Patterson) Mrs. 861
Elrod, D. B. 445
Ellsworth, Gov. 695
Ely, Alexander 446
Benjamin F. 602
Charles M. 602
Joseph E. 602
Elzey, Arnold (Gen.) 661
Elzy, William (Col.) 672
Embry 674
Ann E. 755
Caroline (Grimes) 755
Cecilia (Outten) 851
J. W. 160
Jacob 492, 755
Joel 761
Mary (Reed) 761
Thomas P. 761
William R. 761
Wyant 851
Emmal, W. B. 616
Ennis, John 646
Epperson, J. P. 430
Erd, ___ 749
Erdman, John 511
Erwin, Colonel 405
Mrs. 393
Essex, William 331
Estes, ___ 589
Abraham 422
Clement 421
James R. 865
Mary E. 865
Thomas (Dr.) 865
William 422
Estill 250
Amanda F. (Fry) 783
Benjamin 783
C. F. 499, 501, 504
Clifton 783
Clifton F. 776
Clifton T. 783
Eli 439
Eliza (Payne) 674
Elizabeth (Rodes) 783
family 782
George Castleman 783
Howard Sheffer 783
Isaac 782
J. Sheffer 783
James 782, 783
James (Capt.) 783
John 782, 783
Jonathan 783
Laura S. 784
Mary 783
Mary E. (Carr) 776
Mary Ellen (Carr) 783
Mary (Sheffer) 784
R. C. 501
Robert 783, 784
Robert J. 784
Estill, Cont.
Rodes (Col.) 674
Sallie 783
Samuel 782
___ (Sheffer) Mrs. 783
W. R. 124, 289, 394
W. W. 129, 501, vi
Wallace 782, 783
___ (Wallace) Mrs. 782
Webber 783
William 499, 501, 782, 783
William R. 783
William Rodes 783
William W. 783
Etches, Mr. 182, 184
Eubank, Stephen 139
Evans, Dr. 822
E. F. (Dr.) 603
Eleanor 844
Elizabeth 772
James N. 603
Jane (Philips) 603
John 446
John T. 421
Levi 472
Telitha 671
Everett, Edward 300, 301
John 300
Mr. 695
Peter 89
Ewalt, Joseph 166
Ewartson, Mr. 182
Ewing, James 422, 764
Louisa (White) 764
Martha 764
Mary 764
Philip 431

Faig, George 606
John 605, 606
John T. 606
Lewis E. 606
Lucy (Hurst) 606
Margaret (Seidenspiner) 605
Mattie 605
Fairfax, Lord 672
Falconer, David G. 604
Martha S. (Thornton) 605
Falkner, Joseph 535
Fanning, Mr. 172
Fant, Thomas 420, 430
Faris, Thomas 665
Farnan, H. F. 606
Mary (Wendt) 606
Norah (Foster) 606
William 606
Farney, R. H. 493
Robert 492
Farnsworth, B. F. 863
Ben F. (Prof.) 863
family 863
Julia M. 863
Maria (Ripley) 863
Samuel 863
Farra, Aaron 889
Asa 431
B. F. 749
Carrie 749
(and Headley) 125
James 135
Lucy 889
Sam 446
Farragut, ___ 571
Farrar, Ebenezer 719
Elizabeth 719
Hugh F. 875
J. A. 534
James 535
Jane 791
John B. 875
John M. 875
Mary (Portwood) 875

Farrell, J. H . 166
Farrier, W. 439
Farris, H. W. 153
  Scott 166
Farrow, Asa 391
  Oliver 861
  ___ (Patterson) Mrs. 861
  Thornton 241
Farthing, Abner 431
Faught, G. W. 445
  James 639
Faulconer, Thomas 556
Faulkner, J. A. 69
  John C. 439
  T. W. 523
  Thomas 524
Favour, George 430
Fear, James 421
Featherstone, William 542
Fenny, Eliza 666
Feland, W. B. 166
Felix, W. H. 324
Fellows, Phebe 859
Fenwick, L. J. 143
Ferguson, ___ 123
  A. 420
  C. F. 189
  Col. 900
  (Dillard &) 189
  Elizabeth 760
  Lucy 779, 782
  Robert 431
  Sarah 764
  Walter 450, 466
  William (Prof.) 576
Ferrier, John 389
Ferrell, Loudoun 470, 471
Ferril, Austin 421
  Richie 421
Ficklin 479
  Joseph 233, 284, 392, 633
  Postmaster 301, 375
Field 695
  Eva 780
  F. B. 762
  Lucy (Graves) 762
  Luke 421
  R. P. 160
  Thomas M. 625
Fields, L. B. 166
  Rosa 591
Figg, John 432
Fiher, William 421
Fillmore, President 375
Filson 219, 259
  John 220, 232, 259, 291, 293, 312, 396
  Mary J. 875
Finch, John J. 439
Findlay, General 681
  John 56
  William 741
Finley, Betsy (Walker) 884
  John 884
Finnell, J. W. (Gen.) 366
  Mr. 369
  N. L. 366, 371
  Thomas 209
Fish, Mr. 354
  Leonard 472, 479
Fishback, Dr. 333
  James 65, 303, 323, 333, 390
  James (Dr.) 393
  James (Rev.) 296
Fishel, Michael 391
Fishell, Michael 80
Fisher, Elizabeth (Talbott) 803
  J. P. 122
  James 421, 803
  John M. 421
  Maddox 283, 391
  Mr. 49
  Mrs. 804
Fisher, Cont.
  R. 186
  Thomas 421
Fitch, John 379
Fitzhugh, Leah (Payne) 673
Fitzpatrick, William 431, 439
Flint 219
Fleming, Anna A. 792
  Archibald 373
  family 474
  Leonard 515, 792, 815
  Mary 792
Flenoy, Hoy 422
Floore, David Loud 604
  Ida (Loud) 604
  J. H. (Dr.) 604
  John 604
  Sally Loud 604
Flournoy, M. 64, 65, 430
  Matthias 65, 66
  Sophia 809
  V. M. 160
Floyd, John 242, 292
Fogle, Virginia Keen 715
Foley, ___ 534
  H. B. 160
  J. 123
  James 122
  R. 449
Fonby, Philip 473
Foote, 823
Forbes, Capt. 443
  Jacob 422
Ford, Ann 794
  Charles 791
  Edward 791, 802, 803
  Eliza 793
  Elizabeth (Keith) 791
  Emeline (Smith) 803
  James 154, 794, 802, 803
  Jane 569
  John 569
  Lydia 526
  Margaret 791
  Mildred A. 794
  Nancy 864
  R. G. 122
  Rebecca 791
  Susan 791
  Susan T. 794
  Thomas R. 802, 803
Forman, Thomas 395
Forney, T. H. 85
Forrest, (Col.) 662
  Edwin 282
  General 662, 746
Forsee, James W. 439
Forst, J. M. 503
Forster, Thomas 422
Forsyth, Benjamin 572
  Charlotte 571
  W. H. 524
Fortson, Marshall 431
Foster, Anthony 504
  Ellen (McDermott) 606
  Helen 674
  Hugh 846
  James 606
  John 805
  John M. 604
  Marcia B. (White) 604
  Martha Ann 846
  Mr. 41
  Nannie 805
  Norah 806
  Thomas W. 604
Foushee, Ann M. (Harris) 605
  C. W. 386, 446
  Charles 605
  Charles W. 605
  David 605
  Ernest 605
  Maggie 605
Foushee, Cont.
  Julia (Wallace) 605
  Matt. 445
Fowler 119
  C. H. 329
  J. C. N. 476
  John 66, 134, 284, 382, 405, 442
  John (Capt.) 140, 260, 279
Fox, Fountain T. (Judge) 844
  Fred 446
  Henry 439, 672
  P. C. 166
  William 430
  William H. 446
Fraine, David 432
  George 431
Francis (Ballard &) 572
  David 473, 474
  E. 420
Franklin, Joseph R. 432
Frarey, James 421
Frazer, A. M. (Rev.) 514
  Alexander 283
  Anna E. (Bosworth) 875
  Dr. 490
  Hugh M. 875
  J. 274
  J. T. 271
  Jerome 445
  John W. 603
  Joseph 533, 875
  Joseph C. 875
  Joseph G. 875
  Laura (Brooking) 603
  Lottie 875
  Mary F.875
  Mary (Harris) 604
  Mary J. (Filson) 875
  Mary Francisco 875
  Martha (McPheeters) 875
  Mayor 413
  Mrs. 374
  Oliver 277, 279, 374, 375
  Robert 80, 122, 277, 279, 391
  Robert (Dr.) 603
  Robert Warren 604
  Til. 445
  Warren 604
  Warren (Dr.) 375, 603
  Warren (Mrs.) 375
  William 603
  William R. 875
Frazier, Anna E. (Bosworth) 830
  Chris. 446
  Joseph T. 830
  T. M. 446
Frederick (Prince of Wales) 133
Freeman, A. R. 431
  J. C. 314, 530
  Jeremiah 432
  John C. 529
Freland, Ellen A. 793
French, Robert 684
Friday, J. M. 439
Frier, Robert 65, 66
Frill, Patrick 445
Frost, 754
  E. M. 636
  J. J. 711
  J. J., Jr. 324
  J. M. 529, 530
  Mary A. 802
  Mr. 325
  Sallie 314
Fry, Amanda (Beatty) 606
  Amanda F. 783
  Amanda P. 752
  George 422
  John 312

Fry, Cont.
S. V. 606
Speed S. 394
Thomas C. 606
William 421
Fryer, Robert 492
Fulton, John 829
Sarah J. 829
Fultz, Chris 431
Funk, Adam 432
Fannie 804
Fannie (Lydick) 804
H. C. 69
H. C. (Squire) 804
John 804
Laura (Lydick) 804
Maggie T. 804
Mary A. 804
Peter 804
Furgeson, Richard 883
Furmon, Emma 790
Isaac 790

Gaines, Amelia 835
Americus Green 835
Charles C. 835
Columbia 835
E. P. 835
Ellen (Smarr) 835
Gabriel 835
H. P. 480
H. T. 523
Horace 476
Horace P. 476
James 143, 835
John P. 431
Lida 835
Martha (Mrs.) 853
Mary 835
Nancy 835
Nancy (Kirtley) 835
R. M., Jr. 439
Richard 835
S. C. 523
Squire C.835
Thomas S.
Gains, Noah 446
Gallagher, Charles 701, 789
Maggie 789
Winnie (Scott) 701
Callegher, John 439
Calloway, ___ 396
Abraham 671
William 256, 259
Ganly, Mary 723
Gano, Col. 462
Elder 516
J. A. 122
John (Elder) 91
John A., Sr. 514, 515, 516, 529
Maj. 183
R. M. 515
Gardner, Simeon 475
V. N. 394
Gardozi, Don 399
Garfield, ___ 529
Gen. 682
President 415
Garland, R. 166
Garner, Francis 430
Garrard, Charles T. 191
Col. 670
Gen. 183
Gov. 294
J. M. 135
James 120, 123
James (Gen.) 184
Garrett, Doc. 446
James 445
John 122
S. W. 445
Thomas J. 140

Garth, Eddie (Payne) 673
Jefferson 673
Garttin, James 445
Gatewood, J. M. 135
James 431
Lucy 761
Mr. 143
Peter 142, 154
Thomas 420
Thomas B. 421
Gavin, Miss 723
Gay, Annie 880
D. W. 763
Elizabeth H. (Graves) 763
James 180
Mr. 179
Gayle, Joseph 313
Gaylord, Henry M. 439
Gazaway, John W. 472, 473
Geary, J. A. 395
John A. 694
Geers, Emily 775
Geiger, William 89
Gellespie, David 422
John 422
Gentry, Henrietta 734
James 431
Jane 796, 799
Mary A. 702
Geohagen, B. 329
Geohegan, Mrs. 393
George, Alice 695, 784
Bishop 326
Elizabeth (Martin) 845
(King) 223, 224, 613
Isaac 784
John 845
John W. 784
Joseph 784
Lettie 864
Lucy (Hawkings) 784
Mary Ann (Kay) 784
Mattie 784
Nancy 845
W. (Rev.) 524, 526
William 514, 784
Gess, Annie G. 762
Annie (Winn) 762
George T. 763
Harriet 763
Isaac 762, 869
Isaac S. 876
James W. 762
John 432, 487, 762, 763
John W. 762, 876, 879
Laura 763
Lydia 762
Mary A. (Spurr) 762
Mary C. (Webb) 876
Mary E. 763
Mary (Vallandingham) 762
Mary Winn (Vallandingham) 890
Mary (Webb) 869
Sarah A. (Christian) 762, 763
Sarah (Lucas) 762
Susan 890
Susie 763
Thomas 421
William 763, 890
Gibb, Nancy 841
Gibbes 219
Gibbons, Judge 693
R. 445
W. S. 445
Gibney, Alex 333
R. A. 583, 594
Gibson, Ambrose 845
Ann L. 806
C. C. 64, 69
H. 166
Hart 372, 373
Isaac 711
Lizzie L. 809

Gibson, Cont.
Margaret (Creath) 845
Sallie 711
William H. 476
Gilbert, Amelia (Greene) 835
Eliza 850
Elizabeth (White) 850
Elizabeth (Whitt) 881
J. E. 329
John 446, 693, 850, 881
Mr. 835
Sarah 881
Gilkey, William 432
Gill, John 616
Lizzie 314
Sam 726
Gillem, Gen. 662
Gillespie, Dr. 214
Mr. 143
Gillis, John 471
Gilman & Co. 166
Gilmore, J. L. 449
Mary 686
Q. A. (Gen.) 463
William D. 450
Gilpin, John 76
R. W. 420
Gilroy, J. 166
Pat. 445
Giltner, Bernard 421
John 426
Mr. 799
Girard, Stephen 864
Girty, 244, 245, 246, 251
James 242
Simon 242, 246
Gist, John 621
Maria 613
Nathaniel (Col.) 613
William 431
Glass, Betsey 846
Joseph 846
William 439
Glendy, Dr. 321
Glengarry 795
Glover, Josiah 545
Glumser, Cecilia 794
Goff, Julia (Graves) 763
S. D. 763
Goings, Miss 856
Goldsmith, G. 645
I. 336
Jennie 645
Lucinda 756
Goodhue, Mr. 174
Goodloe, Col. 610, 611, 612
D. S. 335, 606, 704
D. S. (Dr.) 609
David Short 609
Florence D. 792
Green Clay 609
Henry 422
J. L. 449
Judge 465
K. M. 420
Lucy A. 902
Mary E. (Man) 610
Minister 612
Mr. 373
Mrs. 609, 610
Mourning S. 791
Owsley 372
Robert 791
S. S. (Judge) 393
Sallie Ann Lewis (Clay) 606
Speed S. (Judge) 609
W. C. 64, 66, 289, 367, 372, 501, 730
W. C. (Judge) 704
William 791
William C. 501
William C. (Judge) 345
William Cassius 606

Goodloe, Cont.
William Cassius (Col.) 610
Goodman, Jink 171
Goodnight, Michael 421
Goodwin, ___ 589
Amanda (Herndon) 843
Elizabeth (Jameson) 892
Ella (Sutton) 719, 892
family 892
George J. 892
J. G. 843
John G. C. 843
L. K. 485, 763
Lloyd 892
M. J. 544, 892
Milton 719
Gordon, Capt. 252
Elisha 446
Gen. 711
L. H. 421
Rev. Dr. 294
Gorham, Andrew J. 804
Emily (Ross) 850
George 804
George M. 439
Margaret (Williams) 804
Nancy (Graves) 804
Gosney, Fielding 420
Gossip, Silas 431
Gough, Mr. 179
R. J. 663
Gould, B. A. 14
Gowens, Henry L. 475
Gracie, Col. 461
Gragg, E. W. 805
Edgar 805
H. N. 513, 805
Hiram 804
James C. 805
Logan 805
Lucy (Crane) 804
W. C. (Dr.) 804
Graham, A. 333
Grafton 472
Michael 445
P. 535
R. 515
Robert 309, 310, 311, 315, 334, 644
Grandeau 16
Granger, Gen. 463
Gordon 681
Grant 240, 282, 752
Col. 821
Gen. 464, 559, 683, 686, 823
James (Col.) 765
John 495, 496
John (Col.) 55, 232, 495, 496
Messrs. 785
President 659
Sarah E. 765
William 430, 495
Gratz, A. H. 450
Anna M. 613
Annie 614
B. 121, 122, 123, 186, 286, 354, 406
Benjamin 80, 120, 121, 124, 129, 237, 264, 280, 285, 301, 303, 343, 355, 386, 395, 413, 580, 612, 613, 614
Bernard 612
Cary Gist 614
Cecil 614
(& Cooper) 184, 189
H. H. 395, 413, 666, 796
Henry Howard 614
Howard H. 372
Hyman 614
M. B. 166, 169
Maria (Gist) 613
Gratz, Cont.
Mary C. 666
Mason Brown 614
Michael 612, 613
Michael Bernard 614
Miriam 614
Miriam (Simon) 613
Miss 613
Mrs. 393
Graves, Addie G. (Allen) 619
Anna 762
Araminta 773
Asa 529
Benjamin 65, 422, 763
Benjamin F. 64, 271, 802
Benjamin F. (Judge) 349
Benjamin (Maj.) 761
Clarence S. 614
Claude 614
Coleman 761
Edwin T. 614
Elenora B. 755, 763
Eliza 836
Elizabeth H. 763
Ellen 762
family 590
Fielding L. 836
Frank H. 836
Frank S. 614
G. W. (Col.) 856
G. W. C. 64, 520
George 762
George W. 614
George W. C. 836
George W. C. (Judge) 614, 835, 836
Georgette 836
Harriet A. 763
Harvey 836
Henry Clay 836
J. M. 753
J. R. 274, 314, 373
Jacob H. 763, 764
James D. 836
James M. 605, 616
Jane (Hughes) 763
Jane R. (Hughes) 763, 784
Jennie (McKenny) 764
John 432, 836, 852
John (Col.) 616
John R. 614, 836
John R. (Col.) 614
Joseph 485, 755, 761, 762, 763
Joseph A. 556
Joseph E. 492
Julia 763
Lizzie C. 590
Louisa 836
Lucy 762
M. E. 386
Maj. 424, 425, 426
Margaret 504, 762, 836
Margaret (Cloud) 836
Margaret A. (Hayes) 761
Mary 762, 836
Mary (Patrick) 852
Mary (Tarleton) 614
Mr. 346, 619
Mrs. 393, 479, 762
Nancy 804
Polly C. 616
R. B. 485, 763, 784
Rebecca 744
Richard 744
Robert Lee 614
S. C. 154, 160
Sallie 556
Samuel 590
Sidney J. (Dougherty) 836
Thomas 520, 614, 836
Thomas C. 432
William 431, 432, 762, 836
Graves, Cont.
William J. (Hon.) 675
Zachariah 529
Gray, Asa (Prof.) 12
Capt. 422
Maria (Lamme) 862
Sallie 862
William 421, 432, 862
Grayson, A. W. 65
Col. 559
John Breckinridge 559
Letitia 559
Green, Dr. 356
J. H. 445
Katie E. (Crenshaw) 831
Lewis W. (Rev.) 305
W. 85
William H. 831
Greene, Alpheus C. 835
Amelia 835
Beel 834
Cora Lee 835
___ (Doolin) 834
E. Florence 835
Edward 835
Elizabeth J. 835
Elizabeth (Wright) 615, 834
Emma 835
F. M. (Dr.) 835
Frank 835
Gen. 835
John 835
Lafayette 835
Lewis M. 835
Martha 835
Maude 835
Nancy 835
Nannie 835
Nannie L. 835
Polly 835
R. D. (Dr.) 834
___(Rankins) Mrs. 835
Richard D. 615
Richard D. (Dr.) 835
Richard D., Sr. 615, 616
Sallie (Turner) 616
Samuel 835
Sophia 835
Susan 835
Thaddeus 835
Theodosia Ann (Lewis) 835
Thomas 835
Willie V. 835
Greenup, Christopher 225, 256, 339
Gov. 276
Greer, Isaac 55, 223, 229
W. P. 153
Gregg, Adeline 851
James 421
Grehan, B. N. 616
Grenfell, G. St. Leger 460
Grey, B. P. 189
Lucy 905
Grider, Moses 421
Griffin, Levi 421
S. G. 474
Griffith, J. C. 445
J. G. 446
John T. 634
Griggs, Mattie 829
Grigsby 455, 462
J. W. 122
J. Warren (Col.) 160
L. B. 166
Mr. 143
Grimes 33, 761
C. W. 212, 490, 492
Caroline 755
Charles 489, 492
John 473, 422
Lewis 491
Mary 806

Grimes, Cont.
Miss 672
S. 123
S. S. 492
Samuel 492
Grinstead (& Bradley) 574
James A. 64, 154, 289, 354
Grisby (and Robinson) 281
Grissim, Mrs. 514
Griswold, A. W. 194
Groom, B. B. 641
Grosgean, Dr. 586
Grosh, Catharine 632
Gross, ___ 800
J. R. 760, 781
Joseph 64
Joseph R. 64, 786
Julia 760
S. P. 619
Sabilla Paulina (Roth) 619
Valentine 619
Grosvenor, Almira 591
Grotenkemper, ___ 212
Grow, Betsey E. 876
Elijah E. 876
Elizabeth (Wagamon) 876
Eula L. 876
Fanny T. 876
Levi 69, 534, 875
Margaret E. (Sanford) 876
Mary J. 876
Nancy (Lewalen) 876
Samuel E. 876
Suda 876
Grubbs, Isaiah B. (Prof.) 614, 615
J. B. 493, 621
Olympia (Beauchamp) 615
Gruelle, Keturah H. 656
Grundy, Felix 340, 342, 383
Mrs. 401
Guest, J. W. 166
Guidron, James G. 421
Gunn, Alexander 839
___ (Burnett) Mrs. 839
Daniel 839
Edmond 839
Elisha 839
Elizabeth 839
family 839
J. 329
James 836
James M. 839
John L. 839
Joseph 839
Mary 839
Matilda B. (Winlock) 839
Mourning (Winn) 839
Sallie 839
Starling 839
Thomas 839
Thomas M.839
___ (Walker) Mrs. 839
William 326, 839
Winn 473, 836, 839, 840
Guthrie, James (Hon.) 356, 675
Guyton, W. H. 805
Gwin, "Duke" 309

Haan, Antoine 841
Caroline 841
Carrie 841
Theresa (Shaubinger) 481
Hackney 263
Hadden, E. Florence (Greene) 835
Marian B. (Mrs.) 835
Haggard 600
Elizabeth 774
Haggare, ___ 330
Hagge, T. E. 686
Haggin, Catharine 842
Harvey 842
Haggin, Cont.
James 182, 842
James (Judge) 342
Jane 842
Jane (Patterson) 833, 841
John 223, 841, 842
Lewis 842
Lizzie 842
Margaret 833, 842
Nancy 842, 852
Nancy (Gibb) 841
Sallie 842
Samuel 829, 833, 841, 842, 852
Susan (Byrns) 829, 842
Terah 842
William 842
Hagyard, E. T. 623
J. R. 624
Haldeman, W. N. 369
Hale, Catharine 673
Charles Henry 121
Hale (and Harper) 580
Haley, Elizabeth 850
John 590
Randolph 529
Hall 219
Ann 596
Ann Eliza (Delph) 594
Augustus 840
B. F. 334
Charles 446
D. H. 594
Dr. 535
F. 515
George W. 733
James 446
Nathan 319
Nathan (Rev.) 409
Rev. Mr. 82
Robert M. 432
S. X. 326
Sallie (Henderson) 840
Sarah G. 811
W. F. 633
W. H. (Rev.) 81
Halley, T. J. 445
Halstead, Alex B. 431
Dr. 175
Hamilton, Andrew 421
Capt. 422, 432
Frank H. (Dr.) 590
George 510, 511, 820
J. W. 372
James 85, 289, 704
Jennie 820
John 420
John (Captain) 421
John T. 865
Julia C. 704
Maggie 865
Margaret (Thorns) 865
Mary 716
Mary E. 865
R. B. 289
Robert 421
Sallie 865
Thomas 421
W. C. 865
W. C. & Co. 600
William 315
Hamlin, J. B. 445
Hammond, E. W. 474
Hampton, ___ 555
Cleveland 864
Dr. 855
Elisha 532
George 439
Lewis 193
Nancy 855
Nancy (Price) 855
Susan N. (Tyler) 864
Tyler 864
Hampton, Cont.
Wade (Gen.) 651
William 89
Hancock, Caroline 675
G. W. 166
Gen. 683
George 122
George (Col.) 675
John 752
Thomas C. 751
Handy, William C. (Rev.) 561
Hanly, Florence (Short) 709
John A. 709
Hanna, Adam 856
John H. 286
Retta (Randolph) 856
Hanson 679
Col. 453
Gen. 680
Mr. 454
Mrs. 390
R. W. 66
Roger (Col.) 452
Roger W. 450, 451, 356
Hansboro, John 445, 446
Hanton, Nancy (Darnaby) 761
Happy, Enoch 422
Joseph 444
Josephus 393
Haps, John 462
Harbach, Mary 830
Nancy (Sherman) 830
Thomas 830
Harcourt, Maria 861
Hardee 679
Harden, Albert S. 565
Harden, Alice K. 565
Hardesty 232
Benjamin F. 623
Cordelia C. 623
David L. 623
Francis 623
George A. 623
Henry 623
Henry, Jr. 623
James Bruce 623
John H. 623
Magadalena 623
Sarah Ann (Shely) 623
Hardin, A. L. 480
Albert 473
B. (Hon.) 673
Ben (Hon.) 591
John (Col.) 249
William 421
Harding, Chester 374
George 430
Martin C. 344, 591, 635
Jane (Hillenmeyer) 841
Mr. 634
William 841
Hardisty, ___ 500
Frank 499
Hardy, James 85
Hare, Charles 613
M. E. 893
Martha (McConathy) 893
S. S. 893
Thomas E. 893
Hargrove, R. K. 326
Harlan, Gen. 453
James 356
Maj. 250, 252
Harmar, 249, 442, 496
Gen. 275, 416
Harmon, Mrs. 674
Harner, Gen. 696
Harness, Hannah 866
Sarah 865
Harp, Barton C. 805
Bettie 801
C. P. 805
Elizabeth 803

Harp, Cont.
Henry 805
Lizzie Alma 805
Nannie (Foster) 805
Willie H. 805
Harper, David 122
F. B. 166, 169
(Hale &) 580
J. A. 120, 121
J. P. 449
James H. 559
John 154, 169, 653
John M. 431
Harpham, J. C. (Dr.) 625
Lottie B. (Ditsler) 625
R. 625
Harris, Ann M. 605
James B. 439
John 135
John W. 513
Josephine 891
L. 449
Mary 604, 751
Mr. 143, 211, 390
N. 211, 521
Nathaniel 325
P. 515
Samuel 421
Tyree 891
Wiley P. (Judge) 823
Harrison 282
A. M. 395, 413, 66, 824
B. 179
Benjamin 179, 401
Capt. 796
Carter H. (Mrs.) 821
Daniel 180, 181
Elizabeth 802
G. 431
Gen. 260, 349, 416, 419, 432, 435, 499, 509, 606, 635, 752, 901
George B. 492
H. 65
Hez 65
J. O. 120, 121, 134, 354, 441
James O. 80, 121, 313, 355, 395, 413, 444, 626
James O. (Mrs.) 391
M. G. 430
Mary 394
Mildred 672, 673
Micajah 626
Mr. 180
Robert C. 802
T. J. 393
William H. 423
___ (Withers) 824
Harrod 256
James 291
James (Capt.) 699
Samuel 416
Hart, Capt. 422, 425, 426, 429, 430, 892
Chenoe 892
David P. 902
Edmond 542
Edward 431
Eleanor 391
Israel 419
James W. 629
Joel T. 362, 375, 376, 379
John 143, 184, 391, 892, 893
John H. 540, 892
Kentucky 892
Luann (Duncan) 893
Lucy A. (Goodloe) 902
Mary C. 893
Mary (Irvin) 893
Mr. 833
N. S. G. 420, 443, 444
Hart, Cont.
N. S. G. (Capt.) 442
Nathaniel 184, 276, 901
Nathaniel (Capt.) 892
Nathaniel (Col.) 561
Nathaniel, G. T. 429
Susan Goodloe 902
Susanna 901
Susanna M. 504
T. P. 320, 444
Thomas 286, 384, 389
Thomas M. 504
Thomas, Jr. 276, 283, 385
Thomas P. 270, 313
Thomas, Sr., (Col.) 276
William 629
Harting, Alfred 631
Carrie 631
Frank 631
George 631
Jane (Hillenmeyer) 631
Rudolph 631
Viola 631
William 214, 287, 630, 811
Willie 631
Harvey, Barnet 420
H. H. 479
James 479
Hascall, Gen. 464
Hathaway, E. R. 475
Hatton, G. W. 474
Joseph 14
Haun, James 843
Patsy (Hurst) 843
Hawes, R. 66, 474
R., Jr. 143
Richard 356
Hawkes, Judge (Mrs.) 404
Hawkings, Lucy 784
Moses (Capt.) 784
Hawkins, A. F. 285
Augustus F. 286
E. C. 665
J. H. 65
J. T. 450
Jason 542
John 65
John T. 599
Joseph H. 65
L. V. (Mrs.) 543
Martin 430
Mary B. 475
Mary J. 599, 694
Mary S. (Spurr) 861
(Morrison & Hunter) 580
S. O. 422
Strother 450
Thomas 861
Thomas T. 439
Walker 545
Hawks, Joshua 430
Haws, John 445
Hay, Elizabeth 566
Hayden, J. J. 394
Haydon, Benjamin 256
William 241
Hayes, family 762
Lucy 761, 765
Margaret 761
Mr. 299
President 612, 884
Thomas T. 765
William 761
Hayman 650
Hayne, Robert T. (Gen.) 411
Robert Y. (Gen.) 85
Haynes, Margaret 869, 876
Simeon 869
Hays, Catharine M. (Barbee) 759
W. H. 759
Hazelrig, Elizabeth 492
James 492
John 492
Head, Harriet (Duvall) 729
Sallie 729
T. J. 729
Headington, Nicholas 326
Headley, C. C. 445
(and Farra) 125
Goerge W. 513
H. A. 125
James 545, 861
James A. 64, 211, 622
James P. 824
Jane (Patterson) 861
Jonathan 861
Lucy 861
Mary 861
Mary J. 744
Mary (Lamb) 861
Samuel 744, 861
___ (Withers) Mrs. 824
Headleys 861
Healy, George P. 374
Hearne, W. T. 534
Hebard, S. (Prof.) 304
Hecker, ___ 619, 703
Col. 619
Hedge, Benjamin 474
Susan (Miller) 766
E. C. 766
Hedges, Fannie Allen 809
P. H. 122
Heiner, R. 326
Heinore, Will P. 120
Heinsheimer, Miss 722
Heinsohn, D. 153
Mr. 173
Heintzleman, J. 445
Helm, Hardin (Gen.) 682
John L. (Lieut. Gov.) 739
S. L. 503
Helmholtz, Prof. 576
Helvati, M. 449
Helveti, F. M. 312
Hemingway, T. 285
Thomas 522
Hemming, William 292
Hemmingway, ___ 712
Henderson, Belle 840
Betty (Hill) 840
(& Co.) 900
David 840
H. (Dr.) 764
H. A. M. 326
H. P. 329
Isabel 840
James 840
James H. 840
James W. 840
James Woolfolk 840
John 840
Joseph 529
Lulu (Woolfolk) 840
Margaret 840
Margaret (Risk) 840
Martha 840
Mary 840
Rev. Mr. 96
Richard (Col.) 56, 892
Richard (& Co.) 292
Robert 840
Sallie 840
Samuel 840
Susie 840
W. S. 840
William 242, 241, 840
Hendersons, the 55, 495, 232
Hendricks, C. M. 445
Noel 445
Hennessee, J. R. 446
Hennet, George 580
Henning, ___ 496
Henry, Elijah 431
Elkanah 422
Gov. 900

Henry, Cont.
James 430
John 271, 445
Mat W. 421
Patrick 60, 485, 773
W. H. 421
Henshall, James 515
Hensley, Joseph 431
Heran, David 289
John M. 431
Herndon, Amanda 843
Bettie L. 844
C. T. 843
Charles T. 843, 844
G. W. 843
Henry C. (Dr.) 843
John 843
Lunsford 843
Lunsford L. 843
John 844
Mary 844
Mary (Collier) 844
Mary E. (Blackburn) 843
Mary J. 843
Mary J. (Herndon) 843
Petsey (Thomson) 843
Rodes T. 843
Susie 843
William 843
Zachary 843
Herr, Charles S. 63]
Dr. 14
Ethelbert D. 632
Frances M. (Dunning) 632
John 632
L. (Dr.) 160, 163, 175, 176
Lee P. 632
Levie 632
Herriott, Eleanor (Dickey) 869
Ephraim 231, 869
James W. 526
John 526
Sarah E. 869
Herron, J. L. 420
Hervey, J. H. 320
James T. (Dr.) 632
Mattie (Crutchfield) 633
Hewitt, J. M. 390
John M. 333
Lucilla (Payne) 673
Hickey, Colonel 405
Judge 81, 285, 343
Simon 329
T. M. 64
T. M. (Judge) 270
Thomas M. 270
Hickmans, the 491
Hickman, Capt. 425, 426
James L. 420, 441
Mr. (Rev.) 539
Hicks, A. C. 764
Abraham 421
Abram 432
Beverly 764
Beverley A. 501
Eveline 764
Kate 764
Lee 764
Martha (Ewing) 764
Minnie 764
Samuel 421
Hieronymous, Benjamin 139
Higbee, Alex 532
Alexander Campbell 624, 625
Betty (Berry) 625
Delilah 873
Emily 675
John 532, 533, 535, 624, 625, 873
John, Jr. 532, 536
Margaret (Ellison) 624
Martha 536
Higbee, Cont.
Martha E. 873
Paulina (Caldwell) 625
Peter 534
Sarah 770, 864
Higdon, Margaret 693
Higgins, A. S. 625, 631
A. Stout 842
Ann L. (Gibson) 806
Anne America 806
Annetta S. 842
Azariah 842
Azariah, Jr. 842
Azariah, Sr. 842
Azariah H. 842
Benjamin 864
Benjamin F. 842
Bettie (Porter) 843
Bettie C. (Webb) 806
Caroline Virginia 806
Charles W. 864
Claude G. 809
Eliza 526
Eliza (Byrns) 829
Eliza (Kay) 842
Eliza (Skillman) 842
Elizabeth (Brand) 806
Emma 864
family 806
George B. 809
H. B. 274, 446
Harvey J. 842, 864
Henry B. 631
J. 123
James 420, 430, 443
James E. 842
Jane Nash (Legrand) 809
Jane (Tyler) 864
Joel 121, 122, 123, 186, 285, 806, 809
Joel, Jr. 809
Joel (Maj.) 809
John 545, 829, 842
John Allen 806
Kate L. 809
Kate Legrand (Miss) 809
Kate Legrand (Higgins) Mrs. 809
Laura G. (Webster) 870
Lizzie L. (Gibson) 809
Lizzie Sayre 809
M. Webb 806
Margaret 806
Martha F. 843
Mary E. 842
Mary P. 870
Mr. 843
Nancy 879
Nannie (McDowell) 632
Priscilla (Wilmot) 631
R. 391, 323
R. Brand 806
Randall, G. (Maj.) 806
Richard 80, 266, 270, 280, 285, 391, 745, 806, 809
Richard, Sr. 806
Richard W. 843
Robert 806
Sallie (Short) 709
Sally (Allen) 806, 809
Sally (Maury) 806
(and Sanders) 266
Sarah 315, 842
Sarah E. 842
Sarah S. (Mrs.) 631
Sarah (Shelby) 809
Susan (Tyler) 864
Syria 806
W. W. 864
Walter 864
William 864
William M. 809
William S. 843
Higgins, Cont.
William W. (Dr.) 842
Wilmot 870
Wyatt K. 631
Wyatt Kay 842
Wyatt K. (Mrs.) 391
Hilgard, E. W. (Prof.) 13
Hill, A. P. (Gen.) 662
Betty 840
Elizabeth 859
H. B. 289, 355
H. B., Jr. 289
James 859
Jane 859
Jennie 703
John O. 450
Margaret 832, 851, 856, 859
Thomas 859
Hillenmeyer, Alfred 841
Caroline (Haan) 841
Carrie 841
Carrie (Haan) 841
Charles 840
Dominique 840
Ernest 841
Fortunatus 840
Francis 631, 841
Francis R. 840
H. F. vi, 204, 210, 523
Hector 841
Herbert 841
Jane 631, 840, 841
Jane (Bussy) 840
Kate 840, 841
Kate (Nance) 840
Luminatus 840
Maria 840
Mary (Ossenbeak) 841
Mr. 841
Peter Paul 840
Hillox, Henry H. 439
Hilt, Elias 431
Hines, 212
A. D. 663
Bennet 420
Hinkston, John (Capt.) 234
Hise, Elijah 309
Hite, Capt. 699
Sarah 760
Hix, Miss 652
Hoagland, Martin 445
Rebecca 870
Hoar, Senator 712
Hockaday, Susan 794
Philip 524
Hocker, Amanda White 620
Brother 621
Elizabeth (Dunn) 619
Harriet J. (Morrison) 620
J. 290
J. M. 619
J. M., Jr. 620, 733
Joseph 619
Mr. 621
Richard Wesley 620
Sarah Elizabeth 620
T. Logan 621
Tilman Logan 620
W. K. 706, 709
Hodges, A. G. 354
Albert G. 366, 370
Eglantine (Miller) 625
J. O., Jr. 307
John O. 314, 373, 476, 625
John Oden, Jr. 625
Mary (Messick) 625
Miss 646
Hoeing, Joseph 280
Hoffman, Judge 613
Matilda 613
Hogan, 240
Elihu 795

Hogan, Cont.
Elisha 66
James 239
John M. 421, 529
John P. 421
Josephine 761
William 430
Hogarty, A. J. 395
M. 444
Hogg, Georgette (Graves) 836
John T. 836
Holburn, Mr. 82
Holcombe, Sarah 575
Holden, B. F. 696
Richard 431
Holder 245
Capt. 243
John (Capt.) 261, 414
Holding, Richard 430
Samuel 420
Holladay, J. W. 714
Rosa Vertner Saxton 714
Hollan, Dr. 409
Holland, Lord 672
Mrs. 410
Hollenkamp, C. A. 630
Catharine (Schultz) 630
Joseph 630
Laura 630
Holley, Dr. 295, 301, 302, 304, 370, 404
Fannie 854
Henry Simpson 845
Horace (Dr.) 299, 765
Marian (Elker) 854
Mary M. 845
Miriam (Elkins) 845
Mrs. 302
President 603
Samuel 845, 854
Wesley 439
William 431
Hollingsworth, A. 311
Hollins, Mr. 182
Holloway, Annie 739
George 431
Holly, Dr. 270
Fanny 673
Hollyman, Gracie (Neal) 869
John 869
Holman, William 326
Holmes, A. 135
John 573
Nancy 573
Robert 391
Holsclaw 813
Jennie 813
Holt, Jane 314
Holt, J. H. (Capt.) 154
Hood, Gen. 603
Hook, Henry 430
Hooker, Benjamin 421
George 421
Hoomes, John (Col.) 133
Hooper, Nancy 504
Thomas 421
William 504
Hoover, Jacob 514
Hopkins, Bishop 331
Gen. 423
Samuel (Gen.) 559
Hopson, W. H. 334, 335, 515
W. H. (Dr.) 583
Hord, F. T. 86
Horene, Azariah 879
Charity E. 879
George 879
H. N. 879
John 879
Joseph 879
Mary 879
Mary (Banta) 879
Nancy 879
Horene, Cont.
Nancy (Higgins) 879
Horine, H. N. 529
Martha 529
Mary 529
Horn, H. 450
Hornsey, T. A. 394, 445
T. A. (Mrs.) 714
Hostetter, John 445, 840
Mary (Henderson) 840
Houghman, Michael 499
Houghten, Elizabeth 833
Houghton 856
John 526
Rachel 526
Rachel (Randolph) 856
Houlihan, Edmund 622
Edward 622
William J. 622
Houston, Mr. 354
Robert 140
Sam 620, 840
Howard, Benjamin 64, 65, 66, 259
Elizabeth 854
Ellen Key 661
Estelle (Spurr) 860, 861
J. L. 153
John 259, 861
John Eager (Gov.) 661
William 471
Howe, Edward 330
Havila (Sidner) 814
Howell, R. J. 312
Hubbard 695
Joseph 430
Huddleston, Fanny 593
John 593
Susan J. 593
Hudgins, Abner 439
Hudson, Col. 175, 513
Dudley 422
Elizabeth Bell 573
Florence (Royster) 805
John (Rev.) 573
Kelsey 476
Mrs. 792
___ (Royster) Mrs. 792
P. W. (Col.) 805
Huff, Samuel 422
Hufford, Rebecca 872
Huffman 232
Amanda (Allen) 806
Henry 805
James H. 806
L. R. 805, 806
Lindsay R. 806
Louann Mathers 806
Mary E. 806
Norman H. 806
Rebecca 872
Willard 806
Huggins (Barkley &) 166
Hughes, Augustus W. 785
Benjamin 421
Cornelius 784
Daniel 430
David 432
Ed 166
Elizabeth (Hume) 784
Harriet A. 784
J. C. (Dr.) 596
Jacob 65, 66, 89, 120, 122, 190, 289, 497, 499, 763, 793
Jacob (Hon.) 784
James 65, 351, 444
Jane 763
Jane R. 763, 784
John T. 806
Julia M. 783, 784, 793
Mary (Grimes) 806
Michael 806
Mr. 193
Hughes, Cont.
Rachel (Campbell) 784
Sarah 666
Thomas 89
W. T. 124, 193
William 431
Woodford 432
Hukel, Alice 802
Hukill, A. J. 445
Ed. 446
Hukle, Lizzie 800
Hull, Catharine M. 595
Frances H. 866
Hannah (Harness) 866
Henry (Col.) 866
Jacob 595
Rebecca (Cocks) 592
Hults, Sarah Jane 815
Humboldt, Baron 221
Hume, ___ 763, 784
Esther (Patton) 784
John 784
W. P. 190
Wm. P. 189
Humphreys, Charles 295, 303, 343
Mr. 182
Humston, Amanda 894
Amanda M. F. A. W. (Watkins) 893
Hannah H. (Bush) 894
M. C. 893, 894
Price 894
Sue A. 894
W. G. 893
Hundley, Charles 422, 492
Fanny 895
Hunnicutt, John 143
Hunleigh, W. E. 639
Hunt 219, 785
Abijah 276
Allie 499, 743
Allie G. 64, 69, 386, 786
Bros. 174
Caroline 859
Catharine (Burgess) 785
Catharine (Drummond) 785
Catharine (Grosh) 632
Charlton 143, 270, 271, 280, 313
(& Co.) 583
F. K. 66, 234, 354, 413, 596, 629, 632
farm 766
Francis K. 276, 306, 350
G. D. 122, 123, 154, 314, 499, 630
G. Drummond 786
Gavine Drummond 785, 786
George 324, 499, 785, 786
George W. 786
Gordon 629
J. D. 64, 125
J. D. (Judge) 600, 629
J. W. 406
J. W. (Mrs.) 393
John W. 80, 175, 276, 284, 286, 303, 331, 391, 522, 566, 655, 734, 735
John Wesley 632
Jonathan 785
Julia J. (Warfield) 632
Letitia Dudley Parrish 786
Lewis 325
Lewis (Rev.) 91
Lieut. 789
Livi 545
Maggie (Gallagher) 789
Maria B. 394, 596
Mollie (Craig) 789
P. B. 124
P. Burgess 449
Peter F. K. (Dr.) 122

Hunt, Cont.
Phebe (Fellows) 859
R. R. 166, 504
Robert 503
S. P. (Mrs.) 835
Timothy 859
William Gibbes 370
Hunter (& Bissicks) 580
C. W. 473
David 230
(Hawkins, Morrison) 580
J. J. 565
James 166
John 431
John J. 580
Julia 580
Lucy 905
Margaret Ann 565
Margaret (Bruce) 580
Huntington 90
Mr. 86, 751
Hurst, Amelia 843
Bryan 843
Bryant 174
Elizabeth 843
Elizabeth C. 849
Ellen 843
Hester (Bryan) 843
James 843
Jennie (Stone) 843
John 606
John B. 843, 849
John (Capt.) 843, 849
Lizzie 843
Lucy 606
Lydia 843
Maggie 843
Mary E. 843
Mary (Bealer) 843, 849
Nathaniel 843
Patsey 843
Polly 843
Sally 843
Samuel B. 843
Husman, Matthew 526
Huston, Elizabeth (Jackson) 622
J. B. 356, 413
J. B. (Gen.) 591
James 420, 442, 621
John B. 413, 563, 622
John Boyd (Hon.) 621
L. D. 526
Mary (McKee) 621
Mr. 670
Mary J. (Allen) 622
Wm. 670
Hutchcraft, John 122
Mr. 181
Hutcherson, Katie 824
Hutchison 654
Hutchinson, Col. 460
Miss 856
Hutsell, Fanny (Cleveland) 626
Jacob 780
Jennie (Williams) 626
John S. 626
Martha 780
Matthias 626
Matthias G. 626
Hutton, ___ 565
Margaret Ross 565
Hutzel, Jacob 499
Hyndman 681
Hynes, Alex R. 431

Igo, Harrison 439
Imlay, 219
Capt. 232
Indicott, John 432
Ingels, 230, 232
Boone 831
___ (Bruen) Mrs. 831
E. S. 894
Ingels, Cont.
Eliza M. 831
Elizabeth (Bruen) 894
Henry 894
Henry B. 894
Laurance B. 894
William McGrahnagan 894
Ingles, ___ 476
Thomas 529
Ingram, Abraham 431
Samuel (Hon.) 696
Innes, ___ (Mrs.) 689
Alexander 515
America 809
Annie 810
C. W. 121, 122, 513, 690
Charles 120
Charles W. 121, 510, 809
Charlie 810
Columbia (Davis) 809
Elizabeth 809
Flournoy 810
George W. 809
Henry 510
Henry E. 690, 809
Hugh 809
J. P. (Squire) 809
James 510, 809
John P. 506, 510, 513
John P., Jr. 809
Lena 810
Mary 810
Mary (Russell) 809
Mrs. 809
R. H. 513
Robert 809
Robert H. 510, 809
Sophia (Flournoy) 809
Squire 809
Susan 809
Innis, H. E. 65
Mary 721
Thomas 721
Inskeep, Tabitha 865
Irvin, Abraham 545
Ann E. (Armstrong) 894
Emma J. 894, 495
family 540, 894
Joseph 540
Joseph L. 895
Mary 893
Mattie V. (Logan) 894
R. A. 895
Robert A. 894, 895
Robert H. 894
Thomas S. 633
Irving, Washington 613
Irwin, Betsey (Marshall) 846
Col. 905
Dr. 424
Jean 692
John M. C. 846
Mr. 359

Jackson 282, 435
Andrew 286, 352, 376, 635, 764
Andrew (Gen.) 409
Annie (Payne) 674
C. 439
Col. 786, 789
Dr. 353
E. W. 480
Eliza 674
Elizabeth 622
Evelina 781
Gen. 70, 301, 341, 351, 404, 436, 642, 730, 839, 901
H. H. 479
Henry C. 439
James 439
John 166, 389, 472
Jackson, Cont.
John C. 674
John (Dr.) 674
John D. (Dr.) 713
John G. 673
Jordan 472
Misses 314
President 73, 341, 663
Richard 189
Robert 473, 474
Samuel 865
Samuel G. 622, 795
Stonewall 599, 673, 752
William 186
Jacob, John J. 830
Lucy (Robertson) 830
Susan 830
Jacobs, Edwin C. 565
Lilla C. 565
Jacoby, H. P. 471
Jaeger, Prof. 576
James, A. J. (Judge) 844
Anna (Skinner) 879
Annie (Gay) 880
Campbell A. 844
Clara (Nall) 844
Daniel 844, 879
Daniel F. 844
Daniel Fields 844
David H. 879, 880
Eleanor (Evans) 844
Eliza 364, 844
Elizabeth 844
Elmira 904
Helen 844
Henry 844
(I, of Scotland) 671
J. G. 537
Jennie 685, 880
John 844
John B. 844
John G. 685, 879, 880
Joseph 844, 879
Judge 523
Mary 844, 891
Mary Allison (Beattie) 844
Michael R. 859
Nancy 844
Nancy (Woods) 859
Nannie M. (Coleman) 880
Polly 844
Sallie Ann 859, 860
Sallie E. 844
Sally 844
Samuel A. 844
Sophia 844
Thomas P. 844
William 844
Jameson, Elizabeth 892
J. M. 211
January, A. J. 86
A. M. 320
Ephraim 241, 259
J. B. 135
James 241
James B. 391
Peter 241, 259
Samuel 256
Thomas 65, 259, 320, 331, 384, 391
Jarrett, Ritchie 421
Jasper, Miss 696
Javell 263
Jefferson, ___ 406
Joe 283
Mr. 70, 510, 511
President 83, 442
Thomas 61, 133
Jeffrey, Alex 635, 639
John 639
Rosa 375, 634, 635
Rosa Vertner (Mrs.) 634, 636

Jenkins, B. R. 154
Hamilton 491
Mr. 143
Richard 422
Jennings, Ann 672, 673, 853
Jereaume, Jean Baptiste 426
Jeter, Bernard 421
Hiram 421
R. H. 439
Jewett, David 860
Ruth (Beatty) 860
Susan 860
Johns, F. E. 450, 639
W. E. 446, 639
Johnson, ___ 555
A. S. (Gen.) 676
Albert 479, 673, 674
Albert Sidney (Gen.) 562
Alfred P. 674
Andrew 141, 282, 746, 823
Ann M. 716
Ann (Offutt) 674
Ann (Payne) 672
Ann (Viley) 674
Anna 892
Annie (Taylor) 675
Annie A. (Morgan) 636
Belle P. (Todd) 880
Benjamin 64
Betsy (Allen) 674
Betsy P. 674
Betsy (Payne) 674
C. C. 449
C. M. 160, 271, 636
C. M. (& Co.) 572
Claude M. 274, 634
D. V. 413, 445, 450
Dan Vertner 639
Dick 495
Dick (Col.) 495
E. M. 143
E. M. (Frost) 636
E. P. 143, 354
Edwin 880
Edwin H. 880
Elizabeth 674, 853
Elizabeth (Payne) 635
Euclid Lane 674
G. W. 123
George W. 635, 674
George W. (Hon.) 670
H. 286
Isaac 473, 541
J. F. 166
J. H. 372
James 294, 633, 674, 675
Jennie R. 639
Jilson (Col.) 673
John 781
John B. 636, 639
John T. 371, 515
John T. (Elder) 732
Lewis 880
Lucy May 639
Lycurgus 675
Lydia (Taylor) 675
M. C. 66, 80, 285, 354, 386, 413, 441, 476, 479, 580, 591, 635
M. C. (Maj.) 286, 454, 599, 722
M. Blanche 639
M. Eva 639
Madison C. 229, 311, 392, 635, 674, 796
Mag. (Mrs.) 809
Mary S. 732
Mildred 880
Mildred A. (Randall) 639
Miss 630, 673
Mr. 210
Mrs. 634
Moiselle T. 639
Johnson, Cont.
Nancy (Payne) 673, 674
Nellie 880
Overton 445
P. P. (Maj.) 501
R. A. 160
R. F. 513
R. M. 55, 81
Rachel 626
Richard (Gen.) 831
Richard M. 309, 733, 853
Richard M. (Col.) 635, 673
Richard M. (Hon.) 232
Robert 55, 232, 495, 811
Robert (Col.) 635, 853
Robert F. 209, 512, 636, 812
Roberta T. 639
Rosa (Vertner) 634
Sallie 880
Sallie Ann (Clay) 636
Samuel 241
Sarah 776
Sarah (Goss) 880
Thomas P. 674
W. W. 445
William 431, 674, 880
William (Gen.) 672, 673
William (Maj.) 635
William, Sr. 674
William Henry 674
Johnston, Gen. 661, 683
Harris 680
J. F. 276
J. Fletcher 373, 392
James 420
John 331
John Fletcher 636
Joseph E. (Gen.) 616
P. P. 66, 312, 377, 392, 636
P. P. (Hon.) 404
Philip Preston 789
Sally (Chiles) 790
Jones 282, 754
C. 439
Clement 440, 441
David 895
David C. 439
Donald S. 872
E. H. (Dr.) 392
Elias 293
family 895
Gov. 354
Grace 492
H. O. 475
J. D. 471
J. R. 69
J. Law (Capt.) 703
J. Lawrence (Capt.) 350
Jabez 432
James 430, 431
Jennie 891
John 283, 380
Joseph 416
Levi 474
Lloyd 445
Maj. Gen. 679
Mary 529
Matthew 432
Mr. 354
Nancy 756
Nannie 314
Nelson R. 430, 431
Philip 421
Richard 504
Roger 485
S. (Miss) 710
Thomas 473, 546, 891, 895
William R. 445
Jonett, Jack 139
Jordan, John 277, 279, 331
John, Jr. 280, 283, 284, 286
Jordan, Cont.
Mr. 284
Jouett 270, 276, 375, 404, 406, 435
A. S. 436
George P. 271
George P. (Capt.) 441
Jack 140
Matthew H. 140, 374
Justice, Mary J. 809
Jourdan, W. D. 515
Judkin, J. A. 329

Kalakua (King) 415
Kalker, S. 420
Kant, John W. 143
Karrick, John W. 655
Mr. 600
Karsner, A. G. 844
Albert C. 845
Albert G. 845
Allie W. 845
Ann M. 845
Bettie P. 845
Casper 844, 845
Eva (Lail) 845
Frances A. (Cassell) 845
George 845
George D. 845
Jacob C. 845
Jennetta (Creath) 844
John 430, 845
Jonathan 845
Jonathan (Maj.) 844
Margaret 845
Susan M. 845
William C. 845
Kaskaskia 225
Kaufman 743
M. 274
Kauffman, Moses 413, 642
Kavanaugh, A. W. 160
H. H. 326, 474
Kay, America 826
Eliza 842
Elizabeth 826
Elizabeth (Due) 826
Jane 826
John 420, 784
Martha 826
Mary Ann 784
Polly 826
Robert 826
Rosa A. 826
Kaye, J. C. 166
Kearny 230
Alice 810
Catharine 810
Daniel G. 810
Eliza (Molloy) 810
Francis L. 810
James Andrew 810
John 69
John Roger 810
John (Squire) 810
Lizzie 810
Mary 810
Patrick Henry 810
Sarah 810
William 810
Keen, Mrs. 405
Sanford 391
Keene, Ed 450
Elizabeth 674
George W. 421
Greenup 421
John 529
O. 142
Oliver 64
S. Y. 166, 169
Sanford 281
W. S. (Rev.) 529
Kehoe, James 330

Kehoe, Cont.
James (Rev.) 643
Keifer, Miss 722
Keiger, Andrew 446
Cash 446
Keiser, C. M. 856
Christopher 283
John 432, 859
John G. 449
Margaret (Ramsey) 859
Mary Ann 829
Nancy (Randolph) 856
Sarah (Randolph) 856
W. J. 856
Keith, Elizabeth 791
Kellar, J. F. 166
Kellerman, W. A. 312
Kelley, Elbert 642
Kelley, Ella (Elbert) 642
J. E. 420
Mattie 642
Robert 420
T. D. 446
T. D. (Dr.) 642
T. D., Jr. 642
Kelly, Mary 729
Samuel 241
Kemp, L. 450
Kemper, Levi 499
Polly 790
Tilghman 790
Timothy 500
Kendall, Amos 340, 342
Jackson 182
Kendrick, Dr. 330
Keningham, Benjamin 184
Kenneday, Matt 320
Thomas 401
Kennedy, Aria 803
Cliff 172
John 803
Miss 602
Thomas 140
Kenner, D. F. (Hon.) 160
Kenney, Benjamin 421
R. P. 189
Ro. P. 422
S. P. 121, 122, 123, 124
William M. 122
Kent, David 546
John W. 642
Kenton, Simon 55, 223, 230, 256, 363, 374, 533, 773, 875
Kerfoot, Mary 739
Kernsner, Casper 330
Kerr, Harvey 586
John (Rev.) 644
Kate 586
Rosetta E. 644
Key, Francis S. 661
Keys, Thomas 421
Kidd, Anna 641
Augustus C. 641
Capt. 641
Clark 641
E. J. 421
F. 450
Fannie 641
Frank 641
J. B. 450
J. B. (Dr.) 641
John B. 641
Joseph 641
Lena (Major) 641
Lizzie 641
Martha (Clark) 641
Mr. 641
Mrs. 605
P. C. 437
Philip C. 641
Philip C. (Capt.) 640
Samuel A. 640, 641
William 641
Kimball, W. P. 546
Kimbrough, J. M. 205
Joe M. 643
Mattie (Megibben) 643
King, (George of England) 223, 224, 613
Celia 895
Clark 529
D. A. 394
David A. 312
Ellison 475
G. W. 696
H. 480
Henry 476, 479
John 120, 421
John E. 416
Major 895
___ Mitchell 85
Rachel (Lowe) 895
Samuel 895
Sarah (Davis) 761
Susie M. 475
T. 331
Thomas 420, 430
W. S. 761
W. T. 733
Kinkead, Elizabeth (Shelby) 640
Elizabeth (Wickliffe) 640
G. B. 274
George B. 306, 349, 441, 686
George Blackburn 599, 640
George Blackburn (Hon.) 713
H. P. 129, 450
James 120
John P. 421
Judge 640
Margaret 599
___ (Sehlby) Mrs. 902
W. B. 64, 124, 311, 599
W. B. (Hon.) 731
W. B. (Judge) 375, 599, 639, 640, 722, 902
William B. 413
William B. (Hon.) 69
William Berry 640
Kinnaird, Dr. 190
J. G. 121, 122, 129, 194
J. M. 189
James (Dr.) 491
James G. 491
James Grant 765
Joseph M. 765
Joseph M. (Dr.) 764, 765
Lucy (Hayes) 765
Sarah E. (Grant) 765
Sarah G. 765
Thomas H. (Dr.) 765
Kinney, William 430
Kirby, Maurice 312
Zach 421
Kirk, D. B. 784
Mattie (George) 784
Kirkpatrick, Anna Belle 881
Carrie L. (Morgan) 881
Carrie R. 881
Charity (Sparks) 880
James N. 881
John H. 881
Lloyd R. 881
N. 445
Nathaniel M. 880, 881
Sally Ann (Moore) 881
Sarah 760, 881
William 880, 881
Kirtley, Frances 829
Jeremiah 432
Nancy 835
R. 153
Simeon 160
Kirtner, Christopher 256
Widow 256
Kise, William 526
Kiser, Ben 280, 284
Kiser, Cont.
Jacob 330
Benjamin 281
C. M. 514
John 330, 602
Kize, John 421
Kizer, Benjamin 384, 403
Klarenvar, Eliza (Wilson) 810
William 810
Klopf, John 860
Mamie G. 860
Nannie J. (Ramsey) 860
Knapp, H. (Dr.) 764
Mary C. (Curle) 764
Mr. 41
Kneas, Samuel H. 81
Kniffin, W. C. (Rev.) 514
Knight, Geo. B. 143
Kokel, Sol 421
Kraus, Jacob 445
Kreiger, Jacob, Sr. 80
Kroesing, A. 631

Lacy, S. H. 473
LaFayette 282
G. W. (Col.) 405
Gen. 383, 405, 406, 836
Marquis de 61, 301, 374
Lafon, Edward 143
Nicholas 134
Lail, Eva 845
John 845
Lair, Samuel 514
Laird, Margaret 842
Moses E. 515
Lake, Adam 420, 432
Richard 389
Lamar, J. S. 335
Lamb, Jonathan 861
Mary 861
Mary (Allen) 861
Lamme, Maria 862
Lancaster, ___ 555
A. B. 445
Addie 775
(Cassell &) 592
Emily Geers 775
G. W. 651
George 646
George W. 650, 651
Henry 775
M. P. 275, 289, 386, 596
M. P. (Mrs.) 391
Magdalen Davis 596
Lanckart, Henry 330
Joseph 393
Lanckhart, G. 439
S. 439
Land, Sarah (Spears) 902
Lander, Mrs. 282
Landers, Bennett (Dr.) 705
Eleanor (Stephens) 705
Landrum, Joseph 211
Lane, Annie 673
Joseph 873
Martha (Barkley) 873
Thomas G. 431
Laney, S. 504
Langdon, Thomas (Capt.) 642
Langenbeick, Prof. 576
Langhorn, Miss 634
Langline, Elizabeth 903
John 903
Lankhart, Joseph 421
Lanpher, Ellen 904
Lansberry, John 431
Lantz, J. A. 469
Laprodelir, H. D. 593
Lard, Mr. 335
Moses E. 334, 372, 535
Laudaman, Rachel 856
Laudeman, D. D. 649

Laudeman, Cont.
Elizabeth 826
Elizabeth (McGuire) 856
Elizabeth (Montague) 649
Frederick 649, 826, 856
Harvey B. 649
Logan H. 649
Jacob 649
Mamie E. 649
Mary A. 800
Mary T. 800
Mary Thomas 826
William H. 649
Lauter, Wyatt 432
Lavington, Lord 671
Lawless, Sol. 450
Lawell, A. 123
Lawes, Mr. 23
Lawrence, J. M. 160
John 421
Lawson, Mrs. 825
Lay, Elijah 430
Sylvester 431
Layton, Rebecca 821
T. K. 390
Leach, Cageby 810
E. H. 810
J. C. B. 450
James 64
M. C. 445
Mr. 811
Mrs. 811
Sarah G. (Hall) 811
Leary, Mr. 312, 330
Leavel, Ann J. (Thorns) 865
John T. 865
Mary E. 865
Theodosia V. 865
Thomas T. 865
Leavy, family 435
Mrs. 393
W. A. 286, 390
William 230, 276, 286, 303, 329, 391, 405
William A. 270, 277, 279, 313, 385, 386, 580
Lee 260
Archilles 431
Anthony 471
Augustus 744
Gen. 562, 630, 683, 780, 800, 816
H. 480
Henry 401, 476
J. 473
"Aunt Nancy" 260, 471
Nancy ("Old Aunt") 470
Robert E. (Gen.) 673
William 419
Lefevre, Col. 682
Leggins, William 421
Legrand, Abner 809
Jane Nash 809
Lell, John William 646
Lemmon, James 405
Lemon, J. C. 122
James 421
Joseph 421, 511
Leonard, Hugh 445
James 439
Leslie, Gen. 844
Gov. 563, 619, 629, 685
Leslie (Lisle?) 845
P. H. 311
R. E. 450
T. M. 329
Letcher, G. R. 449
Gov. 374
John W. 439
R. P. 81
S. M. 306
S. M. (Dr.) 354
S. M., Jr. 449
Letton, James 189
Mr. 190
LeVasseur, Col. 405
Levasy, J. W. 439
Levett, A. P. (Mrs.) 312
Lewalen, Nancy 876
Lewis 770
A. A. 211
Alpheus 835
America (Kay) 826
Annie 896
Betsy (Payne) 673
C. S. 371
Charles 420
Charles B. 231
Col. 422, 424, 425, 429, 443, 763
David 445
Dudley (Mrs.) 673
Elizabeth (Payne) 854
G. W. 372
Hector P. 184
Hector P. (Maj.) 810
Higgins 694
Higgins B. 896
J. B. 372
J. T. (Dr.) 830
James 854
Kate (Reece) 896
Kitty 674
L. L. 826
Margaret (Cassell) 896
___ (Payne) Mrs. 854
Samuel 140
Samuel H. 896
Samuel L. 896
Samuel R. 896
Sarah J. (Bosworth) 830
T. 473
Theo. 896
Theodosia Ann 835
Theodosia (Turner) 835
Thomas 64, 65, 66, 140, 323, 419, 673, 854
William 416, 430, 422
William (Capt.) 589
William (Col.) 442
William R. 896
Liebig 16
Liebreick, Prof. 576
Light, George C. 303, 326
Lilly, Evan 650, 752
Margaret A. (McCarter) 650
P. 629
Lincoln 839, 855
Gen. 259
Mrs. 405, 591
President 79, 405, 469, 605, 609, 610, 670, 712, 726
Lindsay, A. R. 431
Elizabeth 229, 231
(graveyard) 230
Henry 231
Isaac 472
James 226, 231, 241
Joseph 226, 231, 241, 421
W. C. 210
William 231
Lindsley, Elizabeth 862
Jane 862
Linginfelter, D. 420
John 420
Linn, J. H. 326
Samuel 431
Linsey, Prof. 722
Linzen, F. W. 449
Lisle, Amanda 845
Clayburn 845
Elizabeth T. 846
F. M. 445
Fannie M. 846
H. Holley 846
Henriette 846
Lisle, Cont.
Ibzan 845
J. T. 126
James 845
James C. 845
James L. 846
John 845
Manson 845
Mary M. (Holley) 845
Miriam H. 846
Nancy 846
Nancy (George) 845
R. 166
Rufus 845, 846
Samuel H. 846
Virginia H. 846
Zipporah 845
Little, John 421
Littrell, John 421
Llewellyn, David 445
Joe 445
Locke, W. W. 473
Lockhart, H. 154
M. R. 446
Loevenhart, Henry 336, 644, 645
Jennie (Goldsmith) 645
Lee 644, 645, 722
Solomon 645
Logan 250
Archie 532
Benjamin 292
Benjamin (Col.) 249
C. 320
Col. 229, 252, 253
David 386
Dr. 804
Gen. 620
George 524
J. 143
J. H. (Rev.) 525, 894, 895
J. L. 765
James E. 765
John 400
Kate 831
Lucy (Arnold) 765
Mary (Venable) 895
Mattie V. 894
Robert 231, 831
Squire 810
W. B. 320
William 444
Logsdon, Joseph 416
Logue, James 271, 312, 385, 386
Logwood, Mr. 711
Susan P. (Randall) 650
T. S. 446, 633
Thomas S. 650
Lomax, (Maj. General) 789
London, P. L. 593
Loney, E. W. 445
T. J. 445
Long, Anthony 430
Col. 73
Edward 439, 445
Emma 592
Hartwell 421
James 143
Mr. 143
N. P. 393
Robert 592
William 122, 421
Longhedge, Fannie C. 565
W. J. 565
Longly, John G. 515
Longstreet, Gen. 681, 682
Loos, C. L. 310, 311, 504
Charles Louis 643
Guillaume 643
Jacques G. 643
President 415
Rosetta E. (Kerr) 644

Lorimer, G. C. 324
Loud, D. A. 446, 646
David A. 645, 646
G. W. 646
Ida 604
Richard 645
Louis xvi 260
Love, John 443
John S. 421
Margaret 696, 700
Lowe, Buford 790
James 790
James R. 790
John M. 439
Louisa (Mitchell) 790
Mattie C. (Owen) 790
Rachel 896
Ruth (Thackery) 790
William H. 790
Lowry, ___ 710
T. W. 444
Lucas, Fannie H. 601
Sarah 762
Lucy, Bella 603
J. A. (Dr.) 603
Sister 649, 650
Ludlow, J. L. 85
Miss 596
Luigart, Ann 811
Frederick William 811
George 811
Gustave 811
(& Harting) 631
John 811
Joseph 811
Mary 811
R. (Baugartner) 811
Lunsen, James 432
Lusby, W. H. 65, 446
Lute, Andrew 476
Lutz, John 285
John (Prof.) 304
Lydick 515
Barbara 814, 815
Fannie 804
Jacob 814, 815
Laura 804
Mary 720, 815
Polly 814
Lyle, Cornelia (Railey) 896
Cornelius 896
Earnest 896
Emily (Railey) 896
Fanny (Hundley) 895
Irvin 895
J. K. (Rev.) 514
J. Irvin 896
Joe 895, 896
Joel I. 895
John 319, 553
John N. 524
John R. 534
John (Rev.) 91, 545, 894, 895
Marion T. 896
Lynd, S. W. 324
Lyne, Jane (Kay) 826
S. C. 166
Lyons, J. F. 471
Lytle, H. H. 474
Henry H. 473, 474
James 421
Robert 421

McAfee 219
A. L. 66
Robert (Gen.) 223
Jemima 851
Robert 851
McAlister, Edward 741
McAllister, Edward 569
Eliza Brand 569
Mrs. 393
McBean, Daniel 389
McBean, Cont.
W. 331
William 62, 277, 279, 283, 286, 389
McBeath, Hattie 556
T. R. 556
McBlair, Mr. 182
McBrayer, Lucy J. 604
McBride, Capt. 252
James 241, 259
Jane (Haggine) 842
William 842
William (Capt.) 251
McCabe 219
Thomas 446
McCall, William H. 422
McCalla, Andrew 294, 366, 385, 386, 391, 405
Andrew (Mrs.) 410
Gen. 405, 443
John M. 406, 422, 444
John M. (Gen.) 365, 409, 410
John W. 392
William L. 319
McCallie, F. T. 166
Frank 236, 239
William 431
McCalister, E. (Mrs.) 391
McCammant, Samuel 421
McCann 855
Betty (Anderson) 769
Capt. 812
Hezekiah 782
Howard 450
J. Smith 174
James A. 769
John 769
Lydia 769
Mary (Baker) 855
Mary Ellen (Coons) 782
Neal 66
R. B. 855
Rube 450
Sallie 769
Thomas 589
Thomas W. 450
W. E. 766, 769
William E. 769
McCardy, Kate (White) 655
R. J. 711, 715
Robert J. 655
McCarley, Ezekiel 431
McCarter, Margaret A. 650
McCarty 426
Dennis 421
Edward 439
McCauley, John 279
McCaw, Sallie 674
Thomas 450
McChesney, J. W. 420
Martha (Curry) 654
W. S. 665
W. S., Jr. 413
William S. 654
McChord, ___ 322
James 306, 309, 320, 669
John 320
Mr. 321
McClain, Alexander 241
Daniel 241
McClanahan, Catharine 746
Elijah 540, 899
Elizabeth 596, 899
Laura T. 899
Percy M. 899
Robert 540, 899
Robert B. 899
McClearn, Joseph 389
McClellan, Catharine (Matthews) 651
Gen. 622
H. B. 314
H. B. (Maj.) 651
McClellan, Cont.
J. L. 312
Maj. 651
McClelland (Beatty & Co.) 166
Benjamin 431
Byron 166
J. M. 166
McClenny, Micajah 432
McClung 219
Micajah 431
McClure, J. T. 711
Julia E. (Smith) 711
McConathy, Asa 64, 540, 654, 899
G. B. 893, 896
Jacob 896
Martha 893
Rebecca (Berry) 899
McConnell 224, 229, 239, 412, 540, 819
Alexander 226, 230, 236 241, 259
Col. 405
___ (Elliott) Mrs. 811
Francis 226, 230, 241, 421
Frank 812
(graveyard) 230
James 226, 230, 241, 421, 674, 811
James, Jr. 556
James Sr. 556
James W. 811, 812
Kitty (Payne) 674
Maggie W. (Toleson) 812
Mrs. 811
Sarah B. 666
T. L. 450
William 55, 223, 226, 230, 241, 242, 431, 811
William L. 431
McCormack, J. 274
McCoun, Miles 389
McCourt, John 446
McCown 679
Professor 439
McCoy, James 160
Mr. 329
McCracken, Anna 654
Ella 654
Emily (Watt) 654
John 122, 153, 654
Kate (Shivel) 654
Katie 654
M. W. 439
Maggie 654
William 153, 654
McCreary, Col. 630
Gov. 86, 414, 660, 810
Polly 545
McCrosky, Elijah 422
Eliza 872
Samuel 872
McCubbing, Isabella 882
Isabella (Waugh) 881
James 881
Jessie 882
John 881
Maggie 882
Marian 882
Mary Swan 881, 882
William 882
McCullough, J. L. 299
L. 320, 391
Nancy 856
Robert 421
S. D. 354, 374, 444
Samuel 856
Samuel D. 299, 314, 384, 444
McCune, Samuel 431
McCurdy, A. H. 446
McDaniel, Adeline (Gregg) 851
Allen C. 431
Benjamin 850

McDaniel, Cont.
Betsey 851
D. N. 850
David 850
E. 421
James 850
Jemima (McAfee) 851
Lettie 850
Mat 850
Mollie 851
Nancy (Sharon) 850
Niel 850
Roland 850
S. E. 850
Samuel 473
Williard 851
McDermid, Francis 241
McDermott, Ellen 606
McDonal, Mary 863
McDonald, (Carter &) 212
clan 756
family 259
Francis 241
Henry 235, 241, 259, 432
Hugh 241
James 241
Jane 756
John 241
John M. 241
Mary (Moxley 756
Rice 756
Widow 256
William 241, 492
McDowell 64
Abraham 421
Charles (Gen.) 900
Col. 675
Ephraim (Dr.) 902
H. 174, 175
James 401, 416
John 64, 65, 69, 256, 294, 385, 401, 422,
John (Maj.) 901
Nannie 632
Nash 524
Richard 422
Samuel 64, 294, 421
W. 416
McElhinny, Robert 556, 655
McElory, W. P. 445
McFadden, J. G. 166
McFarin, James 419
McFarland, Mrs. 455
McFeatters, Matthew 525, 526
Mathew (Rev.) 526
McFerran, J. C. & Son 174
McGarvey, J. W. 334, 335, 515, 535
J. W. (Elder) 651, 652
J. W. (Rev.) 723
Nellie 723
McGary 250
Daniel 431
McGee, ___ 466
William 226
McGibben, J. K. 166
McGibbon, T. J. 166, 193
McGill, John 534
McGinty, James 241
McGowen, T. B. 270
McGrath, Bryan 653
Elizabeth (Moore) 654
H. P. 160, 874
Henry Price 163, 653
Terrence 653, 654
McGregor, Alexander 383, 389
McGruder, Allan B. 389
McGuire, Father 314
Elizabeth 856
Harvey 856
James 439
Jennie 722
Mary A. (Thorns) 865
McGurk, Susan 776
McIlvain, Dr. 424
J. W. 124, 125
McIlvaine, Thomas 432
McIntire (& Swiney) 166
D. 153
H. I. 439
James 160, 161
McIsaac, John 421
McIsaacs, James 545
McKee, Alexander 292
Col. 822
Hugh 449, 451
J. R. (Dr.) 166
John 432, 622
Mary 621
W. R. (Col.) 451
William R. 80, 440
William R. (Col.) 441
McKenny, Jennie 764
Sarah (Ferguson) 764
William 764
McKenzie, Robert 292
McKinley, John 320
McKinney, J. G. 271, 289
J. Q. 66
John 95, 254, 291, 312
Mr. 255
Wildcat 231
McKinzie, William (Prof.) 576
McLean, Jonathan 421
McLellan (Swigert &) 214
McMahon, Edward 330
Peter 330
McMain, John 439
McMakin, Samuel 420
McMeekin, Archibald F. 850
Bettie 850
Charles 850
Eliza (Gilbert) 850
James 850
Jeremiah 850, 881
John 881
Minerva (Ross) 850
Nancy (Clark) 850
Nancy Ann (Clark) 881
Sallie 850
Samuel 850, 881
Sarah (Gilbert) 881
McMichael 226
R. 290, 655, 711
McMillan, Dr. 846
James 64, 65
Lou 475
G. W. (Dr.) 444
William 416
McMullins, Samuel 241
McMurdie, F. 416
McMurtrie, Dr. 842
Sallie (Haggin) 842
McMurtry, Benjamin 652
Elizabeth (Clark) 760
Eva F. (Worden) 652
George 449
John 121, 122, 736, 760
McNair, James 280
John 385
Robert H. 391
McNeil, Archie 541
McNutt, Gov. 653
McPheaters, C. 474
McPheeters, Martha 875
McQuia, John 421
McQuillen, Thomas 421
McRoberts, P. M. 210

Mabon, William 450
Macalister, Edward 285
Mrs. 455
MacBean, William 385
Maccoun, James 385
Macy Bros. 174
Maddock, Nora 816
Maddox, John G. 760
Miss 794
Sophia 760
Madison, Dolly (Todd) 673
James 673
Mr. 70, 511
Maj. 425
President 342, 509
Maffit 326
Magee, John 691
Mary 691
Mary (Bledsoe) 692
Magill, Ellen Mary 812
Maglone, Whit. 450
Magoffin, Gov. 372, 452, 691
Magruder, Gen. 651
Maguire, Eliza D. 816
Harry 816
John 330
Mahan, Alex 431
Mahon, Alex 421
Alice 570
William 570
Mahoneney, Fielding 422
Mahoney, James 439
Mr. 500
Major (family) 641
Lena 641
Mildred 739
Mallory, Garrick (Hon.) 740
Mamon, E. M. 471
Man, Mary E. 610
Samuel 610
Manly, Basil, Jr. 329
Mann, A. Dudley 661
S. 166
Mans, Mary M. 871
Rebecca J. (Mrs.) 871
William F. 871
Mansfield, E. D. 85
Manuel, Abraham 421
March, Annie Lane 672
James 716
Marders, John 174
Marion, E. M. 479
Gen. 900
Markham, Ann 822
Markley, Jacob 432
Markham, Virginia 664
Marquam, J. P. 311
W. H. 311
Marrs, Samuel 431
Mars, J. R. 372
Marsh, ___ 656
Ann 715
Emma 710
Marshall, 61, 63, 219, 223, 259, 275, 440, 655, 892
A. K. 66, 893
A. W. 666
Betsey 846
Betsey (Glass) 846
C. K. 335
C. K. (Rev.) 753
Elizabeth (Cooke) 849
Elizabeth (Evans) 772
Glass 97, 526, 846
___ (Hart) Mrs. 893
Humphrey 66, 256, 339, 436, 639, 846
Humphrey (Col.) 441
Humphrey (Gen.) 524, 675, 680
James 846
Jennie (Vance) 846
John (Chief Justice) 822
Joseph G. 846
Lewis 140
Lewis C. 893
Lewis (Dr.) 345, 639, 796
Louis (Dr.) 305, 701
Martha 602
Martha Ann (Foster) 846

Marshall, Cont.
Mary Ann (Boyd) 849
Mr. 849
Rachel 846
Robert 524, 525, 526, 772, 846, 849
Robert (Rev.) 691 846
Roberta Laurena 849
S. G. 515
Samuel 846
Samuel W. 849
Sarah B. 846
Sarah B. (West) 666
T. A. 81
T. (Gen.) 822
Thomas 61, 256
Thomas A. 256, 295, 343, 743, 796
Thomas A. (Chief Justice) 796
Thomas F. 66, 141, 306, 345, 874
Thomas (Col.) 256, 275
"Tom" 633
Martin, Ann B. (Shreve) 665
C. 445
Capt. 422
Charles 431
Dr. 12, 189
Elizabeth 845
Helen B. 572
Hugh 241
Isaac T. 492
James G. 439
John 241
Jonathan 485
Lewis 549
Lewis Y. 665
Mr. 45
R. E. (Lieut.) 721
R. F. 492
Rachel 721
Richard 549
S. D. (Dr.) 183, 186
Samuel 241, 430
Samuel (Dr.) 12
Samuel D. (Dr.) 572
Thomas L. 654, 665
William 241, 430
William, Sr. 241
Martyn, Henry (Dr.) 719
Marvin, Joel H. 526
Mason, George 439
John 499, 502, 785
John T. 286
Margaret 859
Mary Fleming 583
Mr. 682
Masoner, William 445
Massy, Edmond 849
Ellen (Moore) 849
Masterson 263
Celeb 241
Mrs. 231, 255
James 55, 223, 226, 231, 241, 432, 520
Richard 421, 519, 860
Robert 421, 432
Mather, Robert 420
Mathews, ___ 500
Matthew, ___ 331
Matthews, Catharine 651
Frank 450
George H. 651
J. D. 320
J. D. (Rev.) 261
John 790
John D. 322
Joshua 430
Polly (Kemper) 790
Samuel 790
Stanley (Judge) 302
Susan A. 790
T. J. (Prof.) 303
Matthews, Cont.
Thomas J. 302
William M. 386, 450
Matson, J. 189
J. S. 122
Maupin, Thomas 439
Maury, Sally 806
Mausfield 631
Maximilian 682, 683
Maxwell 231
James 420, 849
John 55, 64, 223, 226, 230, 285, 319, 389, 575, 705
John, Jr. 420
Mary 705
Naomi 849
Robert 420
Sarah 230
May, Charles Huston 663
John 292
John W. 663
Leslie 663
Virginia 663
Victoria (Cunningham) 662
W. 274
W. H. 445
W. H. (Capt.) 662, 663
William C. 662
Maydwell, A. 393
Alex 446
Mayer, H. C. 122
Mayes, Daniel 64, 295, 343
Daniel (Judge) 622
Judge 640
Maynor, Nathan 431
Mead, Capt. 424
Meade, Bishop 496
David (Col.) 366
Mary Jane 556
W. (Dr.) 556
Means, Hugh 89
Meek, Thomas 513
Mefford, Andrew 421
B. M. 651
Megee, Dean 555
Sallie C. 555
Magibben, Mattie 643
T. J. 205, 643
Megowan, Capt. 422
D. 143
David 80, 270, 280
James 432
James F. 439
James S. 493
Joseph R. 65
Robert 280, 319, 402, 444
Stewart W. 420, 430
Stewart W. (Capt.) 436
Thomas B. 65, 89, 656, 710
"Uncle" Tommy 280
Meigs 800
Melish 219, 282
Mell, P. H. (Rev.) 415
Melleney, Eliza (Feeny) 666
William 666
Mellenny, William M. 590
Menefee 63
Menifee, Richard H. 306, 344
Mentelle, Mrs. 385
W. 374
Waldemarde, Sr. 260
Mercer, W. N. (Dr.) 153
Merchant, J. L. 439
Willis 479
Meredith 46
Samuel (Col.) 12
William M. 613, 741
Merrick, Wright 315, 384
Merrill, Benjamin 320
Eva 690
J. J. 166
M. (Miss) 393
William 430
Merriwether, George 292
Jesse 476
Mesner, Peter 430
Messick, B. M. 326
Hettie J. 902
Mary 625
Nanny (Spears) 902
Zack 903
Messmore, Peter 420
Metcalf 219
Allen 422
J. P. 290
Metcalfe 459
Col. 659
Gen. 73
George 445
Gov. 81, 82, 344, 540, 656
Henry C. 445
James P. 660
Keturah H. 656
Leonidas 656
Peter 432
Metter, William 431
Meyer, H. 336
N. 336
Michaux 219
Mikins, John 256
Milward, L. P. 329
Miles, William 422
Millbank, Charles 594
John 594
Lord 594
Miller, Ann M. 766
Beverly 421
C. W. 326
Charles W. (Rev.) 664
Clarissa 596
Col. 614
Dr. 174
E. L. 76
Eglantine 625
Elizabeth 716
Ethwal 851
Eudosia (Rupard) 766
George 143, 766
George W. 766
Isaac (Col.) 625
Isaac S. 766
Isaac S., Jr. 766
Isaac S., Sr. 765
J. 515
J. J. 372, 373
J. P. 421
J. Henry 166
James 174, 765
James H. 439
John T. 663, 715, 735
Joseph 765, 766
Joseph F. 664
Joseph W. 766
Katie 766
Lillie 851
Margaret 560
Mary H. (Shely) 664
Matilda (Tudor) 664
Mattie H. 766
Miss 674
Mr. 180, 181, 735
Rev. Dr. 285
Robert 391
Samuel (Rev.) 560
Susan 766
Susannah (Rector) 765
Thomas 445
Virginia (Markham) 664
William 389, 445
Milligan, A. R. 311
Belle R. 591
Robert 309, 310, 311
Robert (Elder) 621
Millon, Rosa 766
Mills, A. W. (Dr.) 553
B. G. 85

Mills, Cont.
Benjamin 64
John (Dr.) 553
Judge 344, 739
Zophar 356
Milton, B. T. 69
E. 581
Eben 122
Milward, ___ 461
Charles 449
Charles (Maj.) 656
Col. 659
(& Co.) 259
Eliza (Young) 656
H. K. 284, 372
H. K. (Col.) 659
J. U. 659
Joseph 656
Keturah H. (Metcalfe) 656
L. P. 449
Maj. 659
Mrs. 656
W. R. 329, 659
William 656
William R. 413, 660
Minteer, William 814
Mitchell, 55, 232, 249, 495
Boswell 761
David 235, 241
George 790, 862
George S. 545
James 256
Lizzie (Steele) 862
Louisa 790
Maj. Gen. 661
Margaret 554
Martha 752
Mary 814
Mildred 761
Pamelia 790
Richard 761
Susan 712
T. D. 594, 666
Thomas 289, 375, 386, 431
Thomas D. 370
Thomas D. (Dr.) 305
Thomas D. (Prof.) 712
Virginia (Taylor) 666
William 241, 242, 421
Mitchum, Claude 446
M'Kee 242
Moffat, Henry 430
Molloy, Eliza 810
Monaghan, Edward 766
Hannah 766
Hugh J. 766
James 766
Rosa (Millon) 766
Rosie 766
William 766
Monks, Agnes C. 753
T. 444
Thomas 420, 753
Monroe 282
James 471
John 64
President 201, 344, 404, 409, 901
T. B. 271
Thomas B. 663, 689
Thomas B., Jr. 372
Victor 663
William Winder 66?
Montague 723
James 832
John 446
T. J. 736
Thomas 649
Montgomery, Alex 382
Alexander 854
Dr. 424
Elizabeth 854
Judge 782
Montgomery, Cont.
Martha (Downey) 854
Miss 390
Mr. (Rev.) 330
Philip 431
William 421
William (Maj.) 854
Montmollin, F. 121, 143
James 449
Mrs. 391, 455
Moon, John 421
John A. 420
Mooney, C. E. 439
Mr. 461
Moore, Alexander 545
Alexander C. 899
Angus 430
Butler 849
C. 431
C. C. 46, 475, 506
C. S. 432
Caroline (Hunt) 859
Catharine (Crawford) 899
Charles W. 666
Col. 174
Courtney (Webster) 849
E. L. 450
Elizabeth C. (Hurst) 849
Ella 859
Ella L. 859
Ellen 849
Emily E. 859
Gabriel 515
Garland 421
George W. 859
H. 445
James 294, 330, 439, 556
James (Rev.) 9, 92, 294, 295
John 899
John (Capt.) 666
John T. 431
Joseph 899
Lawson 570
Loren 859
Margaret (Randolph) 899, 900
Maria (Steele) 862
Mary E. (Hurst) 843
Mary E. (Ward) 849
Mary J. 570
Mr. 294, 331, 332, 529
Nancy 900
Nathaniel 881
Oscar F. 356
Peter 746
Philena (Amsden) 859
Sally Ann 881
Samuel F. 421
Sarah B. (McConnell) 666
T. G. (Capt.) 160, 163
Thomas C. 430
Thomas P. 421
Thomas W. 666
Thornton 842, 843, 849
Tom 596
W. G. (Dr.) 666
William 510, 849
William G. 666
William H. 421
Moorehead 219
Moran, Hugh A. 796
More, Amanda C. 781
Thomas L. 781
Morehead, C. S. 309
Charles S. 66
Gov. 356, 676
Morford, Sarah 712
Morgan, 456, 462, 465, 756, 762, 781, 786, 789, 792, 880, 881, 896
A. G. 439, 440, 441
A. G. (Col.) 806
Alex J. 636
Anne America (Higgins) 806
Morgan, Cont.
Annie A. 636
C. C. 166, 189, 413
C. H. 392, 445
C. H. (Capt.) 464
Calvin 556
Calvin C. 186, 439, 653, 655
Carrie L. 881
Charlton 882
Charlton H. (Capt.) 661
Col. 662
Commodore 152
Daniel (Gen.) 655
Eliza (Cowgill) 882
Ella 882
Ellen Key Howard 661
George 882
George W. 881, 882
Gen. 462, 463, 582, 589, 629, 630, 646, 650, 654, 656, 662, 665, 703, 746, 780
Gov. 605
Henry 882
J. R. 446, 882
James 253
John 173, 360, 460, 492, 655
John (Capt.) 453
John (Gen.) 369, 812
John A. 882
John A. (Gen.) 641
John H. 436
John H. (Capt.) 444, 445, 776
John H. (Gen.) 160, 161, 375, 451, 541, 562, 566, 604, 655, 579, 709, 786, 793, 800
John H. (Lieut.) 440
John Hunt (Gen.) 661
Johnnie 446
Key 445
Louis 374
Lt. Col. 450
Mary 882
Miss 584
Mrs. 254
Nicholas 882
R. C. 445
Rebecca (Dennis) 882
Richard 881, 882
Richard Curd (Col.) 661
S. J. 662
Sarah (Kirkpatrick) 881
Thomas 445
Wash (Maj.) 463
William 430
Morris, Bishop 326
J. C. 449
John 673
Mary (Payne) 673
Mr. 135
Robert 294
Morrison, Archibald 431
Archie 430
Col. 404
Harriet J. 620
(Hawkins & Hunter) 580
J. C. 430
James 65, 286, 383, 385
James (Col.) 231, 286, 301, 304, 581, 613
James H. 332
John 226, 241, 401, 620
John (Capt.) 231
John C. 430
Maj. 231, 374
Martha (Mrs.) 231
Moses 712
Mrs. 390
R. 444

Morrow, Andrew 421
Elizabeth 802
James 241
Morton, Abram 409
David T. (Dr.) 586
Elijah 431
Elizabeth (Rogers) 665
G. W. 64
J. B. 290, 386
J. H. 323, 406
J. R. 311, 450
J. R. (Captain) 450
Jeremiah R. 665
John 522, 665
John H. 65, 286, 341
Mary C. (Gratz) 666
W. R. 64
Wm. R. 142
William 276, 286, 313, 331, 391, 405, 492, 493, 535
Mosby, R. 153
Moseley, John 432
Moss, George 432
Mary 275
Prof. 576
Mossman, Andrew 669
Elizabeth (Taylor) 670
George A. 669
Sophie (Craft) 669
Mouett, Dr. 855
Mary (Price) 855
Moxley, Mary 756
Muir 501
Ann (Boone) 849
Bettie 904
Charles T. 850
E. S. vi, 849
Eliphalet 849
Elizabeth 870, 04
Francis A. 850
G. W. 69, 493
Harriet (Thomas) 870
Margaret A. (Tarlton) 850
Mollie A. 850
S. Boone 850
Samuel 849
Thomas 501, 904
W. L. 474
William 501
Willis 870
Mulder, George F. 421
Muldrow, Ann 829
Col. 829, 830
John 421
Rachel (Worley) 885
Mullay, W. H. 439
Mullen, James 664, 665
Mulligan, D. 274, 413
Dennis 589
J. H. 125, 395, 413
James H. 413
Mullins, S. G. 314
Munday, ___ 455, 459
Col. 706
James 182
Mark (Col.) 464
Mundy, Polly A. 492
Rev. 471
Munoz, Julian 449
Munson, Ellen Scott 580
Murdoch 282
Murphy (F. G. & Co.) 135, 153
J. C. 166
Murray, Lindley 346
W. S. 534
William 351, 383
Musgrove, William 421
Muter, George 389
Myers, Charles J. 593
J. W. 445
Jonathan 432
Melchior 330
Naegle, John 374
Nailor, Francis 422
Nall, Clara 844
Martin (Capt.) 844
Nance, Bernard 840
Joseph 840
Kate 840
Morand 840
Regina 840
Valentine 840
Napier, 671
Napoleon 576, 643, 682, 859
Napper, James 421
Nave, Annie 529
George 421
James 856
Mary 529
Nannie (Randolph) 856
Sarah 529
Naylor, John 431
Neal, Annie 861, 866, 869
Charles 869
Christopher 850
farm 861, 869
Frances 869
Gracie 869
Jane 869
John 869
Katie 869
Mary Ann (Ross) 850
Polly 869
Neale, James 420
W. L. 373
William Lewis (Capt.) 670
Neet, Capt. 81
Neil, Charles 420
Nancy 894
Nelaton, Prof. 576
Nelson, ___ 452
Gen. 449, 456, 459, 659
Harvey 491
Netherland, Benjamin 251, 256
Ben (Maj.) 259
Pawhattan 431
Neville, J. H. 309, 689
John H. 310, 312
Mary P. (Payne) 689
Nevins, H. V. D. 314
Newberry, Betty H. 709
George C. 576
Lida (Bosworth) 576
W. H. 393
Newcomb, Mary Jane 673, 674
Newman, David 905
Lizzie 905
Lizzie B. 905
Lucy (Grey) 905
Maggie 905
Nannie 905
Newton, Isaac (Sir) 380
Niblick, John 241
William 241
Nichol, John 421
Nicholas, Capt. 794
Cassandra (Roberts) 851
family 861
G. 366
George 339, 342, 350, 370, 400
George, (Col.) 295
Lizzie (Stonestreet) 794
Mr. 592
Nancy 851
Nelson 370
Robert 422
Thomas 851
W. D. 64, 69
William (Capt.) 589, 670
Nicholls, William T. 89
Nichols, Apperline 831
L. C. 450
S. C. 445
T. J. 166, 449
Nichols, Cont.
Thomas 64
William 491
Nicholson, Lewis H. 439
Parker C. 421
Nickle, Joseph 431
Noble, E. S. 381
J. C. 371
Thomas S. 375
Noel, Silas M. 324
Nord, J. N. 89
Norris, Ann Morton (Payne) 673
C. H. 166, 395
Mat (McDaniel) 851
Thomas 754
W. H. 445
Will 851
William 565
Norton, C. C. 393
Dr. 776
Elizabeth 581
G. W. 47, 289
George 264, 669
George W. 669
J. (Mrs.) 393
J. B. 64, 444
John 80, 669
John (Mrs.) 390, 391
Stephen 581
Norvell, John 365
Norwood, C. W. 445
Charles 405
Joseph 370
Numielly, Mr. 534
Nuchols, Gen. 414
Nuckols, Sarah (Mrs.) 853
Nunley, Robert 422
Nunn, Adam 473
Nutter, C. C. 812
Clem W. 812
D. 166
Fannie 812
James 813, 821, 843
Jasper 812
Laura 812
Marcus 812
Polly (Hurst) 843
Rebecca (Causey) 812
Robert 843
Sally (Hurst) 843
Sarah A. (Peckover) 813
Thomas 812
William 122, 812, 813
Willie 812

O'Banion, family 689
O'Bannon, J. B. 64
O'Cull, James 325
James (Rev.) 91
Offutt 674
Ann 674
Elizabeth 873
Emma F. (Thomson) 794
Fielder 421
Mary (Payne) 673
Nancy (Payne) 673
Nat. 673
R. N. 762
W. G. (Dr.) 794
Z. 673
O'Flynn, F. (Rev.) 329
Ogden, George W. 721
Mary E. (Warfield) 721
Mary N. 721
Minty 882
Ogle, Gov. 133
O'Hara, Kean 313
Theodore 313, 441
O'Haver, Thomas 439
Okletree, William 431
"Old Hickory" 70
"Old King Solomon" 411

Oldham, ___ 712
Abner 671
Anna 671
D. D. 671
David 542
David D. 671
E. 124, 354
Ed. 120, 122
Edward 121, 441, 522, 744
Mary 671
Silas 671
Susie 671
Telitha 671
Telitha (Evans) 671
W. A. 493
William 542
Oliver, Betsey 526
James 421
John 431
Y. N. (Col.) 154
Olmstead, J. M. 446
O'Mahoney, R. J. 274
Oots, A. J. 206
Henry 449
Orear, Thomas 712
Thomas C. (Mrs.) 391
Orton, M. P. (Dr.) 740
Osborn, Harrison 515, 529
Ossenbeak, Joseph 841
Mary 841
Oulten, America 832
Margaret (Hill) 832
Matthias 832
Outten, Cecilia 851
Elizabeth 851, 856
Fannie 851
Ione 851
(J & M) 851
John 851
Laura (Riley) 851
Levi 851, 856
Lillie (Miller) 851
Margaret (Hill) 851, 856
Mary (Craven) 851
Matthias 851, 856
William 851
Overstreet, Jerry 470
Melvin 446
Overton, Ann 769
Charles 769
D. C. 545
Dr. 425
Francis E. 769
J. B. 769
James 422, 485, 769
James (Dr.) 296
John B. 769
John B. (Mrs.) 486
Maj. 424
Mary S. 769
Richard 486, 769
Samuel 769
Samuel R. 366
Waller 366
Owen, Addie T. 790
David Dale (Dr.) 303
Dr. 21, 26
(Dr.) D. D. 14, 19
Emma (Furmon) 790
Eth D. 790
George B. 790
John Thomas 790
Mary E. 790
Mattie C. 790
Nancy C. 790
Robert 790
Robert S. 790
Sarah Frances 790
Susan A. (Matthews) 790
Susan Emma 790
Thomas 790
Owens, Nathaniel 422
Patrick 256
Owens, Cont.
R. H. 166
(& Withers) 166
Owings, Catharine A. (Duvall) 812
Gabriel Lewis 812
H. D. 209
Hannah Dudley 812
Henrietta M. 812
Howard Dudley 812
Joshua 812
Mary (Patterson) 812
Mr. 210
Samuel 812
T. D. 391
W. J. 445
(& Williams) 166
Owsley, 749
Eliza (Wood) 814
Gov. 560, 814
Joel (Dr.) 814
Judge 344, 572
Margaret (Shanks) 814
Samuel 814
Thomas 814
William 814
Oxley, Ann 526
Clara 526
Micajah 526
Nancy 526
Rachel 526

Packard, Mehitable 830
Page, John 325
John (Rev.) 91
Lewis 479
Paine, Hugh 432
Tom 396
Painter, Ezekiel 431
Paley, Mr. 189
Palmer 516, 679
Francis R. 514
Frank 529
J. W. 370, 406
James W. 466
John M. (Gen.) 466
Mrs. 390
Pancoast 800
Park, Asa 373, 374, 391
John 709, 832
Matilda 832
Parker 880
A. T. 711
Alex 283
Alexander 275, 286, 320, 331, 405, 771
Ann E. 714
Benjamin W. 422
Charlotte (Ashby) 812, 813
Edwin L. 813
Gabriel 421
H. S. 513, 801
Howard 856
Howard S. 812, 813
J. 65
James 275, 384
James P. 420
John 64, 65, 533, 535
John E. 771
Julia (Mrs.) 714
Lucy 771
Lucy (Ellis) 801
Lucy Jane (Ellis) 813
Martha 771
Mary 771
Mary (Barton) 813
Nannie A. 801, 813
Nellie 880
Rebecca (Shepherd) 771
Richard 444
Robert 256, 262, 401, 421
Sarah 771
Stafford L. (Dr.) 771
Parker, Cont.
Thomas 421
Virginia C. 771
W. 450
William B. 813
Wilson 812
Wilson H. 812, 813
Parkinson, Elizabeth 864
George 864
James 864
John 864
Joseph 864
Martha 864
Nancy 864
William 864
Parks, Patterson 432
Parodi 283
Parrish, D. 143
Dabney 496
Dabney (Dr.) 496
E. H. 770
James 431
James Ware 334, 499
Laura (Poindexter) 770
Letitia (Dudley) 786
Mr. 496
Patsey 496
Timothy 496
W. D. 422
Parrishes 496
Parrott, Henry 439
Parsons, C. B. 326
Pastor, R. Valentine 320
Patch, Sam 535
Patrick, Benjamin 852
Catharine 852
Charles 852, 853
Dr. 424
Dorcas (Black) 852
Fannie (Crook) 852
George M. 852
James 852
John 852
Laura 853
Maggie 862
Margaret 853
Mary 852
Priscilla 831, 852
Samuel 852
William 852
Patten, Matthew 866
Pattenson, T. B. 160
Patterson, 229, 256, 260, 412
Alexander 861
C. B. 869
Capt. 252
Col. 230, 231, 252, 259, 819
Elizabeth (Lindsley) 862
F. A. (Mrs.) 769
Francis 861
Hattie (Wheeler) 869
J. K. 306, 310, 312, 413
J. M. 125
J. T. 683, 684
J. W. 749
James 861
James K. 312
James Kennedy (Prof.) 684, 685
Jane 833, 841, 842, 861, 862
Jefferson (Mrs.) 231
Jennie 855
John 312, 421
John T. 315
Joseph 842
Joseph J. 439
Lucelia (Wing) 685
Margaret B. 583
Margaret (Laird) 842
Marshal 861
Mary 812

Patterson, Cont.
Mathew 256
Matthias 842
Mr. 849
Prof. 640, 730
Richard 812
Robert 55, 65, 223, 235, 242, 319, 385, 396
Robert (Col.) 55, 225, 226, 266, 404, 862
Robert J. 515
S. R. 439
Samuel 416
Thomas 421
Thomas B. 161
W. K. 312
William 421, 861
William Andrew 685
William D. 421
Patti 283
Patton, Elizabeth 510
Esther 784
James 180
M. 180
Matthew, Sr. 179
Mr., Sr. 180
Roger 180
William 180
Pattric, Millie (Rentch) 773
Peter 772, 773
Paul, Gabriel 432
Pawling, William 409
Paxton, W. B. 709
Payne, Alexander P. 770
Alicia 672, 673
Ann 672
Ann Holland Congers 672, 673, 674
Ann (Jennings) 672, 673, 853
Ann Morton 673
Anne Maria 674
Annie 673, 675
Annie (Lane) 673
Annie Lane (March) 672
Asa 673, 853
Augustus 842, 851
Benjamin 673, 674
Benjamin Clark 673
Betsy 673, 674, 851
Betsy (Ward) 674
Bettie 674
Bishop 472
Buckner Harrison 673
C. L. 594
Caroline 851
Catharine (Hale) 673
Charles 671, 851
Charles F. 851
Charles Gillias (Sir) 671
Charlotte 674
Clarissa 673
Col. 405
Cyrus 853
D. C. 89
Daniel 854
Daniel McCarty 672, 689
Dennis 851
Dr. 580
Dorothea 673
Dulcemia 673
Duvall 672, 673
Eddie 673
Edward 64, 122, 323, 672, 853, 854
Edward P. 674
Edward (Sir) 672, 673
Elder 91, 322
Eliza 674
Elizabeth 635, 672, 673, 851, 852, 853
Elizabeth Baxter 673
Elizabeth (Bell) 674
Elizabeth (Collier) 852
Payne, Cont.
Elizabeth (Howard) 854
Elizabeth (Johnson) 674, 853
Elizabeth (Keene) 674
Elizabeth (Montgomery) 854
Ellen D. (Woolley) 689
Emaline 673
Emeline 853
family 671
Fannie (Holley) 854
Fanny (Holly) 673
Flemming 851
Frank 673, 853
Gen. 423
George 851
Giles (Sir) 671
H. (Mrs.) 770
H. C. 354, 520, 770, 855, 865
Hannah (Brent) 673
Harriet 851
Helen (Buford) 674
Henry 64, 65, 69, 120, 121, 635, 672, 673
Henry C. 80, 85, 674, 770
Henry Congers 673, 674
Henry Sanford 854
Hugh 673
Hugh Brent 673
J. B. 386, 445
J. F. 124
Jack 673
James Brent 673
James Edward 854
Jane (Campbell) 673
Jefferson 673, 853
Julson 672
John 673, 853
John (Sir) 672
John B. 689
John B. (Dr.) 854
John Breckinridge 689, 854
John C. 674
John F. 853
John (Gen.) 853
John H. 853
John Newton 673
Jonathan 851
Joseph 851
Julia 851
Katie 674, 770
Kitty 674
Kitty (Lewis) 674
L. D. 493
L. (Johnson) 674
Laura 770
Laura (Prewitt) 674, 770
Leah 673
Lewis 673, 853
Lewis D. 674
Lewis T. 853
Lizzie 674
Lucilla 673
Lydia 673, 674, 853
Margaret 673, 855
Maria 673
Maria (Viley) 674
Marian 854
Marion 673
Martha 851
Martha (Delph) 594
Martha Gaines 853
Mary 673
Mary C. 851
Mary (Davis) 854
Mary Elizabeth (Salisbury) 671
Mary Jane (Newcomb) 673, 674
Mary P. 689
Mary S. (Talbott) 770
Mary (Scott) 673
Mary (Talbott) 674
Mattie P. 770
Mildred (Harrison) 672, 673
Payne, Cont.
Millie 853
Mr. 854
Nancy 673, 674, 853
Nancy (Haggin) 842, 852
Nancy (Nicholas) 851
Nathan 585, 673, 853
O. F. 271
Orlando 471
Penelope 673
Polly (Robinson) 672
Remus 674, 770
Richard 520, 689, 851, 853, 854
Robert 673, 853
Robert (Sir) 671
Robert T. 674, 770
Romulus 674
Sallie 673, 674, 853
Sallie (Payne) 673
Sallie (Poindexter) 770
Sally 851
Samuel 852
Samuel H. 842
Sanford 672, 673, 853, 855
Sarah Nuckols 853
Stephen (Sir) 671
Susan 851
Susan Clark 673
Susannah 673
Susannah (Clark) 672
T. H. 124, 125
Theodosia 672, 673, 674
Theodosia (Turner) 853
Theodosia S. 585
Thomas 851, 852
Thomas H. 674
Thomas, Sr. 851
Virginia (Adams) 851
W. T. 601
Walter S. 689
Wellington 386, 689
William 323, 673, 674, 851, 853
William (Sir) 671, 672
William (Sir), Sr. 673
William Pierce 673
William S. 673, 674
___ (Willis) Mrs. 855
Zelinda A. (Smith) 689
Payne 500, 520
Payton, Benjamin 431
Paul, Leroy 166 ---------- Timothy 241
Peachy, Charles 421
William 421
Peak, Bettie (Wheeler) 869
Emaline (Payne) 673
N. C. 869
Pearce, Chester 431
Pearson, Miss 592
Peas, George 445
Peck, C. Y. 211
Dr. 122
(Warner & Co.) 621
Peckover, Sarah A. 813
Peddicord, Matilda 759
Peel, Hugh 422
Mary 834
Mary (Webster) 870
Taylor 870
Peers, B. O. 331
Benjamin O. 313
Benjamin O. (Rev.) 302, 304
Mrs. 393
Pegram, Gen. 831
Pelham 789
John (Capt.) 789
Pemberton 823
Pence, W. L. 312
Pendleton, Capt. 589
Maj. Gen. 81
Mrs. 661
Prof. 644

Penn, Shadrach 365, 369
Pennington, Tobias 421
Penniston, Mr. 174
Pennock, I. W. 166
Peoples, John 416
  Mr. 180
Pepper, 223, 230
  Elijah 689
  James E. 209, 689
  Oscar 689
  Robert 174, 175
Perkins, Eva (Merrill) 690
  James G. (Rev.) 690
Perrie, Mrs. 315
  Eliza 822
Perrin, H. P. 311
Perritt, Henry 653
Perry, ___ 434
  Commodore 901
  George 474, 479
Peter, A. M. 312
  Arthur 122
  Dr. 32, 33, 34, 464
  Prof. 702
  R. 306
  Robert 312, 370, 395
  Robert (Dr.) 46, 303, 305
Peters, A. G. 174
  (& Lancaster) 650
  B. J. 89, 122, 311
  Belvard J. (Hon.) 685
  John 605
  John F. 526
Peterson, Henry 471
Pettee, A. S. 529
Pettit, B. F. 759
  Clara (Barbee) 759
  David 771
  George 445
  Harry 771
  James 773
  Jennie (Carr) 771, 776
  Juliet G. (Atchison) 771
  Martha (Clifford) 889
  Mary F. (Blackwell) 773
  Nancy 889
  Nathaniel 771, 889
  William 771, 776
Pettitt, B. F. 166, 490, 492
  James 489
  James O. 213
  (Poindexter &) 212
  William (Mrs.) 540
Petty, Thomas 421
Phelps, James 431
  Jennie (James) 686
  John S. 66
  John S. (Judge) 685, 686
  Judge 536
  Margaret (Poindexter) 685
  William 685
Philips, Charles 514
  Jane 603
  Thomas 474
Phillips, J. J. 439
  Philip 416
  Thomas 431
Phythin, John L. (Dr.) 729
Piatt, A. D. 526
  E. C. 689, 690
  J. Wykoff 689
  Salem 421, 423
Pickett, J. D. 310, 335, 413
  Jeremiah 491
  Joseph D. 395
  Thomas (Dr.) 369
Pierce, President 561, 626
Piersons, Alexander 833
  Mary J. (Clark) 833
Pigg, Miss 602
  Samuel 439
Pigne, Ville, (Gen.) 676
Pike, J. M. 143, 392, 393
Pike, Cont.
  James M. 406
Pilcher, Beverly 421
  Lewis 421
  Peggy 710
  Shadrach 431
Pilkington, Albin 690
  Alice 690
  Charles Rule 690
  Grace 690
  Hannah C. (Webb) 690
  Jane (Rule) 690
  John 690
Pinckard, George 754
  Marianne 754
  Thomas B. (Dr.) 409
Pindell (Blanton &) 184, 185
  Capt. 406
  H. C. 66, 354
  J. M. 154
  R. 154, 354
  Richard 66
  Richard (Dr.) 405, 409
  T. H. 142, 271, 320
  Thomas H. 391
  Thomas H. (Maj.) 785
Pinkard, Thomas B. 331
Pinkerton, Elisha 535
  L. L. 309, 334, 535
Pinkertons, the 515
Pitts, J. 140
Plunkett, Allen (& Co.) 583
  Mattie 706
  William F. 706
Pogue, Alex 421
  Thomas 422
Poindexter, ___ 334
  Eleanor F. 759
  Ellie 770
  J. 490, 491, 492
  James 439
  Joseph 770
  Julia 770
  Laura 770
  Margaret 685
  Mary 770
  Matilda (Peddicord) 759
  (& Pettitt) 212
  Robert 431
  Sallie 770
  Sarah (Higbee) 770
  William 323, 332
  William A. 770
  William P. 770
  Zachariah 759
Polk, E. F. (Dr.) 846
  Gen. 806
  James K. 352
  Mr. 741
  President 741
  Sarah B. (Marshall) 846
  W. H. 373
  William Winder 663
Pope, ___ 752
  John 65, 66, 289, 295, 339, 340, 342, 383, 391
  Mr. 340, 595
Porter, ___ 571
  Austin 843
  Austin C. 843
  Bettie 843
  Catharine (Edrington) 843
  Ephriam 431
  Gen. 559
  Gov. 741
  James 421
  James M. 741
  John 843
  Letitia 559
  Lucretia 843
  Mr. 665
  Norman 289
  Peter A. 559
Porter, Cont.
  Sallie A. (Crose) 843
Portwood, John 875
Postlethwait, J. 391
  Messrs. 135
Postlethwaite, Capt. 81
  Charles 430
  G. L. 444, 450
  G. L. (Capt.) 443
  J. 406
  John 143, 331, 444
  John (Capt.) 281, 410
  Samuel 385
Potter, N. S. 390
Powell, Dr. 674
  Gov. 660
  John Hare 184
  Kitty (Payne) 674
  Thomas 439
  (Valley) 56
Power, Henry (Prof.) 576
  Thomas 422
Powers 771
  Hiram 379
Poythress, Francis 325
  Francis (Rev.) 91
Prall, Benjamin 833
  Charlotte (Anderson) 686
  Col. 790
  Hannah 833
  John 833
  John A. 66, 413, 546, 686, 739
  Polly 833
  Rachel 833
  Rebecca 833
Prather, Irvin 513
  S. K. 445
Pratt, J. A. 125
  William M. 324, 471, 503, 529
Prentice, ___ 346
  George D. 369
  James 184, 865
  T. B. 320
  Thomas 865
Prentiss, James 264, 286
  Nathaniel 65
  Sargent S. 653
  Thomas 264
  Thomas M. 386
  W. S. 439
Preston 682, 683
  Ann S. 561
  Caroline (Hancock) 675
  Col. 676, 790
  David R. 524
  Frank (Gen.) 561
  Gen. 126, 679, 680, 681
  Hon. Mr. 676
  John 510, 675
  Lettice 510
  Margaret (Wickliffe) 675
  Minister 676
  Mr. 454
  R. W. 166
  W. 126
  William 413, 457
  William (Gen.) 125, 394
  William (Col.) 675
  William (Gen.) 675
Prevost, Frances 561
Prewett, David 449
  R. H. 444
  Robert 174, 422, 486, 490
Prewitt 772
  Alexander E. 770
  Annie 772
  B. 759
  Col. 405
  Eliza (Crenshaw) 831
  Elizabeth 759
  Ellen 772

Prewitt, Cont.
Lanie 772
Laura 674, 770
Levi 486, 702, 771, 772, 831
Lucy 772
Margaret 702, 772
Margaret (Edmonson) 772, 792
Martha 792
Martha A. 773
Martha C. 794
Martha (Spurr) 770
Mary E. (Coleman) 772
Robert 175, 771
Samuel C. 772
Vanballen 421
William C. 772, 792
Price, Ann (Brasfield) 855
Capt. 422, 424
(Cassell &) 583, 584
Cicero 445
Col. 411
Cosby 421
D. L. 66, 855
D. L. (Dr.) 855
Dick 471
Elizabeth 502, 855
Elizabeth (Ferguson) 760
Elizabeth (Steele) 855
Evan 535
Gen. 679, 836
Henry (Col.) 654
James 855
James (Col.) 583
Leonard C. 583
Margaret (Payne) 855
Martha A. 760
Martha B. (McCann) 855
Mary 855
Mary Fleming Mason 583
Mr. 650, 855
Nancy 855
Nancy (Hampton) 855
Richard M. 855
S. (Dr.) 276, 392
S. W. 284, 444
Sallie 855
Samuel 384
Sanford (Dr.) 855
Sterling (Gen.) 583, 614
Stirling 905
Thomas 760
W. S. (Col.) 375
W. S. (Gen.) 375
William Henry 583
Williamson 422
Willis 520, 854, 855
Willis, Jr. 855
Priczminski, Mr. 305
Primp, D. 450
Pritchard & Robinson 142
W. 420
Pirtchart, William 320
Pritchett, Arnett R. 813
Maggie A. (Nutter) 813
Robert B. 813
Widow 813
Procter, J. W. 620
Proctor, Gen. 433
George 504
Joseph 783
Roland T. 504
Protzman, Edmund 436
Pruden, M. 379
Pryor, Fanny 729
John (Dr.) 729
Sallie (Head) 729
William (Dr.) 729
Pugh, ___ 534
Pulliam, Nannie 314
Purcell, Archibishop 330
Purnell, Mary (Gilmore) 686
William 686
Putnam, Joseph 714
Mrs. 393
Pyatt, A. D. 852
Elizabeth (Payne) 852

Quarles, Elizabeth (Haggin) 842
Jane 526
Jane (Thomson) 863
Mary 526
Roger 526, 863
Sarah A. E. 863
Sarah E. 863
William 526, 842
Queen, Sue O. 769
Quincy, John 360
Quisenberry, Elizabeth 774
Joel 774
Pamelia 790
Tilitha 774

Radcliffe, D. 439
Raddie, C. B. (Mrs.) 569
Rafinesque 43, 44, 46, 219, 221, 259
C. S. (Dr.) 299
C. S. (Prof.) 392
Constantine F. 300
Professor 220, 277, 279
Ragan, William 684
Ragin, William 439
Ragland, John 863
Mary 793, 863
Railey, Cornelia 896
Harriet 896
Logan 122, 896
Patsey 896
Samuel 896
Raily, Thomas 421
Rainey, W. H. 289
William 439
Ramer, Elizabeth 860
Michael 860
Ramey, A. 479
Nathaniel 440, 441
Ramsay, J. C. M. 85
M. C. 704
Ramsey, Andrew 859, 860
Elizabeth 859
family 859, 860
Frank 813
G. P. 813
Hattie 813
Henry 859, 860
Jennie T. 814
__ (Keiser) Mrs. 859
Layton 860
Lewis 859, 860
Lieut. 814
Lucy 860
Madison 813
Margaret (Mason) 859
Mary S. (Owsley) 814
Mattie B. 814
Nannie J. 860
Sallie Ann (James) 859
Sallie (Burdett) 813
Sarah E. 860
William D. 860
Ranck 44
G. W. 311, 413
George W. 394, 395, 413
Mrs. 374
Rand, W. S. 326
Randall, A. T. 446
C. S. 446, 574
Henry S. 740
J. B. 166
Jennie 314
Mildred A. 639
Susan P. 650
Thomas G. 354
Randolph, Adda 856
Randolph, Cont.
Edmund 382
Eliza 856
Harriet 856
John H, 856, 900
John S. 856
Julia 856
Margaret 899, 900
Mary 856
Moses 855, 856
Moses, Jr. 856
Moses, Sr. 856
Nancy 856
Nancy (Moore) 900
Nannie 856
Ollie 856
Rachel 856
Rachel (Laudaman) 856
Rebecca 856
Retta 856
Sarah 856
Sarah (Cromwell) 855, 856
William E. 856
Ranger, Mr. 175
Rankin, Adam 316, 391
Adam (Rev.) 91, 92
Dr. 230
James W. 514
Julia Ann 514, 515
Mr. 319
Thomas 556
Rankins, Benjamin 422
Paul (Dr.) 835
Rash, A. D. 529
Agnes 889
Ratcliffe, Francis 432
Ravenscroft, Bishop 331
Rawls, A. O. (Dr.) 693
Read, H. W. 865
Martha (Thorns) 865
Redd, A. W. 475, 479, 480
T. S. 64, 66
Thomas 284
Thomas S. 354
Reddon, Capt. 824
Redman, Lewis H. 439
Reece, Kate 896
Reed, A. J. 446
F. S. 189
G W. 475
Josephine (Hogan) 761
Mary 761
Mr. 182
Stephen 490
Stephen D. 213
William L. 761
Rees, Hiram 445
Reid, David 389
Dr. 326
Isaac 833
Joseph 450
Mr. 833
Polly (Prall) 833
Rebecca (Prall) 833
Thomas 389
Reiley, James 420
Zach 432
Reins, Benjamin F. 772
C. C. 772
Charles A. 772
Emily (Clark) 772
Martha H. (Wilson) 772
Nannie 772
Relf, C. P. 173
Renick, James 190
Mr. 185, 190
Rennick, James 120
Rentch, Millie 773
Susan 773
Reordan, J. B. 450
Samuel G. 392
Reynolds, 252
Aaron 246, 251, 819

Reynolds, Cont.
J. A. 394
J. W. Hunt 166, 169
Jerry A. 372
Michael 601
Rhineheart, B. F. 375
Rhodes, J. B. 64
James C. 64
Margaret 545
W. 65, 66
Waller 64
William 66
Rhoton, Sarah (Mrs.) 314
Rice, ___ 516
Daniel 535
David (Rev.) 91, 292, 293
G. H. 166
Hannah 904
Levi 862
Mary J. 584
Mary (Tucker) 862
Michael 514, 515
Mr. 293
N. L. 334
"Old Father" 293
Sally 492
Solomon 534, 535
Ventner L. 862
Rices, the 515
Rich, Martha 575, 591
Mary 591
Richards, A. Keene 160, 161
John W. 89
Joseph A. 89
Richardson, Charles B. 575
J. C. 323
J. D. 64
John 439
John C. 511
Mr. 193
Mollie Ann 874
R. (Prof.) 309
Robert C. 439
S. 140
Sarah (Bosworth) 575
Syria (Higgins) 806
W. (Mrs.) 393
W. H. 143, 193, 194, 320, 323
William 390, 806
William C. 84, 85
William H. (Dr.) 299, 305, 819
Rickets, R. C. 515
Ricketts, ___ 535
R. C. 335
Riddle, Henry 421, 423
Ridgeley, Miss 390
Ridgely, F. 391
Fred 384
Frederick 331
Frederick (Dr.) 296
Ridgeway, John 431
Riley, Benjamin 542
C. C. 472, 473
James 430
Jesse 443
Laura 851
Ning 542
S. E. 851
Ripley, Maria 863
William 863
Risk, Margaret 840
Margaret (Dougherty) 840
Robert 840
Risque, Martha (Byrns) 829
W. T. (Dr.) 829
Ritchey, James 692
Jean (Irwin)692
Samuel, Sr. 692
Ritchie, James 421
Rittenhouse, Lieut. 454
Roach, Alice (George) 784
Fielding 432
Roach, Cont.
Henry 502
Richard 420
Roan, Eliphalet 431
Robb, Charles 883
Elizabeth 883
Gertie 883
Henry 883
Ida 883
John 536, 883
Joseph 406, 883
Maria E. (Clemmons) 883
Minnie 883
Robbins, A. W. 334
William 445
Robert, Mrs. 390
Roberts, Agnes Ann (Wilson) 813
Benjamin F. 694
Bowlin 446
Capt. 746
Cassandra 851
Elinor 813
Francis 432
Greenberry 813
J. E. (Dr.) 813
Martha (Bryan) 760
Mary S. (lewis) 694
P. 85
S. E. 439
W. H. 760
William 431, 813
Robertson, Charlotte Corday 573
George 66, 295, 334, 354, 356, 390, 395
George (Prof.) 306
George W. (Chief Justice) 573
James C. 431
John 431
Joseph 421
Judge 214, 231, 266, 375, 743, 796
Lucy 830
Samuel 469
Robinson, ___ 479
Benj. 502 .
(Davis &) 600
Frederick 479
Gov. 369, 631
Hettie 869
Hillard 473
Isaac 431
J. F. 66, 166, 413
J. F., Jr. 311
J. P. (Dr.) 830
James 450
James F., Jr. 274, 476, 690, 691
James Fisher, Jr. 691
James T. (Gen.) 631
Jane 836
John 422
John (Dr.) 691
Jonathan (Capt.) 690
Judge 584, 629
M. L. (Dr.) 64
M. P. 692
M. P. (Dr.) 691
Mary (Barclay) 692
Mary (Magee) 691
Mary (Wheeler) 691
Matthew 419
Mrs. 230
Polly 672
(& Pritchard) 142
Robert 480
William 421
Robison, Bessie C. 859
Ella L. (Moore) 859
H. D. 859
J. P. (Dr.) 859
J. P., Jr. 859
James T. 859
Robison, Cont.
S. C. 859
S. C., Jr. 859
Samuel 859
Roche, Alice (George) [illegible]5
James M. 694, 695
John 302, 694
Mary 694
Morris 694
Rodes, Anna 791
Bettie (Starks) 792
(& Carr) 166
Clifton 791
Elizabeth 783
J. W. 450
J. Waller 772
J. Walter 792
James C. 143, 744
Joseph B. 791, 792
Levi 686
Mary 791
Nancy 791
Robert (Judge) 783
Sarah E. (Marshall) 772
Susan C. 792
Walter 792
William (Col.) 772
William (Dr.) 772
William (Mrs.) 606
Rodgers, John 529, 771
Rodman, Dr. 189
Roebuck 754
Rogers 33, 500, 515
Adeline F. 791
Admiral 451
Anna 502
Barnett 790, 791
Benjamin 791
Bernard 791
C. C. 66, 160, 354, 746
C. F. 69, 501
C. J. 186
Capt. 511
Charles F. 791
Charles Fleming 790, 791
Charlton 249
Clifton 154
Coleman 791
Edward 791
Elijah 791
Elizabeth 665, 791
George 420, 791
Henry 791
Hester A. 754
J. C. 450
J. E. 492, 760
J. W. 502
James 500, 791
Jane Farrar 791
Jeremiah Early 791
Jerry 489
John 500, 515
John I. 334
Joseph 499, 500, 502, 790, 791
Joseph Sr. 500
Margaret (Ford) 791
Mary 791
Mr. 246, 495
Nancy (Rodes) 791
R. C. 66
Rebecca 791
Richard 421, 791
Sam E. 439
Sarah (Clark) 760
Susan (Coons) 791
Susan (Ford) 791
W. H. (Dr.) 392
William 791
Willis 791
Rolling, Robert 420
Rolls, George 420
Roman, Luther 705

Roman, Cont.
William 705
Rose, America 851
Bishop 696
Charles 856
Elizabeth (Outten) 851, 856
family 856
___ (Goings) Mrs. 856
___ (Hutchinson) Mrs. 856
J. W. 856
James 856
John 851, 856
Levi 851, 856
Margaret 851, 856
Matthias 851, 856
Mr. 856, 859
Nancy (Darraugh) 856
Sanford 856
Thomas 851, 856
William 851, 856
Wyatt 851, 856
Rosecrans, Gen. 665, 679, 680, 681
Ross, C. B. 632
Col. 384
Daniel 850
Eliza 391
Elizabeth (Haley) 850
Ella 475
George G. 420, 431
J. McD. 274
Lord 633
Margaretta P. 626
Mary Ann 850
Minerva 850
Mrs. 390, 393
Thomas 271
Webb 153
William 283, 850
Rost, Judge 661
Roth, Baltasar 619
Sabilla Paulina 619
Rothaker, O. H. 373
Rothenhofer, Mr. 649
Rowan, Colonel 405
John 309, 340
Rowe, H. L. 693
Rowland, James 431
Royal, Thomas 421
William 421
Royals, Mr. 186
Royalty, John 693
L. 69
Levi 693
Margaret (Higdon) 693
Royster, Anna A. (Fleming) 792
Florence 805
Florence D. 792
Goodloe 792
J. W. 495
John W. 792
John Woodson (Squire) 791, 792
Littlebery 791
Michael 791
Mr. & Mrs. 792
Mitchell 791
Mourning S. (Goodloe) 791
Woodson 69
Rucker, Catharine 882
Daniel 780
Elizabeth 882
Isaac (Dr.) 882
John J. 882
Minty (Ogden) 882
Nancy H. 882
William 882
William Henry 694
Rufer, C. C. 704
Rule, Jane 690
P. S. 693
(& Whitmore) 752
William S. 692
Rumsey, Emeline (Rucker) 694
James 694
Mary J. (Hawkins) 694
Philip 694
Runyon, B. M. 580
Runyan, G. W. 439
Rupard, Eudosia 766
Rush, Professor 381
Rusk, Robert 431
Russel, James 383
Russell, Col. 44, 510
Hendley 421
J. W. 473
James 389
Mary 809
Mr. 360
Robert 65, 510, 511
Sally 516
T. A. 64
T. A. (Capt.) 81
Thomas A. 66, 85, 421, 450, 512
William 65, 401, 506, 511, 512
William (Col.) 423, 821, 822
Ruter, P. S. (Prof.) 285
Ruth, David 431
Rutherford, Jesse 431
Robert 422
Rutter, John 421
Ryan, Ann 775
Dulcemia (Payne) 673
Ed. 421
Maj. 673
Ryland, Ann 413
Dr. 570
Mrs. 364
Robert 314
W. S. 314, 530
Ryman, Jacob 533
Robert 533, 535

St. Clair 229, 232, 442
(Gen.) 279, 409, 419
(Gov.) 416

Sale 771
Salisbury, Mary Elizabeth 671
Salle, N. A. (Miss) 593
Salter, Capt. 629
S. P. 446
Salyers, S. J. 166
Samuels, J. W. 166
Sanders, Allen 529
B. P. 143
Col. 183
Elizabeth 871
Enoch 471
G. N. 184
George N. 120
John 422, 529
Lewis 119, 120, 181, 210, 266, 277, 279, 283, 391, 522, 542
Margaret N. 565
Minard 431
Mr. 143, 182, 366
Pembroke 565
Toliver 421
W. 142
William 529
Sanderson 512
George 421
James 421
William 421, 431
William E. 421
Sandusky, H. C. 699
I. B. 699
Isaac B. 699
Jacob 699
James 699
Samuel 699
Sanford, M. H. 166, 169, 395, 513, 565, 805
Sanford, Cont.
Margaret E. 876
Mr. 716
Sargent, John 741
Sarsfield 656
Satterwhite 281
Emily 743
T. P. 409
Thomas 743
Saunders, George 287
Sarah Jane 709
Savage, Mrs. C. B. 569
Saxton, Ann E. (Parker) 714
Effie 714
H. A., Jr. 446
H. A., Sr. 445, 446
Henry A. 714
Henry A., Jr. 714
Julia 714
Orrin 714
Rosa Vertner 714
Sayre, A. V. (Mrs.) 391
B. B. 689, 716, 729, 783
D. 280
D. A. 120, 386
D. A. (& Co.) 289
David 641
David A. 285, 289, 314, 444
E. D. 121, 123, 125, 126, 129, 386, 413, 580
E. K. 285
Ephraim D. 289
J. W. 450
Mrs. 393
Schaffer, George A. 476
Schmidt (Cropper &) 602
School, Leah 492
William 492
Schooley, E. 446
James 421, 439
Schultz, Casper 630
Catharine 630
Charles 444, 594
Jane (Delph) 594
Schultze, Carl 713, 714
Charles 713
Claude 714
Jane (Delph) 714
Jennie 714
John Louis 714
Schwing, Ellen 863
Jacob 420
Scott, A. 480
Andrew 479
Benjamin 189
C. S. 722
Charles (Gen.) 416, 509
Charles (Gov.) 340
Daniel 493
Elizabeth (Miller) 716
Ellen A. (Freland) 793
Frank F. 793
Gen. 729, 764
Gov. 109, 423
(Governor's daughter) 281
Gov. (widow) 406
Isaac 375
Isaac W. 522, 701, 712
Isaac W. (Mrs.) 391
James 431, 793
James M. 793
James Russell 793
Jefferson 184
Joel 185
John (Sir) 671
John M. 700
John W. 701
John W. (Dr.) 701, 713, 722
Joseph 701
Joseph M. 701, 712
Lucy W. 701
M. T. 285, 320, 390
M. T. (Dr.) 713

Scott, Cont.
Margaret 701
Mary 673
Mary (Dudley) 701
Mary (Hamilton) 716
Matthew 431
Mathew T. 286, 700, 701, 712
Matthew T. (Dr.) 713
Mattie (Searles) 722
Mr. 182, 183
N. B. 436
P. 289, 645, 715, 716
Patsey 555
Persicles 329
R. C. 450
R. W. 122
Reuben 476, 480
Sallie 793
Sarah Elizabeth 740
Susan (Mitchell) 712
Walter 211
Walter (Sir) 613
William 793
William T. 449
Winfield (Gen.) 411
Winnie (Webb) 700, 701
Scroggins, George 471
Henry 479
Scruggs, Mr. 143
Scully, W. B. 166
Seaman, Charles 241
Searcy, G. W. 446
Reuben 65
Searles, James L. 722
Mattie 722
Searls, Charles 420, 426, 429, 443
Sebree, Elizabeth (Payne) 673
Seely, Lyman 529
Seep, Joseph 841
Kate (Hillenmeyer) 841
Seesill, Henry 439
Seidenspiner, Margaret 605
Seitz, John A. 385
Self, Charles 421
Sellers, J. B. 166
Jerome B. 721
John B. 721
Mary N. (Ogden) 721
Settles, Eliza (Smith) 903
Seward, Mr. 682
William H. 561
Sewell, Joseph 431
Martha H. (Wilson) 772
Martha Reins 772
Thomas 772
Seymour, Gov. 605
Haratio 640
Horatio 740
Shackelford, John 335
(Prof.) 415
Shackleford, Elder 535
John 312
Mr. 174
Shaler, Prof. 26
N. S. (Prof.) 14
Shally, Valentine 420
Shanklin, G. S. 66
Shanks, Margaret 814
Shannon, Ann 904
Edward 904
Ellen (Lanpher) 904
Elmira (James) 904
George 65
H. S. 446
Hugh 223
James 904
Samuel (Rev.) 524, 525
Thomas S. 431
Sharkey, Chief Justice 823
Judge 823
Martha 823
Sharp, A. B. 702
Jennie (Hill) 703
John 256, 259
Linsfield 432
Mary (Gentry) 702
Milton D. 703
Private 703
Richard 65
S. G. 65, 166, 413, 450
Stephen G. 702
Waller B. 703
Sharpe, E. 320, 389
Ebenezer 312
Sharon, Hugh 850
Nancy 850
Shaubinger, Theresa 841
Shaw, Ann (Marsh) 715
Emma (Marsh) 710
Frances (Wheeler) Tucker 869
George 869
Hiram 329, 710, 714
J. P. 450, 659
James R. 574
Joe 450
John Robert 404
Joshua P. 656, 715
Mr. 466
Mrs. 455
Nathaniel 710, 715
Peggy (Pilcher) 710
William 439
Shawhan (& Atkins) 511
J. S. 166
J. W. 160
Shawley, V. 420
Sheeler, George A. 869
Sheeley, James 432
Sheely, Ann 526
Daniel 331
Sheffer, J. Howard 783, 784, 793
Julia M. 784, 793
Julia M. (Hughes) 783, 793
Mary 784
Ruth 793
Shelby, ___ 406, 892
Anna M. 613
___ (Bullock) Mrs. 901
Capt. 900
(Clay &) 184
Colonel 405
E. P. 542, 580
Edmund P. 540, 902
Elizabeth 640
Evan (Gen.) 900
family 900, 902
Florence (McDowell) 902
Frances S. (Todd) 902
Gen. 752
Gov. 301, 364, 400, 401, 404, 435, 442, 540, 640, 854, 901, 902
I. P. 547
Isaac 120, 356, 374, 400, 485
Isaac (Gen.) 900
Isaac P. 540, 542, 544, 545, 901, 902
J. T. 311, 640
James 120, 143, 185
John T. 392, 722, 902
Lizzie M. (Craig) 722
Maj. 432
___ (McDowell) Mrs. 901
Mr. 816
Sarah 809
Susan Goodloe (Hart) 902
Susanna (Hart) 901
Thomas (Maj.) 809
Thomas H. 540, 542, 545, 546, 901, 902
Thomas H. (Maj.) 540, 901, 902
Thos. 143, 542, 543
Tom (Maj.) 869
Shelby, Cont.
Virginia 561
Sheldon, J. O. 193
Shelley, Mr. 135
Shelman, T. C. 326
Shelton, John 439, 473
Thomas 431
Shely, C. A. 815
David (Capt.) 815
Frances (Allen) 816
J. D. 815
John D. 815
John L. 623
Mary H. 664
Sallie (Duncan) 815
Sarah Ann 623
___ (Weber) 815
Shepard, Bernard 715
Bertie 715
Eugenia 715
Howard B. 715
Ida Lee 715
J. M. 715
John M. 715
Mary (Collier) 715
Samson 715
Virginia Keen (Fogle) 715
Shepherd, George 256
L. W. 445
Rebecca 771
Sheppard, Charles 652
David 439
Isaac 439
R. D. 153
Sherman 695
Gen. 823
Nancy 830
Sherritt, F. 166
Sherwin, George 432
Sheidls, John 431
Shiflet, Elizabeth 755
Thomas 756
Shindlebower 443
George 420, 430
Henry 431
Shipley, Elizabeth (Winn) 756
Richard 756
Sarah 756
Shipman, Jacob S. 332
Mrs. 182
Shipp, Dudley 422
Elizabeth 232
Shirley, David 331
Shivel, Samuel 754
Shivell, Andrew 491
John 421
Shivery, George 861
George W. 421
___ (Patterson) Mrs. 861
Shores, Richard 864
Susan 864
Susanna (Simpson) 864
Short, C. W. 370
Charles W. (Dr.) 301
Dr. 304
Florence 709
James 631, 709
James H. 709
Mrs. 393
Newton 334
Peyton 66
Prof. 302
Sarah 631
Sarah Jane (Saunders) 709
Shortridge, George 492
Keziah 492
Margaret 492
Shreve, Ann B. 665
Shroeder, Frank 446
Shropshire 654
Abner 861
Alex. H. 861

Shropshire, Cont.
Alexander H. 861
(Berkeley & Cassell) 592
Ella W. 861
James Harvey 861
Jeremiah 861
Katie L. 861
Lucy (Headley) 861
Maria (Harcourt) 861
Maria L. 861
Mary H. 861
Mr. 143
Susie M. 861
(Washington &) 185
Shryock, Christian 422
F. 450
Matthew 331
Shultz, Christopher 86
Shy, James 153
Mr. 143
Sidener 515
Annie T. 815
Jacob 513, 720
Jacob, Jr. 815
Jacob, Sr. 515, 516
Jacob L. 815
James P. 815
Martin 720
Mary (Lydick) 720
Mattie Louisa 815
Sarah (Coons) 720
Sarah Jane (Hults) 815
Sidner, Ann 814
___ (Davis, Minteer) 815
Havila 814
Jacob 57, 814, 815
Jacob, Sr. 814
John 815
Margaret (Edlemon) 814
Martin 814
Mary (Lydick) 815
Polly (Lydick) 814
Simerson, Andrew 421
Simmons, Greenberry 773
James P. 773
Jennie (Pettit) 773
Mr. 174
N. R. 492, 772, 773
Susan (Rentch) 773
William 174
Simms, William E. (Hon.) 831
Simon, Jos. 613
Miriam 613
Simonds, C. F. 281
Charles F. 721
J. A. 450
Simons, W. J. 471
Simpson 226
Anderson 421
Capt. 424
George 432
J. W. 85
James (Hon.) 349
Jane 884
John H. 439
Judge 796
Lou 475
Mr. 135
Patsey (Worley) 884
Robert 432, 543
Sussana 864
W. S. 393
William 884
Simrall, J. G. 311
James (Col.) 422
Sims, Capt. 589
John G. 903
M. F. 903
Margaret E. 903
W. E. 66
Sinraff, J. G. 514
Skillman, A. T. 285, 410, 719
Ann 705
Skillman, Cont.
Charles 446
Dr. 701, 713
Eliza 842
Elizabeth (Farrar) 719
Elizabeth (Mrs.) 392
H. M. 257, 306, 333, 413
H. M. (Dr.) 375, 580
H. M. (Mrs.) 391
Henry M. (Dr.) 719
J. T. 445
Margaret 713
Margaret (Scott) 701
Mattie (Griggs) 829
Sallie 829
Thomas (Mrs.) 391
Thomas T. 320, 370, 719
William G. 829, 842
Skinner, Anna 879
J. B. 314
Mr. 121
William 171
William B. (Mrs.) 840
Slade, Betty H. (Newberry) 709
J. T. 706, 709
James 706
Slaughter, Thomas 479
Slavens, Isiah 431
Thomas 432
Slavin, Duke 329
Slidell, Mr. 682
Sloan, J. R. 64
Smarr, Eliza (Thomson) 835
Ellen 835
Thomas 835
Smedes, Abram K. 143
George 143
Smedley, Bettie 529
Fannie 529
Francis 529
Jacob 529
John 421
Morgan 529, 872
Nannie 529
Samuel 421
Smith 461
A. J. 693
Ab. 184
Alex. E. 85
Alma G. 904
Ann (Sidner) 814
Annie M. 711
B. W. 501
Benjamin Bosworth 331
Bettie (Muir) 904
Billy "Gold Mine" 710
Bird 143
Bishop 314, 634
Byrd 421, 423
Capt. 182
Chenoe (Hart) 892
Curtis 333, 535
D. Howard 786, 884
Daniel 431
E. A. 166
E. R. 122
E. W. (Prof.) 696, 699, 700
Edmond 903
Elder 333
Elijah 432
Eliza 903
Elizabeth 903
Elizabeth (Bourne) 903
Elizabeth E. 884
Elizabeth (Langline) 903
Emeline 803
Ephraim Waldo (Prof.) 695
Eva 904
G. C. (Gen.) 449
Gen. 462
George 695
George A. 803
George S. 66
Smith, Cont.
George W. 122
Grandison 883
Granville 710
Green Clay (Gen.) 456
H. (Col.) 816
Hannah (Rice) 904
Henry 903
Hubbard B. 430
Isaac 174, 431, 436, 720
J. B. 323
J. G. 711
J. Henry (Prof.) 625
J. L. 529
J. L. (Rev.) 903
J. P. 655, 711
J. S. 369
J. Soule 69, 311, 711
James 500, 501, 502, 599, 903
John 332, 430, 431, 515
John (Capt.) 330
John (Col.) 892
John (Dr.) 689
John L. (Rev.) 529
John R. 153
John Rhodes 584
John Speed (Col.) 606
John Speed (Mrs. Col.) 606
Joseph 422, 431
Joseph Granville 710, 711
Julia E. 711
Juliet (Bryan) 712
Kate 529
Kirby (Gen.) 372, 459, 460, 461, 490, 616, 645, 654, 583, 703, 716, 726, 733
Larkin B. 66
Lettie (McDaniel) 850
Lewis H. 386
Lida (Gaines) 835
Lucy 475
Lydia 732
Maggie (Furgeson) 883
Margaret 580, 599
Margaret (Love) 696, 700
Martha 599, 903
Mary Clifton 584
Merritt W. 711
Mr. 135, 185
Mrs. 696, 711
Oliver P. 695
Ophelia (Chiles) 584
Nancy 903
Nathan 431
Peter 904
Rachel (Martin) 721
Rev. 472
Robert 904
Rodes 835
S. (Rev.) 545
S. A. 711
Sallie 394
Sallie (Gibson) 711
Sally H. 711
Sam 120
Sam C. 431
Samuel 184, 185, 189, 432, 495
Samuel R. 372
Samuel Stanhope 560
Samuel Stanhope (Dr.) 561
Sarah A. (Boswell) 711
Sol 282
Southwood (Dr.) 376
Speed 334
Stephen 420, 430
Susan 903
T. 406
T. H. 450
Talmadge T. 884
Thomas 80, 120, 142, 332, 364, 366, 392, 420, 444, 529, 711

Smith, Cont.
Thomas (Gen.) 186
W. H. 89
W. R. 311
W. R. (Prof.) 630
(& Warfield) 183
Wilbur Rush (Prof.) 700
Will 850
William 439, 472, 499, 500, 580, 695
William (Capt.) 180, 181, 500, 596
Z. F. 554
Zachariah F., Jr. 723
Zelinda A. 689
Smoot, A. N. 480
Edward 479
Snedaker, B. C. (Dr.) 734
Snedeger, Charles 416
Snelson, Minnard 431
Snyder, G. C. 395
George W. 439
Guliema R. 870
Jacob 75
John 213
Otis W. 704
Rebecca (Hoagland) 870
William R. 870
Solomon, William 411
Somers, William 422
Sommers, A. E. 421
Sommerville, Mary 721
Thomas 721
Sontag 283
Sooy, T. L. 329
South, John 65
Rolen H. 422
Sowodsky, Jacob 699
Spalding, Annie 285, 313
Sparks, Charity 880
George 431
Mrs. 634
Speagle, C. H. 166
Spears, Abr. 184
Affie J. 902
Bessie 902
Charles L. 902
Christopher 902
family 903
Frances W. (Tapp) 902
George W. 902
Hettie J. (Messick) 902
I. 189
Idella 902
John 541
John C. 902
John L. 902, 905
Kate 902
Lee W. 902
Louis A. 902
Luther 902
Mildred 902
Nanny 902
Randa 902
Riley F. 902, 903
Robert C. 902
Sarah 902
William 902
Speed, Philip 122
Spencer, Capt. 672
E. R. 715
Frances A. (Mrs.) 861, 862
Frank 534
George 862
Grandmother 862
H. 534
W. E. 446
Speyer, Julius 336
Speyers, Green 421
Spillards, James 421
Spillman, Charles 450
Spolen, Abram 393
Spradling, William 476
Sprake, Bettie I. 820
Charles H. 820
Eliza D. (Maguire) 816
Ella J. 820
George A. 836
J. D. 514, 816, 819
John 445
John W. 820
Maggie E.820
Mamie J. 820
Margaret (Graves) 836
Sarah F. (Tillon) 820
Thomas 820
Thomas C. 820
W. T. 820
Sprengel, Carl 16
Springer, Julia (Randolph) 856
Springle 263
Alexander389
Jacob 330
Springer, John 421, 856
Spruell, Mr. 326
Spurlock, Burwell 325
Spurr, B. R. (Dr.) 862
Barbara (Beatty) 860, 862
Beatty R. 860
Bettie (Curtis) 861
___ (Colton?) (Cotton?) Mrs. 860
Daniel 484, 520, 860, 862
Dr. 521, 524, 861
Estelle 860, 861
Ethel B. 861
Jane P. 861
Jennie E. (Winn) 773
John W. 863
Julia H. 793
L. P. 485, 493
Laura S. 793
Levi 450, 493
Levi P. 773
Lydia 762, 860
Lydia (Winn) 792
Martha 770, 860
Martha A. (Prewitt) 773
Martha F. 861
Martha (Prewitt) 792
Mary A. 762
Mary A. (Delph) 863
Mary S. 861
Mary Ann 860
R. A. 66, 107
R. J. 66, 124, 125, 126, 129, 354, 484, 523, 863
R. J. (Dr.) 69, 520, 832
Richard 432, 484, 773, 792, 860
Richard A. 66, 793
Richard A. (Hon.) 792
Richard J. 66, 860
Richard J. (Dr.) 860
Richard Hughes 793
Ruth (Sheffer) 793
Sarah M. 832, 861
Sarah E. (Higgins) 842
Susan (Jewett) 860
William 762, 860
William C. 491, 792
William P. 842
Squires, Mary A. 831
Squier, Mr. 41
Stackhouse, T. C. 503, 530
Stafford, John 439
Stamps, Hattie F. 554
Thomas S. (Capt.) 554
Standcross, Wilson 182
Standeford, D. W. 123, 124
Standiford, D. W. 271
Stanhope, Robert 241
W. F. 166
Stanley, Lord 301
Stansberry, J. B. 472
Stanton, H. T. 394
Stanton, Cont.
Secretary 661
Stapp, Dewitt Clinton 723
Jennie (Brown) 723
Star, Conrad 431
Starks, Bettie 792
James M. 792
John P. 743
Starkweather, George A., Jr. 209
St. Clair 229, 232, 442
(Gen.) 279, 409, 419
(Gov.) 416
Steadman, J. B. (Col.) 454
Stedman 682
(Gen.) 681
L. C. 816
Nora (Maddock) 816
S. N. 512, 816
Steel, Jennie (Patterson) 855
Theophilus 561
Steele, Andrew 174, 242, 256, 294, 862
B. 166
Capt. 490
David 421, 423
Dinnie Patrick 862
Gen. 662
Jane (Lindsley) 862
Jane (Patterson) 862
Jennie 862
John 312, 853, 855, 862, 873
Laura (Patrick) 853
Lizzie 862
Maggie (Patrick) 862
Mannasseh 431
Margaret C. (Barkley) 873
Margaret (Patrick) 853
Maria 862
Patterson 862
R. D. 862
Robert 294, 319
Sallie (Gray) 862
Samuel 514
William 242, 256, 401, 853, 862
Steeles 259
Steenbergen, John W. 866
Sarah (Van Meter) 866
Step, George 439
Stephens, A. (Lieut. Col.) 81
Alvin 705
Ann S. 355
Ann (Skillman) 705
B. 420, 430
Daniel 432
Edwin 705
Edwin Kentucky 705, 706
Eleanor 705
Eleanor Maxwell 705
J. L. 674
James C. 674
L. (Mrs.) 393
Luther 270, 705
Mary 674
Mary (Cochran) 674
Mary (Maxwell) 705
Mattie (Plunkett) 706
Rebekah 674
Sarah (Roman) 705
Stephenson, William 446
Stepp, James 135
Stere, John 432
Stevens, Betsey (Coons) 781
Capt. 589
J. L. 585
James 431
Luther 80
Mary (Cochran) 585
Mrs. 390
Thaddeus 579, 741
(and Winslow) 265

Stevenson 799
Daniel 329
Edward 326, 390
Gen. 703
James H. 649
John T. 64, 74
John T. (Judge) 819
John W. 640
Judge 511, 649
Margaret 885
Mr. 143
Prof. 596
Thomas 140, 819
Thos. 143
V. 514
Steves, J. B. 450
Steward, Mary E. (Higgins) 842
Stewart, Abby 446
Alexander 504
Armston 443
Armstrong 420, 430
(Denver & Co.) 125
G. W. 593
H. C. 450
Harriet A. (Hughes) 784
J. H. 65, 365
John 431
Joseph B. 785
Robert (Rev.) 545
Sthreshley, Maj. 135
Stickney, Mr. 329
Stiles, J. C. 390
Stipp, George 432
Stivers, Jeremiah 756
Susan 756
Stockton, Mr. 354
Stogdell, Sarah 815, 816
Stoll, George 289, 704, 722
George, Jr. 413, 580, 704
George, Sr. 393
Hamilton 722
James S. 210
Julia C. (Hamilton) 704
R. P. 210
Stone 516
B. W. 514, 515
Barton W. 323, 332, 529, 535
Elder 333, 535
Gracy 526
Jennie 843
Margaret (Richer) 843
Micajah 526
R. R. 122, 289, 413
Robert R. 290
Uriah 843
William 323
Younger 210
Stoneman (Gen.) 832
Stoner, (Col.) 174
Michael 223, 699
Stonestreet, Lizzie 794
Story, John 432
Smith 446
Stout, ___ 744
A. 526
Adaline 873
Ben 851
Benjamin 391
David R. 873
Delilah (Higbee) 873
E. O. 526
Ira 420
Jackson 526
John 174
Penelope 526
Philemon 526
Polly 526
Samuel 431
Stowe, Mrs. 112
Strader, Charles K. 904
George B. 904
Jacob (Capt.) 903
James M. 904
Strader, Cont.
John J. 903
Joseph N. 904
Margaret E. (Sims) 903
Mary F. (Stuart) 903
Peter W. 904
Robert S. 174, 904
Robert S. (Col.) 903
Straus, Annie 722
Charles 722
(& Co.) 166
David 722
Gus 722
Louis 722
Strauss 743
I. P. 642
Strider, Benjamin 473
Stringfield, W. 166
Strowbridge, George 329
Struthers, Mr. 359
Stuart, ___ 56
Beckner 582
George H. (Col.) 789
Gen. 651
Gilbert 374
J. E. B. (Gen.) 789
James 761
Mary F. 903
Mr. 375
Robert 319
Robert (Rev.) 91
Stubblefield, James 471
Stuckers, the 55, 232
Stucky, J. Addison 722
Nellie (McGarvey) 723
Styles, Christopher 546
Sullivan 254
J. 445
Sumers, Robert 422
Sumk, Alexander 439
Summers, William 491
Summeville, Harry 721, 722
Sumner, Charles 561
J. H. 166
T. W. 166
Sutton, Ann M. (Johnson) 716
Anna (Johnson) 892
D. 184
David 184, 185, 801
Douglas 716
Ella 719, 892
Frank 719
G. W. 285
Mr. 185, 190
Samuel 422
Thomas 601, 716, 892
Swan, Mary 881
Sweeney, Harriet (Casey) 702
Joseph A. 702
Margaret (Prewitt) 702, 772
W. O. 315
William O. (Dr.) 772
William Oglesby (Prof.) 702
Swift, Ed. 450
John (Capt.) 613
S. 285
Sarah Frances 726
Sarah (Morford) 712
Stephen 289, 413, 712
William 271, 386, 712
Swigert, D. 166, 169, 170
Daniel 716
Joseph 214
(& McLellan) 214
Swiney (McIntire &) 166
Swinney, John 432
Swope, A. M. (Hon.) 905
Benedict 753
Fanny (Young) 905
Margaret 753
William 905
Symmes, Judge 396
Tadlock, Alex 431
John 431
Tait, John 431
Talbert, Aaron S. (Dr.) 730
Ann 760
Dr. 174, 175, 600
Sarah (Kirkpatrick) 760
Talbot, John C. 143
Talbott, Aquila 729
Aquila (Dr.) 729, 730
Aria (Kennedy) 803
(& Co.) 166
Courtney 803
Daniel 420
Elizabeth (Harp) 803
Fanny (Pryor) 729
Gustavus 729
I. C. 120
L. B. 122
Mary 674
Mary (Graves) 762
Mary S. 770
Miss 690
Mrs. 730
Nicholas 803
Samuel 803
W. P. 762
William 731
Talley, John 421
Tallon, Peter 652
Tandy, Gabriel 323
Henry 472
Judith 502
Linton 421
Willis 421
Tanner, J. M. 274
Martha F. (Higgins) 843
William 421, 843
Tapp, Frances W. 902
Nelson 421
Tarbell, Miss 712
Tarleton, Judge 614
L. P. 372
Mary 614
Ralph Briscoe 145
Tarlton, Caleb 850
Caroline (Warfield) 884
Dr. 884
Elisha N. 884
Jeremiah 884
L. P. 64, 884
L. P., Jr. 166, 730, 884
Lydia Ann (Cooper) 850
Mary (Briscoe) 884
Mr. 143
Ralph B. 143
___ (Smith) Mrs. 884
Tarr, William 205, 643
William (& Co.) 212
Tayloe, John (Col.) 133
Taylor, ___ 511
Albert 475
Annie 576
B. B. 372, 674
Benjamin 80, 84, 280, 409, 674
Charles 439
Edmund 292
Eliza 526
Elizabeth 670
George 476
George B. 492
H. 120, 140
Hubbard 64, 65, 66, 189
J. J. 325
Jackson 439
James 85, 286
James M. 439
John M. 513
L. 666
Lydia 675
Lydia (Payne) 674
Mary Jane 674, 675

Taylor, Cont.
Mr. 594
Oscar 694
President 784, 830
R. S. 124, 125
Richard 726, 729
Richard M. 421
S. 166
Sarah 761
Stark 526, 869
Theodosia (Payne) 674
Thomas 446
Virginia 666
W. L. 480
W. M. 666
William 431, 629
Tebbs, S. F. 289
Tecumseh 51, 341, 434, 436, 745
Tegarden, Dr. 182
Tell, William 619
Temmins, ___ 212
Temple, William (Sir) 822
Templeman, J. 420
Tempy, Christopher 439
Ten Broeck, R. 143, 160
Richard 161
Terasse, Mr. 265
Tetricks, Samuel 422
Thackery, Pamelia (Mitchell) 790
Thackery, Pamelia Mitchell Quisenberry 799
Thackery, Ruth 790
Thackery, Squire 790
Theobolds, S. (Dr.) 392
Thomas, Alfred 493
B. G. 64, 153, 154, 513, 670
B. G. (Maj.) 154
Barak G. (Maj.) 726
C. B. 64, 629
C. B. (Judge) 153
Chas. B. 354
David 421
G. H. 123
Gen. 681, 682, 764
George 153
George H. (Gen.) 375
Harriet 870
J. F. 471, 476, 479
L. 473
Thomas 431
William 439
Thompson, A. 64
B. F. 582
B. F. (Mrs.) 554
(& Boyd) 582, 639
Butler T. 731
C. R. 66
Charles R. 833
Clifton H. 499
"Dominie" 639
E. 166
Fulton 421
George 292
Hugh 241
Jane 241
Julia (Drake) 833
M. G. 386
Margaret 800
Miss 255
Nancy (Gaines) 835
Philip P. (Hon.) 662
Robert 241, 432
S. S. 386
Sallie (Payne) 673
Titus 534
W.H. 450
W. Z. (Mrs.) 835
William 122, 793, 863
William H. 731, 732
Thomson, Annie 793, 863
Thomson, Cont.
Asa 863
C. Rodes 793
Clifton 793, 863
Clifton R. 863, 866
David 863
Eliza 835
Eliza Ford 793
Elizabeth 863
Ellen P. 863
Emma F. 794
Eunice 863
family 863
Frank 794
Franklin F. 863
James C. 794
James K. 793, 794
Jane 863
John 863
Julia M. (Farnsworth) 863
Letitia 863
Louisa 793, 863
Lydia 863
Martha 793
Martha O. 863
Mary 863
Mary A. 863
Mary Ann 793
Mary (Ragland) 793, 863
Mildred A. (Ford) 794
Minnie H. 863
P. H. 517, 523, 526, 863 *
P. Henry 863
P. Henry, Jr. 863
Petsey 843
Rodes 863
___ (Rodes) Mrs. 863
Roger Q. 863
Sallie R. 793
Samuel 863
Sarah 863
Sarah A. E. 526
Sarah A. E. (Quarles) 863
Sarah J. 866
Sarah J. Q. 863 *
Sarah R. 863
Susan T. (Ford) 794
W. Z. 863
Will Z. 526
William 793, 863
William C. 863
William Z. 863, 866
Thorne, Mr. 192
Thorns, Ann J. 865
Benjamin 864
Elizabeth (Parkinson) 864
Grace 864
James S. 865
John 864, 865
John F. 865
Joseph R. 865
Joseph T. 865
Margaret A. 865
Martha 865
Mary A. 865
Mary E. (Estes) 865
Rachel 864
Samuel 864, 865
Theodosia (Vallandigham) 865
Thomas J. 865
William 864, 865
William H. 865
Thornton, G. D. 732
George W. 579
Jane W. A. 579
Joseph 439
Martha S. 605
Mary E. 392
Robert A. 392, 730
Thomas 605
Threlkeld; T. B. 315
W. L. 311, 315
Throckmorton, A. 354
Thropshire, James 502
Thurston, Buckner 64, 66, 69, 351
Thwaits, William 440, 441
Tibbats, Thomas 391
Tibbatts, Thomas 329
John W. 85
Tidball, Thomas A. 332
Thomas Allen, D. D. 729
Tilford, Andrew 421
E. A. 735
Fannie N. 833
George T. 750
George Trotter 833
J. B. 354, 620
John 143, 285, 286, 320, 785
John B. 277, 279
John W. 285
Mollie T. 750
Maj. 585, 631
Mrs. 393
Tilghman, John 474
Tillon, Sarah F. 820
Tilton, Robert 421
Timberlake, Daniel 473
R. T. 393
Tingle, John P. 732
Tinsley, Peter 350
Tipton, Alexis 731
Alexis (Col.) 731
Alice 731
Burwell S. 89
Capt. 589
Henry F. 731
J. M. 290, 394, 731
Leroy Clay 731
Mary 731
Mary (Brawner) 731
Sallie 731
William 431
Tisoale, J. W. 154
Tivis, Nancy O. 750
Todd 256, 489, 880
Andrew (Dr.) 586
Belle P. 880
C. C. (Lieut). 844
Charles S. 420, 422
Col. 250, 252
Dabney 575
David 65, 391, 430, 431
Dr. 426, 459
Dolly 673
Dorothea (Payne) 673
Eliza (James) 844
Elizabeth 591, 776
Hugh P. 313
J. 391
J. B. 166
James 450
James C. 725
Jane 256
John 55, 223, 241, 242, 292, 432, 776, 785
John (Colonel) 61, 235, 249, 256, 291, 725
John (Dr.) 902
John (Rev.) 91, 292
L. B. 284, 413
L. L. (Judge) 444
Levi 55, 64, 66, 70, 223, 235, 241, 256, 291, 292, 401, 416, 485, 591, 725, 776
Levi (Capt.) 229
Levi L. 65, 420, 444
Lyman Beecher 725
Lyman Beecher (Dr.) 725
Maria 725
Mary 405
Mary (Bosworth) 575
Nellie (Parker) 880

Todd, Cont.
R. S. 64, 66, 320, 420, 712
Robert 64, 66, 256, 401, 419, 522
Robert S. 66, 270, 405, 725
S. B. 430
Samuel B. 420
Samuel Blair 725
Sarah Frances (Swift) 726
Thomas 69
William 264, 389
William L. 880
Todhunter, Mr. 143
P. E. 154
Robert 174, 175, 546
Toebbe, Bishop 579
Toler, Elder 323
Toleson, Maggie W. 812
Tomkins, Christopher 561
G. R. 65
John G. 515
Tomlinson 245
E. "Techumseh" 446
Nicholas 249
Tonbee, George (Prof.) 576
Torr, William 193
Torrence, John 241
Torrey, John (Dr.) 11
Totten, Helen L. 314
Silas 314
Toulmin, H. 384
Harry 294
Harry (Rev.) 404
Prof. 295
Townsend, ___ 420
James 431
Trabein, A. W. 394
Tracey, vi
Trapp, J. D. 446, 642
Travis, John 446
Sarah A. 760
Treacy, B. J. vi, 174, 175, 274, 736
Bernard J. 723, 724
John 723
Mary (Ganly) 723
Mr. 724, 725
Trigg, Col. 252
Stephen 292
Stephen (Col.) 249
Trimble, (Ex-Gov.) 356
Judge 345
Lieut. 73
Mr. 143
Trotter, Capt. 422, 443
Colonel 496
George 65, 275, 284, 423, 785
George (Captain) 421
George (Col.) 365, 435
George J. 365
George, Jr. 391, 420
George R. 441
George R. (Judge) 441
J. G. 444
James 64, 65, 66, 303, 319, 320, 323, 384, 385, 401
James (Col.) 275, 405, 416, 346
James G. 421
Samuel 266, 275, 320, 391, 410
Toutman, Jacob 499, 501
Troye, E. 375
True, Holly 554
James 65
James, Jr. 65
John F. 431
William 422
Truman, J. C. 492
Trumble, H. C. 446
Trumbo, A. 89
Tubman, Mrs. 616
Tucker 211
Annie 862
Frances A. (Mrs.) 861
Frances (Wheeler) 869
James 861, 862, 869
L. 534
Lenox 861, 862
Mary 862
Nancy 861
Raymond 862
Stonewall J. 862
Tudor, Matilda 664
Turner, Abe 446
Anson 266
Benjamin 830
(Clay and Co.) 266
E. P. 616
farm 866
Fielding L. 343, 385
James 475, 476, 479
James (Rev.) 472
Joseph 241
Lewis 853, 854
Lide (Miss) 314
Lois 830
Sallie 616
Sally 475
T. C. 85
Theodosia 853
Theodosia (Payne) 854
William 363, 431
Tuttle, Ed. 446
Twaits, Ezekiel 439
William 439
Twiggs, ___ 436
William 140
Twyman, George 445
Martha 774
Miss 733
Ruth 774
Tydings, Richard 326
Tyler, Anna 864
Benjamin 864
Benjamin G. 863, 864
Benjamin V. 864
Charles 864
George 864
Jane 864
Jennie 864
John W. 864
Lettie (George) 864
Mary 864
Mr. 351, 863
President 340
Rebecca (Cromwell) 864
Sarah 864
Susan 864
Susan N. 864
Susan (Shores) 864
William 471, 864

Ulrich, Henry 446
"Uncle Dick" 113
Underwood, Gov. 355
Joseph R. 430
Judge 81, 355, 640
Mr. 354
R. 166
R. (Dr.) 723
Upington, J. T. 395
James T. 732
John V. 732
Usher, Luke 282, 656
Utley, H. 446

Vallandingham, Elizabeth 762
Elizabeth (Winn) 865
James 762, 865
Martha 871
Mary Winn 890
Vanarsdall, Ann M. (Miller) 766
Vanarsdall, Cont.
J. W. 766
Van Buren 710
Mr. 351
Vance, Capt. 409
David 241, 825
David C. 824
David Lawson 825
Eliza 825
Fannie Tarlton 825
Harvey 825
Isaac 431
James 421
Jennie 846
John 733, 824
John R. 825
Joseph 420
Killie 825
Louis 824
Louis Wilgus 825
Lydia Belle 825
Mary 825
Mary Jane (Baty) 825
Morgan 455
T. C. H. 312
T. C. H. (Prof.) 733, 734
William 733
Van Cleve 680
Van Doren, Isaac 313
Van Dorn (Gen.) 679, 786
Vanlear, M. (Rev.) 525, 526
Matthew 514
Van Meter 501, 869
A. 122, 123
Abram 120, 121, 866
Vanmeter, B. F. 641
Van Meter, Ben W. 866
Benjamin F. 866
Charles 866
Edwin 866
family 865
Fannie M. 866
Frances H. (Hull) 866
Garrett 865
I. C. 124
Isaac 120, 174, 190, 554, 794, 865, 866
Isaac C. 794, 866
J. Brown 866
J. C. 66
Jacob 865
Jesse 866
John M. 866
John S. 794
Lewis M. 866
Lizzie 794
Lizzie (Stonestreet) 794
Martha C. (Prewitt) 794
Mr. 185, 190
N. P. 501, 794
Nelson P. 794
Rebecca (Cunningham) 794, 865, 866
S. P. 501
Sarah 866
Solomon 191, 794
Solomon L. 794
Susan 554
Susan (Hockaday) 794
Susan T. 866
Tabitha Inskeep 865
Thomas C. 866
W. C.193
W. Scott 866
Vanpelt, Derrick 420
Van Pelt, Henrietta (Gentry) 734
William W. (Dr.) 734
Van Pradelles, Mrs. 404
Van Rensselaer, Stephen (Gen.) 185
Van Swearingen, T. 154
Varble, Jacob 422, 432

Vardeman, Jeremiah 323, 503
Vardeman, Jeremiah (Rev.) 470, 526
Varty, W. A. 733
Vaughn, E. M. 439, 440
Edward M. 261, 441
J. A. 450
Rhoda 414
Rhoda (Mrs.) 261
Vaughter, Miss 594
Veal, Dudley 904
James 422
M. J. F. (Hutchinson) 904
Matilda 904
William 904
Veech, Mr. 174
Velpear, Prof. 576
Venable, John W. 393
Mary 895
Venard, Absalom 421
Thomas 421
Verbryke, W. A. (& Co.) 371
Ver Bryck, William 375
Verden, T. 420
Vertner, Daniel 634
Vigus, Cyrus 431
Viley, Ann 674
J. R. 124
John R. (Maj.) 160
John Rodes 732
Lydia (Smith) 732
Maj. 161
Maria 674
Mary S. (Johnson) 732
Mayor 556
Mr. 143
Warren 160, 163
Willa 143, 589, 732, 733
Willa (Capt.) 143, 161, 163, 572, 732
Villers, George 431
Vincennes 225
Vines, David 431
Virdon, M. 446
Volney, C. F. 402
Von Graef, Prof. 576
Voorhies, Charley 289
Peter G. 284

Waddill, William 382
Wade, James 756
Rosaline 756
Wadsworth, W. H. 311
Wagamon, Elizabeth 876
Wagnon, Maj. 135
Waide, Carrie 314
Wainscott, George W. 750
Wait, James 439
Waites, the 695
Walcott, Lieut. 455
Mr. 193
Walden, Ed. 431
Joseph 431
Walker, Betsy 884
David 65
Eliza 899
H. P. 326
Harry M. 885
Harvey M. 884
James S. 884
Jane E. 885
Jane S. 884
Jane (Simpson) 884
Laura T. (McClanahan) 899
Mathew 241
Miss 839
Mortimer 899
Randall 899
S. H. 473
Samuel 884
William 214
Wall, William K. 822
Wallace 234

Wallace, Cont.
A. R. 821
Anna (Oldham) 671
C. K. (Dr.) 821
C. M. 160
Caleb 66, 294, 385
Carrie (Allen) 755
Claude 821
(& Davis) 600
E. D. 755
Earnest 821
George 820, 821
Henry 421
J. H. 514
James 509, 510, 820
Jennie (Hamilton) 820
John 545
John H. 509, 510
John H. (Maj.) 820
Judge 344
Julia 605
Katy (Webster) 870
Lew (Maj. Gen.) 456
Maggie 821
Maj. 512
Mary Ann (Keiser) 820
Mr. 870
Miss 782
R. B. 821
Richard 821
S. B. 166
Sallie (Williams) 821
Thomas 286
William 321, 421
William K. 820
Willie 821
Waller, Cecilia 794
Cecilia (Glumser) 794
Ernest 794
Eugene 794
Henry 86
Joseph 241, 794
Josephine 794
Pauline 794
Wallingford, Kate 585, 673
Wallis, Thomas 189
Walsingham, Lord 896
Walton, Carrie (Farra) 749
John H. 749
M. 474
Mat 749
Waltz, William E. 535
Ward, Betsy 674
J. B. 89
John 314, 331
John (Rev.) 91, 406
Junius R. 143, 154
Mary E. 849
Mrs. 390, 393
William 66, 422
Z. 35
Zeb 160
Zeb (Col.) 653
Warden, Robert 431
Wardlow, Dr. 561
Ware, A. T. 501
Abraham 824
Abram 432
J. G. 122
James 824
Josiah W. (Col.) 121
Mr. 182
Nancy B. 824
Patrick 824
Warfield, B. 120, 183, 185
B. (Capt.) 184, 186
Ben 120, 145
Ben (Capt.) 745
Benjamin 120, 143, 185, 285, 499, 745
Benjamin, Jr. 122
Capt. 190
Caroline 884

Warfield, Cont.
Clara (Cochrane) 745
Corny 450
E. 120, 142, 183, 184, 285, 391, 406, 450
E. (Dr.) 140, 192
Elisha 80, 303, 499, 522, 745
Elisha (Dr.) 140, 275, 296, 786, 884
Hattie E. 475
J. C. 450
John 476, 479, 480
Julia J. 632
Lloyd 409, 745
Lloyd, Jr. 450
Mary E. 721
Mr. 143
Nicholas 745
Richardson 849
S. W. 476
(Smith &) 183
Thomas B. 160
W. 123, 191, 194
Walter 323, 331
Walter (Dr.) 405
William 121, 122, 124, 125, 129, 193, 194, 289, 386, 394, 496, 499, 501, 561, 669, 745
William C. 323
Waring, Edward 431
Warner, Derrick 384
Sarah J. Q. (Thomson) 863
Thomas B. 863
W. A. 186, 211
W. H. 863
William A. 456
Warnock, Michael 235, 241
Wesley 192
Warren, James 866
Joseph 866
Miss 674
Sarah J. (Thomson) 866
Thomas B. 866 *
William 64
William H. 866
Wash, Col. 405
Washington, E. S. 184, 185, 186, 189
General 133, 672, 695
George 399, 402, 473
George (Gen.) 855
M. 471
President 294, 385
(& Shropshire) 185
Steptoe 673
Wason, James 241
James S. 750
Margaret (Stevenson) 885
Mary E. 885
R. H. (Dr.) 885
Wasson, James 120
James S. 69
Joseph 121, 386
Mary 585
Mr. 190
Waters, Caroline Virginia (Higgins) 806
F. 166, 274
Frank 745
Frank (Col.) 506
Philemon (Capt.) 745
Simon 421, 431
Thomas H. 745, 806
Watkins, B. P. 445
Elizabeth 736
Henry 350
J. S. 394
Watson, D. P. 491
Mr. 142
Polly A. 492
William 526

Watt, Emily 654
Watters, Samuel S. 490
Watts, David 484, 774
David D. 774
David T. 774
Dr. 316
Ella (Chenualt) 774
Garrett 484, 490, 773, 774
J. R. (& Co.) 166
Jefferson 490
Martha (Twyman) 774
Ruth (Twyman) 774
Tilitha 774
Tilitha (Quisenberry) 774
William D. 484, 490, 773, 774
Waugh, Isabella 881
John 881
Marian (Dunkeld) 881
Wayne 275, 277, 279
Anthony (Gen.) 260, 374, 419, 509, 771
Gen. 64, 111, 264, 486
"Mad Anthony" 442, 675, 710
Weathers, J. H. 623
Valentine 430
Weaver, Miss 634
Webb, Bettie C. 806
Garland 154
George 869
Guliema R. (Snyder) 870
Hannah 869
Hannah C. 690
Hettie 869
Hettie (Robinson) 869
Isaac 700
James 869
Jennie 869
John 869, 870, 876
Joshua 432
Kate 869
Kate H. 555
M. B. 192
Margaret (Haynes) 869, 870, 876
Mary 869
Mary C. 876
Mary (Worley) 884
Mr. 884
Richard 869
Simeon 869
Thomas 869
Thomas W. 431
William 869, 870
Winnie 700
Webber, Adam 330
Weber, George A. 815
Paulina 749
Sarah (Stogdell) 815
Webster 282
Abner 471
Ambrose 779, 870
America A. 779
Benjamin 870
Betsy 870
Betsy (Webster) 870
Courtney 849
Daniel 105, 121
Dollie (Webster) 870
Dolly 870
Dudley 432
Elizabeth (Muir) 870
Henry 432
J. H. 166
Jacob 870
John 431
John H. 746
Jonathan 870
Katie 870
Killis 870
L. G. 870
Larkin 431
Laura G. 870
Webster, Cont.
Lawson G. 870
Mary 870
Rosa (Dunn) 870
Roy (870)
Tamson 870
Thomas 432
William 870
Wyatt 749
Weddles, Mr. 186
Weeks, Belle (Henderson) 840
H. C. 840
S. T. 545
Weigart, A. B. 439
Thomas 439, 440, 441
William 439
Weigert, David 421
Weihl, F. F. 450
Weir, James 80, 276
Weisinger (B. & S.) 166
Samuel 444
Welch, James 502
John 421
Maj. 844
Sylvester 726
Thomas B. 432
Weldon, J. W. (Dr.) 160
Wellborn, Ionia M. (Early) 791
Wells, Isaac 535
J. N. 529
Soelberg (Prof.) 576
Welsh, James 319
James (Rev.) 91, 312
John 431
John L. 431
Welton, Mr. 181
Wendover, A. C. 753
R. H. (Maj.) 845
Susan M. (Karsner) 845
Wendt, Mary 606
Werts, J. H. 650
West, ___ 575
Anne 776
Benjamin 373, 769
Capt. 406
Edward 373, 379, 380, 414
Edwin 380
F. G. 444
G. W. 210
George (Capt.) 673
Hamilton 821
Isabella 505
Isabella (Mrs.) 821
James N. 505, 821
John 471, 821
John B. 380
Judge 725
Lynn 140
Mrs. 504, 512, 513
Nathaniel 322
Nelson 475
O. O. 166
Penelope (Payne) 673
R. (Col.) 174
R. J. 450
Richard 174
Sarah B. 666
William 140, 373, 374
William E. 373
Wharton, Gen. 680
Wheatley, Charles 160
Wheelan, John 143
Wheeler, Annie Laurie 869
Annie (Neal) 861, 866
Bettie 869
C. Lewis 869
Charles 869
Charles E. 869
Ella 869
Frances 869
(Gen.) 726, 746
George 432, 861
George N. 421, 866, 869
Wheeler, Cont.
H. D. 431
Hattie 869
Lenox M. 869
Leonard 386
Lillie 869
Martha (Taylor) 869
Mary 691
Nancy 869
Sarah 869
Sarah E. (Herriott) 869
Warren 866, 869
White, ___ 65
Ann 845
B. 826
B. T. 513
(Ballard, Francis &) 572
Chilton A. (Hon.) 700
Dill (Lieut.) 703
Edward 826
Elizabeth 850
family 893
H. H. 309, 310
H. H. (Prof.) 311
Henry 432, 446
Henry H. (Prof.) 742
J. G. 312
James C. 710, 714
James F. 733
Jesse 421
John 782
Kate 655
Louisa 764
Lucy 893
Lucy J. (McBrayer) 604
Marcia B. 604
Maria (Adams) 826
Mary 782
Peter 471
Priscilla (Adams) 826
T. J. (Dr.) 604
T. W. 733
Thomas 439
Whitehead, Elizabeth 871
Mary Ann 781
Whitman, Augustus 194
R. G. 472
Whitmore, Amanda P. (Fry) 752
Enoch 752
F. B. 693
Frank B. 752
Isaac (Lieut.) 752
Whitney, America 809
Dr. 175
Elizabeth O. 886
Emily (Satterwhite) 743
George 803
George H. 513
H. C. 752
John 420
John W. 742, 743, 752
John W. (Dr.) 392
Margaret (Wright) 752
Mary (Rich) 591
Mr. 591
Mrs. 542
Mrs. (Dr.) 375
R. P. 439
Sarah A. 545
Thomas 283, 742, 886
William 742, 743
William (Dr.) 743
Whitt, Elizabeth 881
Whittington, John 422
Thomas 432
Whittlesey, Col. 41
Wickliffe 63, 500, 723
C. A. 309
C. H. 271
Charles A. (Gov.) 640
D. C. 354, 369, 446
Elizabeth 640
Margaret 675

Wickliffe, Cont.
Miss 744
Mr. 461, 462, 466
Mrs. 393
R., Sr. 441
Robert 65, 66, 80, 85, 89, 120, 143, 183, 285, 689, 743
Robert (Hon.) 84, 675
Robert, Jr. 65, 66, 305, 345, 385
Robert N. 369, 441
Robert, Sr. 256, 259, 343
Robert W. 69
Sallie Howard 743
Wiehl, ___ 749
John H. 749
Wieman, Henry 749
Paulina (Weber) 749
Wier, James 391
Wies, D. K. 89
Wilcox (Gen.) 463
Wilde, (Prof.) 576
Wilder, James B. 80
Wiley, J. R. 125
Wilford, Dr. 752
Wilgus, Agnes C. (Monks) 752
Andrew 421
G. D. 581
Garrett D. 752
J. B. 272, 289, 290, 455, 663
John B. 86, 413, 734, 735
Lucy T. (Cox) 735
Mr. 89
William 734
Wilhoit, John 421
Wilkerson, Angus 431
(Gen.) 111
James 450
Joseph 431
Mr. 750
Nancy (Tivis) 750
W. E. 65, 69, 589, 750
Wilkes, L. B. 334
Wilkins, C. 320, 406
Charles 283, 286, 303, 744
Mr. 472
Wilkinson 219
(Gen.) 231, 275, 362, 419
James (Col.) 509
James (Gen.) 262, 275, 416, 442, 444
Polly (Neal) 869
Thomas 325
William 869
Williams, ___ 754
Benjamin Franklin 740
C. B. 526
Caleb 256
Capt. 422
Charles (Dr.) 309
D. 479
D. K. 471
Elizabeth 852
G. B. 439
G. W. 739
George W. (Hon.) 686
H. L. 450
J. 529
J. M. 450
J. S. 122
Jennie 626
John 85, 241, 431, 626
John Augustus 310
Joshua W. 905
Lewis 431
M. E. (Mrs.) 905
Margaret 804
Mary 529
Mary (Kerfoot) 739
Mrs. 230
Williams, Cont.
___ (Newman) Mrs. 905
P. (Mrs.) 529
(& Owings) 166
Rachel (Johnson) 626
Roger 739, 740
Roger D. 595, 739
S. R. 314
Sallie 821
Zephaniah 420
Williamson, Anderson 422
Annie E. (Yocum) 751
C. P. 515, 529, 535
David 391
Ella F. (Caldwell) 751
Isaac 432
John R. 751
Lucas 421
William 751
Willis, Maj. 135
S. W. (Dr.) 590
Willmore, J. C. 122
Willson, William 422
Wilmot, Curtis 869
Jennie (Webb) 869
Priscilla 631
Robert (Col.) 631
Wilmott, Samuel F. 439
Wilson, vi, 219, 265
Agnes Ann 813
Alexander 265, 282, 404
Catharine 821
Catharine C. 746
Catharine (McClanahan) 746
Col. 206
David A. 821
Dr. 42
Edward J. 65
Elenora (Downing) 746
Elijah R. 746
Eliza 810
G. D. 166, 725
George P. 322
George P. (Rev.) 745, 746
Garrett Davis 736
Isaac 291, 293, 312
J. E. 473
J. N. 642, 743
J. S. 386
J. S. (Mrs.) 394
John H. 746
John N. 532
John S. 35, 332, 395, 744
Joshua 281
Lily D. 746
Martha H. 772
Mr. 32, 174, 266, 294
R. E. 450
Rachel (Dewees) 744
Rebecca (Layton) 821
Robert 746
S. F. 746
Samuel 691, 821
Samuel R. 821
Samuel S. 746
T. J. 479
Thomas 480
Thomas H. 821
Thomas J. 479
W. H. 175
W. W. 474
William 393, 431
William M. 746
Wimmer (Dixon &) 166
Winall, Kate (Brown) 871
Winchell, A. (Prof.) 310
Winchester, Gen. 349, 422, 423, 424, 425, 752, 772
James (Gen.) 420
Winder, family 663
Wing, Charles F. (Capt.) 685
Lucelia 685
Wingate, Joseph 153, 160, 271
Winlock, Joseph 839
Joseph (Gen.) 839
Matilda B. 839
Winn, Adam 422
Annie 762
Araminta (Graves) 773
Eliza 782
Elizabeth 756, 865
Jennie E. 773
Joseph 839
Joseph (Judge) 839
Lydia 762, 792
Mourning 839
Nathaniel 773
O. D. 66, 492
Owen 489, 212
Susan 492
Thomas, Jr. 422
Winslow, H. M. 705
(and Stevens) 265
Winston, A. S. 289
Clement 182
D. M. 390
Mr. (Rev.) 514
Winter, ___ 542
E. I. 80, 82, 280
Elisha I. 303
Elisha J. 142
Mr. 143
Winterbotham 219
Winthrop, Edward 314, 332, 390
Wirt, ___ 403
Jane 314
John 143
Wisdom, Anne 806
Sally 591
Wise, Gen. 570
J. W. 431
T. N. (Dr.) 356
Wiseman, W. 213
Withers, Ann (Markham) 822
Benjamin 822
David 474
Gen. 174
"General" 823
George 822
Lieut. 822, 823
Martha (Sharkey) 823
Mrs. 824
(& Owens) 166
W. B. 166
W. T. 413, 392
William Temple (Col.) 822, 823, 824
Witherspoon, J. R. 65
John 525
John R. 65
Macauley 524
Witt, E. (Mrs.) 529
L. B. 529
Wolf, D. 413
D. F. 213, 289
Wolfe, D. F. 735
Mr. 735
Wolford, Frank (Co..) 465
Wood, Archibishop 661
(Barnes &) 572
Ben B. 421
Benjamin 432
Ed. 446, 862
Edward B. 744
Ellen J. 744
I. G. 431
J. M. 166
J. T. 513, 514
James 64
James, Jr. 526
James, Sr. 526
Jennie (Steele) 862
John 139, 814
Lucy 526
Lucy A. 744
Martha (Smith) 903

Wood, Cont.
Mary J. (Headley) 744
Mary T. 744
Mary (Mitchell) 814
Mollie (Tilford) 750
Noble 419
O. S. 395
Polly 526
Rebecca 744
Richard 446
Sam R. 421
T. 274
T. B. 750
Thomas 744, 745
William 446
William G. 744
Wooding, R. S. 154
Woodruff, Ezra 289
James B. 439
Jesse 284, 393, 439
Jesse (Lieut.) 440
Lieut. 441
Mr. 461
Woods, Alva (Rev.) 303
Archie 606
Mary (Headley) 861
Nancy 859
Oscar 479
Thomas 861
Woodson, Jennie (Cooper) 833
S. H. 66
William 833
Woodward 662
Eliza 396
Eliza Brand 569
George W. 569
George W. (Hon.) 740
J. C. 501
Miss 741
Sarah Elizabeth (Scott) 740
Wool, Gen. 411
Wooldridge, Annie (Holloway) 739
Edmund 431, 739
Elizabeth (Watkins) 736
Levi 431
Mattie (Avent) 739
Mildred (Major) 739
Powhatan 739
Samuel L. 736, 739
Woolfolk, J. 580
J. S. 290, 335, 620
James 840
John 752
John H. 753
Joseph S. 392, 751
Joseph Harris 752
L. B. 324, 503
Lowell 535
Lulu 840
Martha (Mitchell) 752
Mary (Harris) 751
Miss 674
Richard 751
Sarah 535
Sewyel 751, 752
Woolley, A. K. 64, 65, 66, 295, 385
A. K. (Judge) 343
Aaron K. 689, 796
Aaron K. (Judge) 743
Charles W. 445
Ellen D. 689
Frank W. 743
George 650
Maj. 259
Sallie Howard (Wickliffe) 743
Woollums, Anna 794
Elizabeth 794
Hester 794
James 794
James W. 794
Woollums, Cont.
Laura 794
Lulu 794
__ (Maddox) 794
Robert 794
Worden, Eva F. 652
Worland, Ben 810
Catharine (Kearney) 810
Worley, Anna M. 885
C. T. 271
Caleb 884
Caleb T. 884
George C. 88
H. W. 534
Harvey W. 884
Jane E. (Walker) 885
Jane S. (Walker) 884
John H. 884
Joshua 502, 855, 884
Kittie H. (Caldwell) 884
Malcolm 884
Marian 885
Marian T. 885
Mary 884
Mary E. 885
Mary E. (Wason) 885
Mayor 456
Patsey 884
Rachel 885
Thompson 455
Thompson (Col.) 281
William 884
Worsham, E. 446
Worsley, W. W. 354, 406
William W. 366, 593
Worthen, Hiram 421
Worthington, Annie Taylor (Johnson) 675
Chester A. 792
Isaac 675, 806
Margaret (Higgins) 806
Mary 792
Mary (Royster) 792
William 430
Wright, Elizabeth 615, 834
Margaret 752
Middleton 432
Mr. 135
Thomas (Capt.) 834
Wyatt, Anthony 431
J. F. 446
John 331
Wyeth, John 711
Wymore 234
John 241
Martin 420
Wythe, Chancellor 350

Yale, Dr. 859
Emily (Moore) 859
Yancey, William L. 661
Yandall, Dr. 304
Lunsford P. (Dr.) 301
Yandell, L. P. 390
L. P., Sr. (Dr.) 370
Yantis, William A. 572
Yarbour, Jackson 439
Yates, George 432
J. M. 450
John 431
William 175
Yeager, Samuel 432
Yeates, George 422
Yeiser 62
Yeiser, E. 143, 391
Englehart 753
George 432
George O. 206
Margaret (Swope) 753
Marianne (Pinckard) 754
P. 221
Philip E. 753, '54
Yellmann, John G. 214
Yellman, Cont.
W. L. 450
Yerkes, Stephen (Rev.) 525, 526
Yocum, George 431
Peter 751
Young, Ada (Barkley) 873
Alfred 439
Ambrose 542, 905
Ambrose D. 776
Ambrose Madison 905
C. G. 393
Clarendon P. 905
Colly R. 905
Daniel W. 393
Dr. 322, 534, 873
E. 754
Eliza A. 656
Fanny 905
Hester A. (Rogers) 754
J. D. 391
John 752
John C. 321, 650
John D. 64
Leonard 64, 499
Lucy (Hunter) 905
Lucy (Carr) 776
Madison A. 905
"Mattie" 905
Milton 166
Pauline (Arnett) 905
Polly 890
S. P. 471
Thomas (Capt.) 396
W. D. 189
Walter 542
William Henry 754

Zimmerman 646, 732
"Jack" 369
John W. 369
Mr. 554, 555
Zollicoffer, Gen. 703
Zunwalt, Adam 256
Jacob 256
Stoffre 256

*[Note by Mrs. H. D. Birch. There is one error I am aware of in a family biography. P. H. Thomson biography of page 863 states P. H. and wife had 12 children. The list includes a dau., Sarah J. Q., and indicates the marriage to Thomas B. Warner on July 5, 1840. The correct information is that P. H. Thomson had a sister, Sarah J. W. who married Dr. Thomas B. Warren on 7/5/1840. The dau. of P. H. Thomson, (Sarah J. Q.) married Dudley H. Bryant and a son of this marriage is still living. He is in his 90's and is active in Lexington, Ky. and an emeritus member of the University of Ky. faculty.]